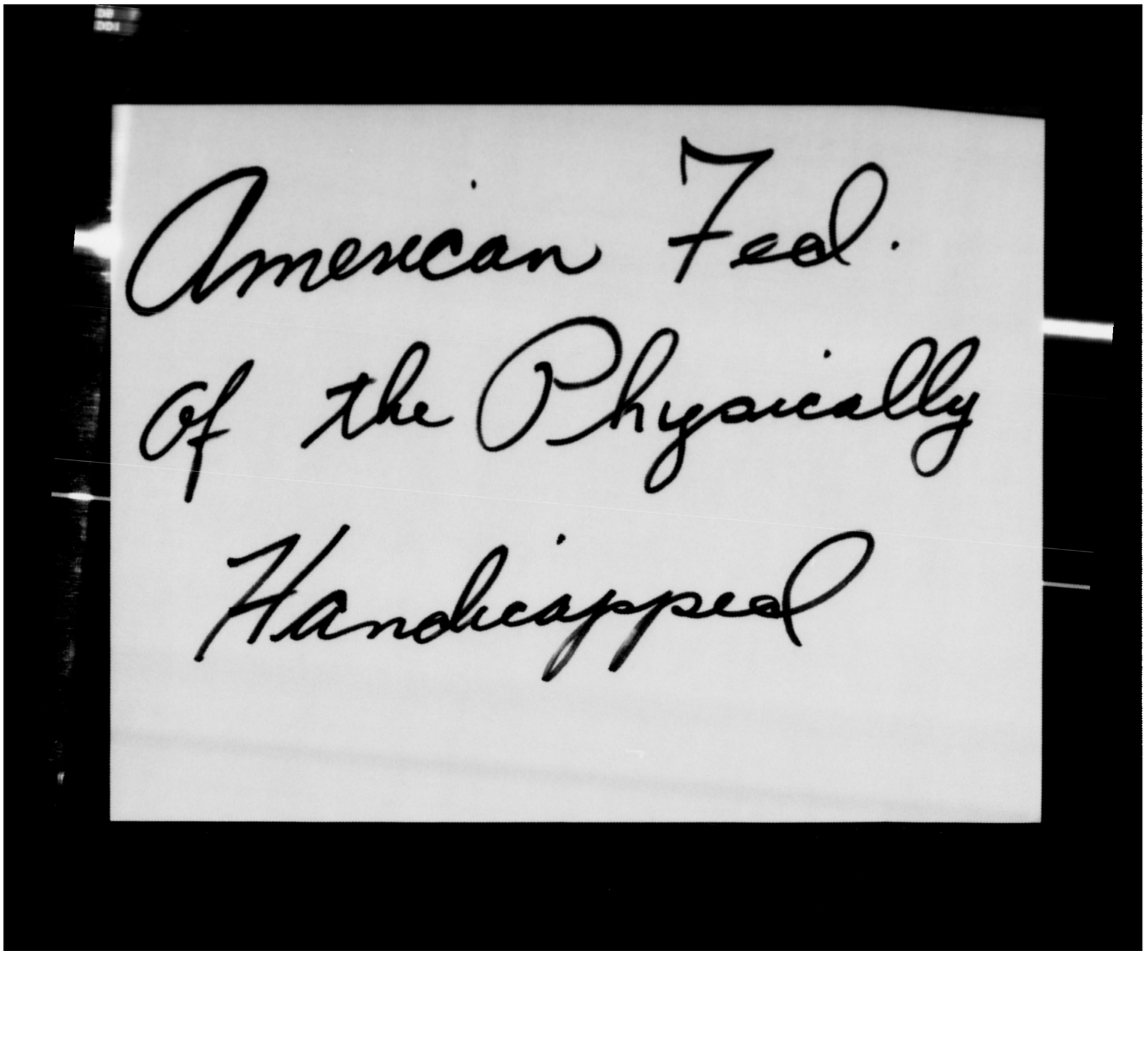

American Feel.
of the Physically
Handicapped

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.,

1370 National Press Bldg., Washington 4. D.C.- RE 7-1314

August 8, 1957

To all Officers
National and International Unions
State Federations and Labor Councils

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Your attention is respectfully directed to enclosed bill, HR 9171 to establish, in the United States Department of Labor, the

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE PLACEMENT PERSONNEL

Hearings open, 10 AM, Old House Bldg., Washington, D.C., Monday, August 19, 1957.

We will appreciate your advising the Committee of your approval of this bill, as PLACEMENT IS THE WEAKEST POINT IN the PRESENT HANDICAPPED PROGRAM.

Members of the Committee are shown on the accompanying sheet.

Your support is needed.

With best wishes, I am

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President

CIO #2

The American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped
1370 National Press Bldg
Washington 4 DC
- Republic 7-1314

PAUL A. STRACHAN, National President

H.R. 9171.....

Introduced on August 7 1957 by Rep. Carl Elliott, (Ala.), Chairman
House Labor Subcommittee on Special Education

Members of the Committee: Mrs. Edith Green (Ore.)
George S. McGovern (S.D.)
Stuyvesant Wainwright (N.Y.)
Donald W. Nicholson (Mass.)

Hearings open on this bill Monday, August 19, 1957, 10 AM.
Hearing Room, Labor Committee, Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
THE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE PLACEMENT PERSONNEL

Sec. 1 (a) There is hereby established in the United States Department of Labor the Committee for the Training and Development of Placement Personnel.

(b) The purposes of the Committee shall be, to establish means to assure that there will be an adequate number of personnel, skilled in providing guidance toward employment and assistance in job placement to handicapped individuals, and to further the national defense effort by promotion of proper placement of handicapped so that the individual handicapped may be suitably employed in jobs where his particular disability is not a factor.

(c) The Secretary of Labor, or his designee, shall be Chairman of the Committee, this Committee to consist of twelve additional persons who are outstanding with respect to their knowledge of employment problems of handicapped individuals, and who are representatives of:

(1) the Veterans' Administration
(2) the United States Public Health Service
(3) the United States Civil Service Commission
(4) the Bureau of Employment Security in the U.S. Department of Labor
(5) colleges, institutes, and universities providing comprehensive courses in guidance, personnel administration, sociology, psychology, and rehabilitation
(6) medicine (including surgery and psychiatry)
(7) industry and business
(8) agriculture, stock and poultry raising
(9) organized labor
(10) private agencies serving only handicapped individuals
(11) organizations of the handicapped; and
(12) veterans' organizations

(d) Representatives of the United States Public Health Service, Civil Service Commission, and Veterans' Administration shall be appointed by the respective heads of these agencies. The remaining members shall be appointed by the Secretary of Labor for four-year terms.

(e) Members of the Committee, other than employees of the Federal Government, shall be entitled to compensation fixed by the Secretary of Labor, but not to exceed $50 per diem, and shall be also paid necessary travel and subsistency expense while serving away from their residences.

(f) It shall be the responsibility and function of the Committee to:

(1) identify the areas of knowledge, competencies, skills, techniques, and methods involved in guiding handicapped workers toward employment commensurate with their capabilities, and in assisting them to find remunerative employment in competitive business, industry, and agriculture;

(2) encourage and assist colleges, universities, public agencies, and private organizations qualified to do so, to establish courses of instruction con-

aisting of formalized study or supervised practice or both, designed to improve the competency of qualified persons already engaged in employment counseling or job placement of the handicapped, or to prepare qualified persons to enter this field of work;

(3) review applications submitted by organizations enumerated in this section, and recommend to the Secretary grants covering any course of instruction which the Committee believes will fulfill the purposes of the Committee's functions;

(4) encourage qualified persons to acquire the necessary skills for providing employment counseling and job-placement services to handicapped individuals, or to advance their skills in this respect;

(5) establish qualification standards, consistent with the requirements of colleges or universities or other training institutions, for persons applying for traineeships, fellowships, or scholarships under this section, and recommend qualified persons to the Secretary, for grants established hereunder; and

(6) survey and report on a continuing basis the need for workers qualified to provide employment counseling and job-placement services to handicapped individuals and develop long-range plans to meet these needs through the system of teaching grants and traineeships provided hereunder.

Sec. 2 (a) The Secretary of Labor shall, after receiving recommendations from the Committee, establish a pilot program covering the varied phases of his authority under this title and use such pilot program as the appropriate means of setting up standard courses in universities and colleges and other educational institutions, public and private.

(b) The Secretary shall, after consultation with State agencies in the States involved, and upon recommendation of the Committee, make grants to universities and colleges and other training organizations, public and private, and agencies serving as training schools, for paying all or part of the cost of establishing and maintaining such courses of instruction in employment counseling and job placement of the handicapped.

(c) The Secretary may make grants to individuals for training and instruction in methods and techniques of employment counseling and job placement of handicapped individuals, including the establishment and maintenance of traineeships, scholarships, and fellowships, with such stipends and allowances (including travel and subsistence) as the Secretary may deem necessary, except that no such training or instruction shall be provided any individual for any one course of study for a period in excess of two years.

Sec. 3 There is hereby authorized to be included in the appropriations of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 195[illegible], the sum of $10,000,000, and such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

Sec. 4 The Secretary is authorized and directed to employ such consultants and specialists in affairs of the handicapped as may be necessary for development of the work of the Committee without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Sec. 5 The Committee shall continue its function for a period of four years following passage of this Act.

Sec. 6 This Act is effective 30 days after enactment thereof.

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American Federation of

From—

NEWS RELEASE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314

AUTHORS AND SPONSORS—"National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week"—OCTOBER 2-8, 1955

M. Scott - REpublic 7-1314

For Release
September 24 through October 5, 1956

NAVY SURGEON GENERAL TO BE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER
AT KICK-OFF DINNER -- NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK

Rear Admiral B. W. Hogan, MC, USN, Surgeon General, United States Navy, will be the principal speaker at the annual National Kick-Off Dinner, launching the 12th Anniversary of NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK, sponsored by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

The dinner meeting will be held Friday, October 5, 1956, 6:30 P.M., Cryatal Room, Willard Hotel.

Admiral Hogan is a native of West Quincy, Mass. His war service included duty aflost as Senior Medical Officer of the aircraft carrier WASP, which was torpedoed by a Japaneae submarine and sunk in South Pacific waters on September 15, 1942; and of the hospital ship TRANQUILLITY. Admiral Hogan haa been awarded the Purple Heart Medal for wounds received while on board the WASP; and the Silver Star Medal for "conspicuous gallantry" while caring for the injured in apite of his own serious wounds, until forced to abandon ahip.

Kenneth E. Pohlmann, Vice President, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, will welcome the guests.

Walter J. Mason, haa been designated by George Meany, Preaident, American Federation of Labor--Congreaa of Industrial Organizations, to officially repreaent the AFL-CIO, to briefly outline what labor is doing in thia nationwide obaervance focusing attention on jobs handicapped men and women can do in spite of diaabilities, providing they are adequately trained.

Hon. David B. Karrick, Commissioner District of Columbia, will bring Greetinga.

Dr. Jamea Winston Watts, will be presented a Citation from the Preaident'a Committee on Employ the Handicapped for outstanding service for handicapped in the District of Columbia.

J. Harvey Daly, Chairman, Commissioner's Committee on Employ the Phyaically Handicapped, which has recently been reorganized, will be Toastmaster.

Arthur C. Murr, Vocational Rehabilitation Officer, U. S. Civil Service Commisaion ia Chairman of the Arrangementa Committee.

A musical program will include ainging by Grace Vitality Seymour, Star of Radio and Concert Stage, who rade her debut in New England with the Bristal County Orchestra and scored a auccess. Miaa Vitality had polio at an early age. A Variety Trio, with Jack Stoll, Walter Batts, two former Marines, and Tommy Millett, who atudied piano at the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind in Pittaburgh, will appear on the program. The half-hour musical program will be opened and cloaed by THE CHORISTER'S, under the able direction of Miaa Betty-Jeanne Cimmer.

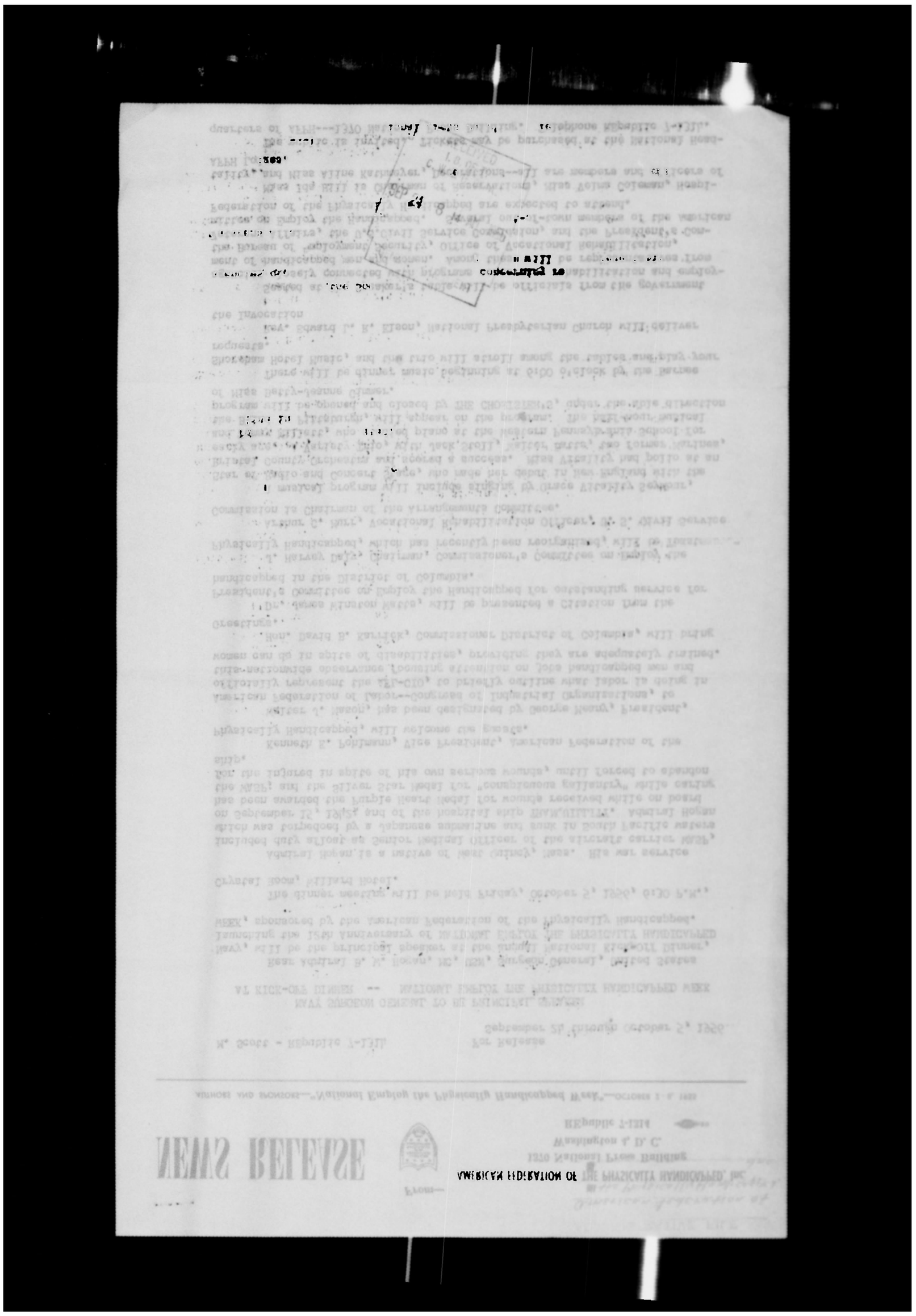
There will be dinner music beginning at 6:00 o'clock by the Barnee Shoreham Hotel Music, and the trio will atroll among the tables and play your raquesta.

Rev. Edward L. R. Elson, National Presbyterian Church will deliver the Invocation

Seated at the Speaker's table will be officials from the government agencies cloaely connected with programs concerning rehabilitation and employment of handicapped men and women. Among these will be repreaentativea from the Bureau of Employment Security, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Veterans Affaira, the U.S.Civil Service Commission, and the President's Committee on Employ the Handicapped. Several out-of-town membera of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped are expected to attend.

Miaa Ida Hill ia Chairman of Reservationa, Miaa Velma Coleman, Hoapitality, and Miaa Aline Kathmeyer, Decorations--all are members and officers of AFPH Lodges.

The public ia invited. Tickets may be purchaaed at the National Headquarters of AFPH---1370 National Preaa Building. Telephone REpublic 7-1314.



12th Anniversary

NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALEY HANDICAPPED WEEK

OCTOBER 7-13, 1956

You are invited to attend the

NATIONAL KICK-OFF DINNER

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 6:30 P.M. • CRYSTAL ROOM, WILLARD HOTEL • $5.50 — INFORMAL

Sponsored by the

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

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Surgeon General, United States Navy

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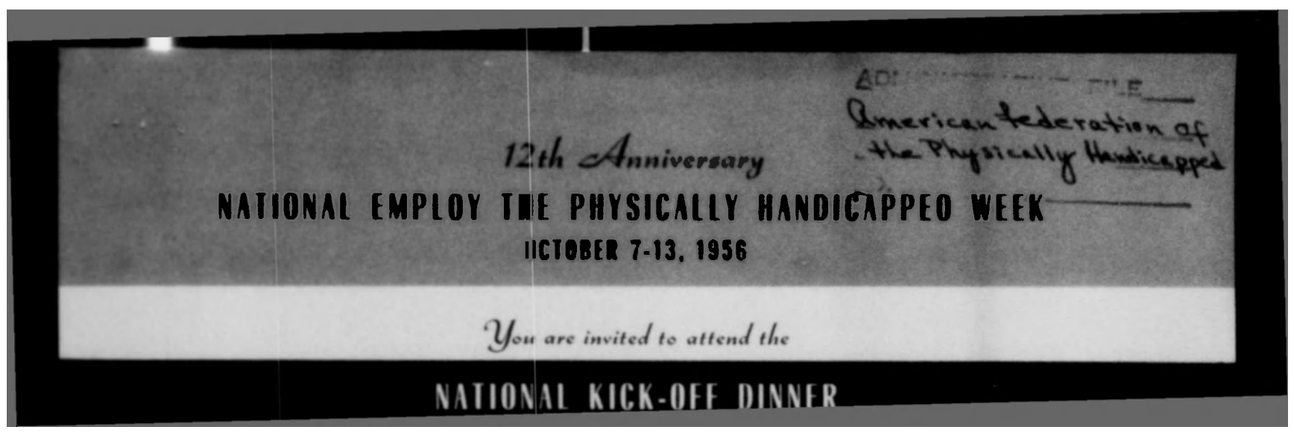
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Reservations must be made by Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1956
Make checks payable to: AFPH, inc., and mail to

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American Federation of
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NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK
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KEYNOTE SPEAKER

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Surgeon General, United States Navy

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Date.....

Enclosed is check in amount of $..... payable to AFPH, Inc., for which please send me.....tickets, $5.50 each, for the Kick-Off Dinner, launching the 12th Anniversary of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

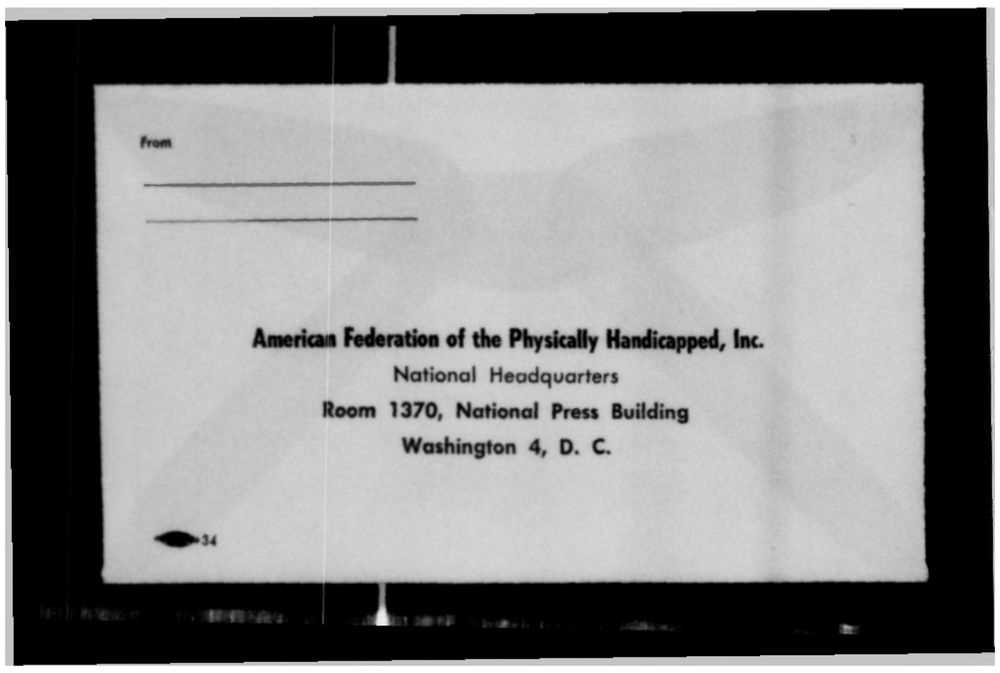
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American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942

AFFILIATES: AFPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING

(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

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MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

National Headquarters

1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

Christmas

1955

At this Holiday Season, I wish for our beloved Country, Peace, Prosperity, and Progress.

I wish for all Handicapped, Greater Opportunity; Public Understanding and Acceptance; Abolition of unfair Discrimination - and Cure, or Alleviation of their Physical or Mental Ailments, and Distress.

PAUL A. STRACHAN

Paul A. Strachan

President

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 28, 1942
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November 1955

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

TO EDITORS OF LABOR PUBLICATIONS

The officers and members of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped join with me in expressing our appreciation to you and your associates for the very fine support you have rendered by calling our program to the attention of your readers.

During the latter part of August we held our 7th National Convention in Johnstown, Pa., followed by the fall meeting of our APPH National Council, and then by the 11th annual observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" of which this organization is author and sponsor.

There were representatives from Labor at all of these functions.

Several of the national and state organizations have given financial support by making annual contributions. More recently some of the local unions have been likewise contributing.

Because the work of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped does not come under the United Funds or Community Chest, we are dependent upon our members, supporting organizations and individuals to assist us financially with the development of our overall program which, in turn, is of benefit to every community.

Our program includes public education, rehabilitation, legislation and employment of Handicapped, including our FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED and TAX EXEMPTION bills now pending in Congress. These have been endorsed by all Labor.

We would appreciate your printing the box below in your publication and at the same time express our thanks for the support rendered thus far. We will also be glad to send additional information to any of your readers who desire it.

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN, President

American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Enclosed is check or money order for $_____, a contribution to further your Organization's work.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 7-13, 1956

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942
AFFILIATES: AFPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING
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November 18, 1955

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

American Federation
of the Physically
Handicapped

To: Friends of the Handicapped
in Organized Labor

Greeting:

Enclosed is copy of Resolution which will be introduced in the AFL Convention by Brother James A. Brownlow, President, AFL Metal Trades Department, and which I have asked Brother Walter P. Reuther to also have introduced in the CIO Convention. It is assumed that action on this will be had, in the joint Conventions in New York City.

Passage of this Resolution would permit:

1. Appointment of an AFPH Headquarters Staff, - to include directors of Organization, Research and Publicity, Legislation, and Fund-Raising.

2. Establishment of an Information Service, which would send monthly bulletins to all Internationals; State Federations and Industrial Union Councils; City Central Bodies, and Industriel Union Councils, as well as such Local Unions as may be desirable.

Such Service would give the gist of legislation; Executive orders; amounts available under appropriations, and how Unions might utilize such benefits to advantage of their members and families of members.

In this connection, it is shown, for example, that some 12,900 mine workers have received Vocational Rehabilitation from the States, and, following rehabilitation, miners have been placed in employment by the Federal-State Employment Services, and have earned more than $5,500,000.

These benefits resulted from AFPH primary efforts, in establishing, maintaining, and continually expanding the Federal-State programs on rehabilitation and employment of Handicapped, and demonstrates how Labor has benefitted, and will benefit from these programs, while using our specialized knowledge and experience to its own advantage.

3. While the amount of money AFPH might hope to receive, upon passage of such Resolution, would not enable us to make a nation-wide organizational campaign, as, from experience, we know this would cost in excess of $500,000, yet, we can organize in key States and thus be in position to play a larger, and more effective part in the forthcoming 1956 National Election. I am sure that Labor needs allies, in all its legislative activities, and the vast and practically unexplored field of the 40,000,000 Handicapped, no doubt, would prove very fruitful, if their interests were aligned, and their active support united with that of Labor on all matters of mutual concern.

THIS IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT, AND NEEDED, IN 1956!

4. Since there are less than half a dozen specialists, in the whole United States, who have an overall knowledge of the tremendous field of rehabilitation and employment of our millions of Handicapped, the position of AFPH, and its experience and competence in this work, is of great value to all Labor, and is worth millions and millions of dollars, as has, already been shown, by our past success in gaining more than $600,000,000 worth of benefits, to say nothing of being primarily responsible for placement in employment of more than 3,200,000 Handicapped.

SUPPORT OF A.F.P.H. LABOR OFFICERS URGED

There are several eminent leaders of Labor on the AFPH National Council, and no programs are prepared, or presented to Congress or the public, without their approval.

These Officers from Labor Organizations have worked with us for several years, and are familiar with our program, and know the need and value of it.

I urge all friends of the Handicapped to support this Resolution, so that, - for the first time in its 15 years since its founding, - AFPH will have a base, financially, upon which to properly carry on its program.

By giving this support, you will not only aid millions of suffering people, many of whom are living in enforced idleness for lack of adequate treatment and training and job placement, but you will strengthen the bonds that tie Labor and the Handicapped together, and further unity of effort of both groups. This, I believe, is the main purpose, generally, in merging AFL and CIO, today, so that we may combine our strength and efforts to greater advantage than ever before.

We ask your support, and active participation in this matter, and assure you of our appreciation.

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President

Resolution No. .....
On: The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

Whereas: The problems and needs of our 40,000,000 handicapped citizens, including the blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple aclerosis, osteomyelitis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, congenital defects and deformities and other injuries and diseases constitute one of our Nation's gravest problems, and

Whereas: Organized Labor initiated and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and, 35 years ago, Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and

Whereas: The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization composed primarily of handicapped people, with headquarters at 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C., for the past 15 years has spearheaded all activities beneficial to handicapped, and has had official endorsement of Organized Labor, and has many eminent leaders of Labor amongst its National Officers, and

Whereas: Said Federation's program includes establishment of a Federal Agency for Handicapped, which would greatly amplify present Federal-State services in medical treatment, education and training or retraining, counseling and guidance, and selective placement, - and other measures which have been approved by all Labor groups, and

Whereas: Said Federation in collaboration with Labor representatives, was responsible for amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, in 1954, the necessary purpose of which was to enlarge the program approximately three times more than previously, and it has since been shown that Federal-State agencies having jurisdiction have been dilatory in carrying out the express mandates of Congress in this matter, and require continual pressures to induce them to advance the program as the new law intends and provides, and

Whereas: The A.F.P.H. in its recent 7th Triennial Convention, in which many Labor representatives participated, adopted a broad program of rehabilitation, education, and employment of handicapped, and to carry out this program needs approximately $250,000 for its annual budget, and, at present, urgently needs financial assistance for its immediate work, be it

Resolved: That the AFL-CIO, in Convention assembled in New York, New York, does hereby endorse the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, particularly its bills to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped; Tax Exemptions for Handicapped and Those Who Cannot support Themselves; Congressional approval of S. 1948, a bill to authorize the sale of certain of the publicly owned lands of the United States, situated in Floride, to the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped Institute for Human Engineering, on which land, the proposed Institute for Human Engineering is planned to be built, and, other such measures as may develop which are approved by official Labor representatives, ere introduction, and, be it further

Resolved: That the AFL-CIO Convention calls upon its constituent International Unions, State Federations of Labor and State Industrial Union Councils, Central bodies and Local Industrial Union Councils, and Local Unions to endeavor to raise and contribute to AFPH $150,000, to further this vitally important program, which is so closely identified with the welfare of all working people, and, be it further

Resolved: That, copies of this Resolution be sent to the Press; all Members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, and to all organizations and individuals at interest.

10/10/55

Send to Einar O. Mohn.

Jim/d

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942
AFFILIATES: APPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, APPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

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Oct. 5, 1955.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation
of the Physically
Handicapped

PERSONAL

Mr. James R. Hoffa,
Ninth Vice-President,
Int'l Bro. of Teamsters,
2741 Trumbull Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Bro. Hoffa:

I ask your attention to enclosed copy of letter to President Beck.

It has always been a mystery to me WHY your Brotherhood ignores our appeals for support. I know, from the records, that the Teamsters have a high incidence of disabilities and, logically, should certainly be interested in developing and expanding facilities, personnel, and funds for rehabilitation and employment of Handicapped.

On a visit to Detroit, some months ago, I tried to see you, so we could discuss this matter, personally, but you were out of town.

My friends in Labor, (which which I have been affiliated for more than 40 years). Bluntly, they have said that you are "a good friend, and a tough enemy!" And, since I was likewise raised in a hard school, I can understand what that means, and respect you for your stand.

But, we need friends, understanding friends, and supporters of this movement, which has endorsement of all Labor, but, unfortunately, not enough financial support to do a job. I call on you to lend us help, and I can give you ample proof as to why you should give it, if you are in any way interested in a great economic-humanitarian program, and I believe you would be.

I am enclosing material that will give you the picture, and you have, in Detroit, two Labor Leaders, in AFL, who know me pretty well, Tom Carroll, of the Waymen, and my good friend, Abe Spradling, of the Street & Electric Ry. Employees, who can give you additional information.

I would be glad to discuss this with you, personally, and, meantime, request a reply.

Sincerely and Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN
President

Oct. 5, 1955.

PERSONAL

Mr. Dave Beck, President,
Int'l Bro. of Teamsters,
25 Louisiana Ave., NW
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

For the past eight years, I've been writing to you, at reasonably frequent intervals, about this program for Handicapped. Up to now, I've never had any reply.

I note, in current "TEAMSTER", editorial on "TWO WORTHY WEEKS", in which you endorse "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", as well as the work of "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED".

I am author of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK". I conceived, organized, wrote administrative policies for, and brought more than 200 organizations into the "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE", and bedded into its structure MORE LABOR REPRESENTATION than any Federal Agency had ever had.

I believe, Brother Beck, the time has come when we should discuss these matters, personally.

Therefore, I ask that you phone this office and arrange a meeting, at a mutually convenient time, as I know that the Brotherhood you head has a high incidence of disabilities, and should be a strong supporter of this program.

I am enclosing material that will give you the picture.

Anticipating an early meeting, and with best wishes, I am,

Fraternally,

O. L. A. STRACHAN

President

M

Address of Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped
To: Seventh Triennial Convention, AFPH
Fort Stanwix Hotel, Johnstown, Pa.
August 29, 1955

Mr. Chairman; Dr. Holl; Distinguished Guests; Members of AFPH, and Friends of the Handicapped:

It is a great honor to greet you upon this Fifteenth Anniversary of the founding of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, and the Thirteenth year of its chartering. Since I last met with you at the Detroit 1952 Convention, momentous events have occurred, affecting the welfare of all Handicapped people.

AFPH, meantime, has continued its campaign to arouse public interest and support, to meet the problems, needs, and aspirations of our 40,000,000 Handicapped citizens.

A part of this campaign has been in the field of legislation, and during 1953, hearings were held by the House and Senate Committees having jurisdiction. The then new National Administration made some astounding recommendations to Congress, as its first proposals in the Handicapped field. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, then Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, presumably inspired these legislative abortions which, in many ways, I am surprised that President Eisenhower accepted, and put into his Message to Congress. The net result of these recommendations, if carried out, would have been —

That, the whole program of Vocational Rehabilitation be thrown back upon the States within two years, and of course, if carried out, this would have absolutely killed the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation Program which many of us have worked so hard to build up, these past 35 years.

Experience has shown the futility of expecting States to assume costs of any public program of this kind, and the Administration's recommendations, therefore, would have spelled doom to the hopes and needs of the Nation's millions of Handicapped citizens.

A.F.P.H. OPPOSED THESE RECOMMENDATIONS

At that time, while the "bloom was still on the rose of the Administration's honeymoon", newspapers of the Nation either extravagantly praised everything President Eisenhower proposed or did, or killed any criticisms so that no word reached the general public as to the real and deadly meaning of these recommendations, except in the case of a very few papers, and the Labor Press.

And, too, Administration Leaders in Congress were determined NOT to pay any attention to any recommendations or protests of any organizations or individuals, long experienced in the Handicapped field, who knew the dangers inherent in the Administration proposals and knew, if they were enacted, Vocational Rehabilitation, as we know it today, would have its death knell.

Appeals to Senator William A. Purtell, of Connecticut, a freshman Senator who was Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Public Welfare, were vain. Indeed, Purtell tried to prevent AFPH from testifying

st all, in an effort to confine all testimony solely to the Administration Bill.

AFPH refused to go along on that outrageous, un-American performance, and we demanded that the Committee hear us. Ultimately, we were allowed 30 minutes to discuss a bill about which the Chairman, himself, by his own admissions, knew nothing, and he did not even know the implications of the bill, and knew less about the whole field of Rehabilitation, as a freshman Senator, than any other Member of the Committee.

In the Senate hearings, Senators Neely, Hill, and Lehman, on the then Minority side of the Subcommittee, praised your President for his long and unremitting labors in behalf of the Handicapped.

On the House side, a most amazing situation developed. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., then Chairman, House Committee on Education and Labor, held hearings in 1953. two weeks before Congress adjourned, such hearings ending on the very day Congress quit. Then, nearly a year elapsed before Mr. McConnell called for further action on the bills, in 1954. and by that time, all Members of the Committee had forgotten completely what they had seen and been told in 1953 hearings, and it was necessary for Mr. McConnell to hold some so-called "Executive Sessions", from which your President was debarred from attending, on the ground, forsooth!, that "he is deaf". But, Chairman McConnell knew, that with secretarial aid, I conducted all manner of meetings, conferences, conventions, hearings, etc., so that was simply a slap at AFPH by the Chairman, who permitted Blind to be represented at the Committee Executive Sessions, as well as the National Rehabilitation Association.

A.F.P.H. FOUGHT FOR AMENDMENTS

It was plain that the outcome of the Senate-House Hearings would NOT give AFPH's bill to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED any chance at all. So, since all Administration Leaders had refused us any consideration, we had to turn to our own friends for help.

Chief of these was, Rep. John W. McCormack, then Minority, and now Majority Leader of the House of Representatives; Hon. Harry R. Sheppard, of California; Hon. Charles E. Bennett, of Florida; Hon. Augustine B. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Carl Elliott, of Alabama; Hon. Jacob K. Javits, of New York; Hon. Cleveland M. Bailey, of West Virginia; and, in the Senate, Hon. James E. Murray, of Montana; Hon. John J. Sparkman, of Alabama, Hon. Wayne Morse, of Oregon; Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, of NewYork; Hon. William Langer, of North Dakota; Hon. Matthew M. Neely, of West Virginia, and a few others.

We succeeded in amending the Administration Bill in several particulars. As the Administration Bill was written and presented to the Congress, if enacted it would have done very little to improve Vocational Rehabilitation Programs, and nothing at all to improve Employment of Handicapped, and the AFPH Amendment provided some $15,000,000 for the Bureau of Employment Security and State Employment Offices, so that at least one Specialist in Handicapped Placement would be put into each of the 1860 Federal-State Employment Offices, across country.

SECRETARY OF LABOR MITCHELL REFUSED TO AID

It will interest, and may astonish you to know that among the preliminary conferences held by AFPH and its Labor Associates, prior to and during these battles, one was with Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell. We, and our Labor Associates, asked his support for our bill. He refused it, point-blank. Moreover, he refused to even go down to Congress and testify favorably on the AFPH Amendment to provide his own Employment Service with a badly needed $15,000,000 for Handicapped Placement, - although, subsequently, he has claimed full credit, and had absolutely nothing to do with it.

STUDY OF HOME-BOUND HANDICAPPED

As one result of the bill finally enacted, at the insistance of Rep. Augustine B. Kelley, the AFPH Amandment providing that the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare be directed to make a study of the situation respecting Home-Bound Handicapped, and report and make recommandations to the present Congress, was passed.

I sat in with officials of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation on this matter and found that they had wasted valuable time in writing to more than 100 national organizations, including the Red Cross, Veterans Organizations, National Society of Crippled Children and Adults, and similar organizations, asking WHAT PLANS THEY HAD, FOR DEALING WITH PROBLEMS OF HOME-BOUND HANDICAPPED, - PARTICULARLY THOSE IN REMOTE RURAL AREAS.

As I had previously told OVR officials, these organizations had no plans, and never had any plans, and OVR, therefore, was reduced to the alibi of telling me, at one of the conferences, that "they had to be careful NOT to develop and project some plan which Secretary Hobby would repudiate", and, on the other hand they were worried lest Congress criticize them for NOT putting forth a definite plan.

As it was, they finally decided that the lesser of two evils for them was to do nothing which might incur the wrath of the Secretary of HEW, who had shown, indisputably, her aversion to needed Federal expansion of the Handicapped program.

So, OVR prepared a "STUDY OF THE HOME-BOUND", with alleged "Programs for Physically Handicapped Home-Bound Individuals" therein. This 185 page book was significant in its complete failure TO MAKE ANY RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS! And, worse still, all it did was to reiterate what we already know,— i.e., THAT NOBODY KNOWS ANYTHING; NOBODY DOES ANYTHING ABOUT THE HOME-BOUND HANDICAPPED OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, particularly THOSE IN FARMING AREAS, AWAY FROM CITIES AND TOWNS!

This proves what AFPH has long contended,—that OVR is incompetent; completely lacking in vision and imagination, and devoid of boldness to devise and execute any program. All they do is, simply, to coast along and pray that nobody penetrates their inner sanctum, the Holy of Holies, — wherein they concoct and perpetrate their alleged "programs" upon an unsuspecting, innocent, and helpless group of Handicapped, under the guise of "rehabilitation"!

Address of Paul A. Strachan, President
Seventh Triennial Convention, APPH

SUMMARY OF ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

Again, ostensibly at Mrs. Hobby's suggestion, the President's first recommendation to Congress cut the budget for Medical Research so severely that even his own Republican Congress could not swallow the dose, and increased the President's request by more than fifty percent.

Cut research for cancer, heart, mental health, arthritis, neurology, and blindness from $140,000,000 to $74,000,000.

Cut inspection of Food & Drug Administration, the real heart of that agency's program, so greatly that Ike's own appointee, Commissioner C. W. Crawford, protested that only the most flagrant cases would be handled, while work against filth and decomposition had to be curtailed.

Sought a 25% cut in Federal appropriations for Vocational Education the first year in office, and, last year, asked an additional 6% cut.

On Vocational Rehabilitation alone, although Mrs. Hobby's Department (the figures of which, in many cases, are sadly behind the real facts) show that there are more than 1,000,000 citizens who could become at least partially self-supporting if they had treatment and vocational training, she refused to call for any increase for the Vocational Rehabilitation Program, and only when it was shown that Congress would act anyway, with a bill of its own, did she hurriedly have a bill drawn and sent down to the Hill, the defects of which were, and are still apparent to any thinking person, and would amply have meant ultimate abolition of the present Federal-State Program, in a short time.

THE PRESENT HEALTH PROGRAM PICTURE

Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama, Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and son of an eminent physician who named his son for the famous English medical scientist, Lord Lister, - says that he believes medical science is on the verge of great discoveries, — cures for cancer, leukemia, and heart disease, in particular, are close at hand. He stated that in the past 14 years, life expectancy has been extended 8.5 years, chiefly through research into the causes and cures for such major killers as rheumatic fever, appendicitis, influenza, syphilis, and tuberculosis.

Yet, Senator Hill considers it doubtful if the present rate of progress can be maintained, without more Federal money, because -

1. There is a shortage of 22,000 to 45,000 doctors, and our population, which is increasing at the rate of 3,500,000 births yearly, is not matched by comparable increase in medical specialists.

2. A great need for funds to finance research.

3. Lack of $150,000,000 to build laboratories in which the research could be carried out. (This would increase the present capacities of the National Health Institutes of the Federal Government by nearly half again as much.)

4. Urgent need for 600,000 to 800,000 more hospital beds.

5. The Advisory Council of Doctors, which helps develop and steer the general program, recommended an appropriation of $139,573,000 this year, but Mrs. Hobby balked, and refused to recommend more than $73,958,000, about half the minimum requirements specified by physicians who know what they are talking about. The Senate increased the Hobby request by $24,000,000 regardless of her protests, but the House cut the Senate's increase to an approximate $4,000,000.

VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE VERSUS ANIMAL LIFE

When it is considered that there are some 2,000,000 accidents annually in Industry, alone, which cause some 350,000 permanent impairments, and to meet this grave situation, the Federal Government has been most niggardly in lending aid, -- the average appropriation for Vocational Rehabilitation the past several years, approximating some $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, and only very recently reaching the figure of $23,500,000, and in spite of the blatant ballyhoo of the Administration over its "great increase in the appropriations for the program", for the coming year, appropriations are, as follows:

Grants to States, $33,750,000.

Training and Traineeships, $2,075,000.

Salaries and expenses of Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, $1,000,000.

It is a sad commentary that Congress evidently believes that it is far more important to the welfare of our country, to look after cows, pigs, sheep, chickens, etc., than human beings, because the Department of Agriculture this year gets $51,079,563 for research into the cause of Bang's Disease in cows; hog cholera; hoof and mouth disease; gid; pip; and various other farm diseases and problems.

TAX EXEMPTION BILLS

Our Tax Exemption bills, introduced by Representatives John D. Dingell, of Michigan, and George M. Rhodes, of Pennsylvania, got nowhere, because, we were told by the Committee's Staff Director, that, "if passed, THEY WOULD BE VETOED BECAUSE OF THE COST!," which is one of the weakest and most evasive reasons for failure to do justice to Handicapped I have ever seen.

AFPH must build an organization so powerful in all States that it will compel attention not only from politicians, but, big-time industrialists and others, who are the real big wheels of this program. Handicapped must cease playing the role of "patient Griselda", and follow the advice of the Kansas lady who told the farmers to "Raise MORE HELL, AND LESS CORN!"

But, God willing! the Tax Exemption bills will be reintroduced. I remind all of you, legislation is not achieved in a twinkling, and we must battle hard, and for long years, to gain our ends.

O.V.R. SHOULD HAVE A HOUSE-CLEANING

The new Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Malcolm B. Folsom, should immediately clean house in the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. If, on the record of their performance, he fired all top officials of that Bureau, he could do no worse than has already been done by them, and he might, conceivably, do a lot better!

On August 3, Mary E. Switzer, Director of OVR, released her Annual Report. She boasts, therein, that those rehabilitated into gainful employment during fiscal year 1955 increased approximately 2,000 over 1954, or, about 58,000 persons! Think of that!

Despite the fact that the Federal-State Rehabilitation Offices have more than 1,000,000 applications for Rehabilitation on file, and this backlog increases with the years, and only two years ago, Miss Switzer boasted that some 64,000 had been processed, and only last year, 1954, 53,758 were reported,-- these reports simply prove that OVR cannot get off a dime, and its "expansion" program is an abject failure and utter farce.

The Handicapped of this Nation deserve something more than endless alibis and lack of performance on the part of those in charge of developing the Rehabilitation Program, and the incumbent Administration, in its own defense, should take an analytical and realistic look at what is going on in the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and take drastic steps to immediately improve the calibre of officials there, and demand action, instead of inaction.

OUTCOME OF AFPH'S 1953-1954 CAMPAIGN

The result of AFPH's campaign of 1953-1954, including enactment of riders, amendments, etc., approximated $250,000,000 in benefits to Handicapped, covering Vocational Rehabilitation; Social Security; expansion of facilities for Employment of Handicapped; expansion of the Hill-Burton Hospital Survey and Construction Act, etc.

NEW FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED BILL

Following Congressional enactment of the AFPH 1953-1954 amendments, for seven months Headquarters was busy in preparing new legislation. Endless conferences with Government officials, Members of Congress, Labor representatives, and others, were held.

Our greatest difficulty stemmed from the dilatory methods and lackadaisical attitude of Federal agencies, in providing essential information, and this particularly applied to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Social Security Agency. Even the Bureau of Employment Security delayed getting its Handicapped Placement Programs, for which it was provided with money by Congress, and the excuse was that the Bureau of the Budget was strangling, or cutting down appropriations, although such were authorized specifically by Congress.

But, we succeeded, against great odds, in completing our new bill, copies of which you have had. In the Senate, S. 1951, is sponsored by the Hon. James E. Murray, (Montana); Hon. Matthew M. Neely (West Virginia);

Hon. Frenk Carlson (Kansas); Hon. Ralph E. Flanders, (Vermont); Hon. Lister Hill, (Alabama); Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey, (Minnesota); Hon. Estes Kefauver, (Tennessee); Hon. Harley M. Kilgore, (West Virginia); Hon. William Langer, (North Dakota); Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, (New York); Hon. Warren G. Magnuson, (Washington); Hon. Pat McNamara (Michigan); Hon. Richard L. Neuberger, (Oregon); Hon. Wayne Morse, (Oregon); Hon. George A. Smathers, (Florida); and Hon. John J. Sparkman, (Alabama).

In tha House, Hon. Charles E. Bennett, (Florida) HR 5465; Hon. John D. Dingell (Michigan) HR 5471; Hon. Gardner Withrow (Wisconsin) HR 5487; Hon. Coya Knutson (Minnesota) HR 5510; Hon. John W. McCormack, (Massachusetts) HR 5513; Hon. Thor Tollefson, (Washington) HR 5523; Hon. George M. Rhodes, (Pennsylvania) HR 5571; Hon. Augustine B. Kelley (Pennsylvania) HR 5603; Hon. Vera Buchanan, (Pennsylvania) HR 5705; Hon. Earl Chudoff, (Pennsylvania) HR 5737; Hon. John P. Saylor, (Pennsylvania) HR 5859; Hon. Cleveland M. Bailey, (West Virginia) HR 5874; Hon. Charles A. Buckley, (New York) HR 5939; Hon. Louis C. Rabaut, (Michigan) HR 5971; Hon. Ray J. Madden, (Indiana) HR 6064; Hon. Barrett O'Hara, (Illinois) HR 6065; Hon. Harold D. Donohue, (Massachusetts) HR 6094; Hon. Martha W. Griffiths, (Michigan) HR 6098; Hon. Clyde Doyle, (California) HR 6718; Hon. Elizabeth Kee, (West Virginia) HR 6960; Hon. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., (Michigan) HR 7207; and Hon. Harley O. Staggers, (West Virginia) HR 7465.

We are very proud of the new bill, covering, as it does, more ground than any legislation for Handicapped ever introduced. We have been promised hearings in the Senate, early next Session, presumably in time to get action before the boys hike back to their States and Districts, for the National Election.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HANDICAPPED PROGRAM

In the light of present-day conditions, AFPH believes it imperative that there be a national conference of all interested groups, - business, labor, education, medical, organizations representing the Handicapped, etc., for the purpose of ascertaining just where we stand now, and what the immediate future holds in store.

Despite legislation enacted in 1954, and even some in 1955, there is a clear need that the evils of the actions of the United States Bureau of the Budget, presumably acting for the President, and likely at the insistance of the past Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mrs. Hobby, be exposed to the light of day, since we have no yardstick of actual achievement by which to measure the new Secretary, Mr. Folsom, as yet.

If the Budget persists in ignoring the manifest intent of Congress, and the implicit mandate of Congressional appropriations, and substitutes therefor its own plans and ideas for Handicapped Programs, then we believe a national conference should be called, and officials of the United States Budget; the Department of Labor; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the United States Civil Service Commission, and any Federal agency which has a considerable part in the Handicapped program be requested to attend, and produce their own records, to show exactly what has been accomplished by them, including expansion of programs, increased appropriations, etc.

AFPH believes it imperative that this be done this coming fall so that the results will be manifest in time for Congress to take appropriate action to straighten out the whole mess, and "mess", it is, on the basis of all known facts and evidence.

If given a mandate to do so by this Convention, the Executive Officers of AFPH should, at once prepare and issue invitations to all organizations and parties at interest, and set this National Conference for next November, so that it will be fresh in mind when Congress reconvenes, in January, 1956.

AFPH ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE 1940

In September, 1940, your President was discharged from Johns Hopkins and began an immediate campaign to organize AFPH, which was chartered on August 22, 1942, or two years afterwards. Briefly, AFPH has developed and applied an over-all program that has benefitted Handicapped to the amount of $600,000,000 in tangible benefits in research; hospital construction; education and training; medical treatment, and, in addition, has initiated employment for more than 3,000,000 Handicapped who have received in excess of $3,000,000,000 in salaries or wages, and have paid taxes of more than $750,000,000.

The House Labor Subcommittee To Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped was purely an AFPH effort, and it sat for more than two-and-a-half years gaining more information from more than 500 witnesses than had ever been assembled on Handicapped problems in previous history.

"NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" was the AFPH trumpet call-to-arms to millions of Handicapped who had been denied opportunity for employment, and the beneficent results of the WEEK grow in volume with the passing years.

However, most AFPH people have been too lazy and lacking in common sense to keep "NEPHW" for their very own. Instead of taking the initiative, Lodges and AFPH members have too often permitted other organizations, which had nothing whatsoever to do with either initiating or carrying out the purposes of the "WEEK", to take over, and today the public is forgetting that "NEPHW" was originated by AFPH. We should always assert our primacy as originators, authors and chief sponsors of the "WEEK", and I urge that every Lodge hold a Banquet during "NEPHW", every year, and tie in with all organizations at interest. But remember, it should be an AFPH Banquet!

AFPH initiated and carried the major part of the fight to establish the Medical Research Omnibus Bill of 1950, and hundreds of millions of dollars have been appropriated under that Act for experimental research into Cardiac troubles; Cerebral Palsy; Epilepsy; Muscular Dystrophy; Multiple Sclerosis; Blindness; Deafness; Orthopedic Disabilities; Poliomyelitis; Arthritis; Rheumatism; Hansen's Disease (Leprosy), and other killers and cripplers.

AFPH conceived and organized the "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON 'NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK'", and while that Committee today, has gotten completely away from its original plan of developing the Handicapped Program as a regular part of Labor-Management Relations, still, some good comes of it as a publicity medium, if not, in fact, as a real developer and

pioneer in expending the whole Handicapped program, aimed at Employment. The "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE" has done nothing to break down the 25,339 jobs in this country, so that it could be ascertained just what jobs could be held by the veriously Handicepped despite their particular disability.

It will take a President of the United States, who has some real understanding and experiance of the Handicapped field, to reorganize and reactivate this Committee so that it will do something more than just raitarata platitudes in tones of thunder, and show itself to be barren of any initiative or determination to explore the vast and unknown reaches of employment of Handicapped.

AFPH NATIONAL CONFERENCES ON PLACEMENT OF SEVERELY HANDICAPPED set the pace for real research in jobs-for-handicapped, and the three national conferences sponsored by AFPH were invaluable as a means of enlightening the public, as well as all parties otherwise at interest, on just what has been done and is being done to match the man and the job.

AFPH is primarily responsible for developing that 9,600 of the 25,339 jobs in the U.S.A. can be held satisfactorily by Handicapped people, and as our facilities and funds increase, we will carry out this study until it is completed. It is the most valuable phase of our work as it provides Handicapped with two advantages: It affords a base on which a Handicapped person who suffers a second injury may make legal determination of the extent of disability, over-all, and the relation, thus, to job capacities. This alone is worth hundreds of millions of dollars to Handicapped people. Second, it continually expands areas of potential employment of Handicapped.

Hereinbefore, we have explained the campaign culminating in AFPH getting Congress to adopt some five amendments to the mis-named Administration's "Vocational Rehabilitation Act" of 1954. WITHOUT THE AFPH AMENDMENTS, THE BILL WOULD HAVE BEEN A NULLITY!

We are particularly glad that AFPH Amendments drove in a wedge to provide, by law, for representation of Labor, and Handicapped, to review programs and appeals for grants in the HEW-OVR setup, even though, as we had expected, when this was enacted Mrs. Hobby promptly named a Committee that is as near useless and incompetent, with but two exceptions as could be imagined.

HEW-OVR does NOT want a real review of its activities! It wants, instead, a "White-Wash Committee" which, when called together, will listen and loudly applaud all reports and recommendations of the Secretary, or other officials, presumably in charge of this work, and then, after the polite nothings have been exchanged, adjourn and go home for another long siesta without having accomplished anything to really advance the program.

SALK VACCINE

As an outstanding example of the gross incompetency of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, along with its failures in the Handicapped field, there has not been, in the history of our Nation, a more flagrant case of malfeasance, and even misfeasance and malfeasance in office than that exhibited by the persons directly in charge of the Department, under whose jurisdiction the gross mishandling of the Jonas

Salk Polio Vaccine has been done.

While I am loathe to charge any person with the responsibility for deaths of some 85 children, (whom I am informed died, during the particular period,) yet I do say that it is entirely possible, if the Salk Vaccine program had been handled in the United States as it was in Canada, where the Government took exclusive charge; made the Vaccine in its own laboratories, and permitted sale at the rate of $1.50 per shot, that many, if not all of these children would be alive today.

All this talk - "WE MUST NOT LET THE CHILDREN HAVE THE VACCINE UNDER THESE CONDITIONS, BECAUSE IT WOULD BE OPENING THE DOOR TO 'SOCIALIZED MEDICINE'" is the bunk! We have spent and are spending billions of dollars to rehabilitate the peoples of the entire world. Why pay out an American Taxpayer's money to aid the peoples of Asia, for example, and then refuse to pay out his money to take care of our own people here at home?

INDUSTRY AND LABOR COOPERATION

The cornerstone of the Handicapped program is, integration of the program, on a day-to-day, plant-to-plant basis, into the regular Labor-Management Relations.

Surely, from experience we have learned that when an individual worker is injured, or diseased on the job, the very day he becomes disabled should be the time to start treatment and training, simultaneously.

On-the-job training for Handicapped applies not only to those who have held previous employment, but those who, unfortunately, have never been employed at all.

The Handicapped Program is not, and should never be, a Charity proposition, because no matter how good the intent, there is never enough money in the charity dispensations to care for more than a minimum number of applicants, and I reiterate what I have said on hundreds of previous occasions, - "This is a cold-blooded, economic problem, which should be considered and remedied in this way:

If a man or woman cannot work, why can't they? Is it because of lack of medical, surgical, or therapeutic treatment? Do they lack proper counseling and guidance? Do they have sufficient education and training to qualify for work under today's rigid and difficult requirements for employment? Would Selective Placement qualify them for employment wherein their particular disabilities would not be factors?

These are the soul questions in the Handicapped field, and we shall not find their answers until we make universal application of the remedies to every individual who needs such assistance. And, when we do that, we shall save the Nation untold billions now spent in useless public assistance, and we shall relieve millions of citizens from misery, want, and human suffering.

WE STILL HAVE THE BELLYACHERS TO CONTEND WITH

Our old opponents, the National Rehabilitation Association, composed chiefly of Directors and employees of States' Rehabilitation Services, still oppose the AFPH Program.

Early last year when we proposed to the NRA's Washington Representative, E. B. Whitten, that we get together on a compromise program so that we could go to Congress united, he refused to make any compromise whatsoever. It's the same old thing — either take what NRA offers, or get nothing at all!

We have nothing to look forward to in that quarter, and AFPH must continually watch for the illegal maneuvering of State Directors, who, no doubt, will continue their past methods of visiting Washington to lobby against our bills, and since their salaries are paid out of Federal funds, that is unlawful unless, of course, they are summoned by Congressional Committees to testify.

Further, we must be on the alert to combat the States' Directors efforts to intimidate Handicapped people, by telling them, or implying that, if such Handicapped support the AFPH program, they will get no help from States' Rehabilitation Services.

AFPH ASKED THAT HANDICAPPED BE GIVEN JOB OPPORTUNITIES UNDER FEDERAL CONTRACTS

AFPH asked Assistant Secretary of Labor, Ernest Wilkins, who is also Chairman, President's Committee on Government Contracts, to have the present provision, which provides that no citizen shall be denied employment under Government contracts "because of race, creed, or color", amended, to include "or physical handicap, if otherwise qualified".

Wilkins is so busy running around the country telling how much good they are doing with their program that he doesn't have time to stay at work long enough to make the program effective. Hence, there has been no action on AFPH's reasonable and necessary demand that the Handicapped not be denied employment on Government contracts because of their disability, if otherwise qualified.

1956 IS NATIONAL ELECTION YEAR

Since its founding, AFPH has, each four years, asked the National Convention Resolutions Committees of both major Parties, for a plank for Handicapped.

At no time have Republicans even answered our request.

The 1952 Democratic Party Plank provided: "WE PROMISE TO FURTHER THE PROGRAM TO AFFORD EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, BOTH IN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY TO PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS".

This is not a very broad plank, but at least it did recognize that there is a Handicapped problem.

It would be well, as soon as coming Primary Elections determine who will be the candidates, to -

1. Ask all Candidates for the Presidency where they stand on the Handicapped Program.

2. Ask all Candidates for Federal House and Senate, as well as State and Local offices, likewise.

I urge all members of AFPH to register and vote. The "vote" is the Handicapped's greatest weapon, and it should be used legitimately and effectively to further our program.

In 1956, a National President, 32 Members of the Senate, and 435 Members of the House are to be elected. It behooves the Handicapped, now, to ascertain where candidates stand on the AFPH program, and vote accordingly. And, this likewise applies to State and Local offices.

A.F.P.H. ORGANIZATION

While there has not been expansion of Lodges we had hoped for, since the Detroit Convention, we are proud that the Pennsylvania State Department, since its reorganization a year ago, has shown dynamic leadership and organized three new lodges, and several others are in early prospect.

AFPH must have more Lodges, more members, and more local contacts throughout the country. That is a job for all of us to do, and I urge everyone present to rededicate himself or herself to the growth and prestige and power of AFPH, so as to benefit all Handicapped.

AFPH has proven itself to be the best friend the Handicapped have, and now the Handicapped should prove that they are AFPH's best friend, and build this Federation into the greatest force to improve the welfare, culture, and happiness of the Handicapped citizens of the U.S.A.

MORE FUNDS - MORE BENEFITS
LESS FUNDS - LESS BENEFITS

Members of AFPH, and Handicapped, generally, must learn the great lesson that, in this world, we cannot get something for nothing, and we must cease fostering the delusion that a National Headquarters Organization can be run for peanuts.

When Handicapped assume their real responsibility and raise the needed finances to make this Program more effective, and cease relying upon Labor and others to carry the major part of expenses, then they will have really arrived as Organization people.

Until they do learn the truth, that "it takes money, and lots of it, to make the AFPH more go", and stop this nonsense of trying to make 5¢ do the work of $10, then AFPH will be hampered in development of its program, and delayed in arriving at its destined goal.

We must all work together, or we shall certainly fall apart!

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Washington 1, D.C.

November 15, 1954

Mr. Paul A. Strasham, President
American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of October 30, informing us of the AFPH National Membership Campaign and a conference that will be held in December on handicapped legislation. I share your interest in the real need of an adequate physically handicapped program, and wish to assure you of our continued cooperation and support to accomplish this objective.

In this connection, I am enclosing a copy of the Annual Report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council on the physically handicapped, including a resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the A. F. of L. held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954.

You will note that the resolution calls upon all A. F. of L. constituent labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to the AFPH. Copies of the resolution have been sent to the press, all members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals interested.

In regard to the legislative conference in December, I am pleased to advise that Mr. Walter Mason, a member of the National Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor will represent the Federation at this meeting. May I suggest that you advise Mr. Mason of the time and place of this conference.

With best wishes for a successful membership campaign, I am

Sincerely yours,

George Meany

President
American Federation of Labor

WJMja
Encl.

Copy of Resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954 --

(AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE) PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Whereas, The problems and needs of our 38,000,000 handicapped citizens, including the blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, osteomyelitis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, congenital defects and deformities and other injuries and diseases constitute one of our Nation's gravest problems, and

Whereas, Organized Labor initiated, and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and 34 years ago the American Federation of Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and

Whereas, The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization composed primarily of physically handicapped people, with national headquarters at 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C., for the past 14 years has spearheaded all activities beneficial to handicapped, and has had official endorsement of Organized Labor, and has many eminent leaders of labor amongst its National Officers, and

Whereas. Said Federation's program includes establishment of a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and other measures which have been approved by all labor groups, and

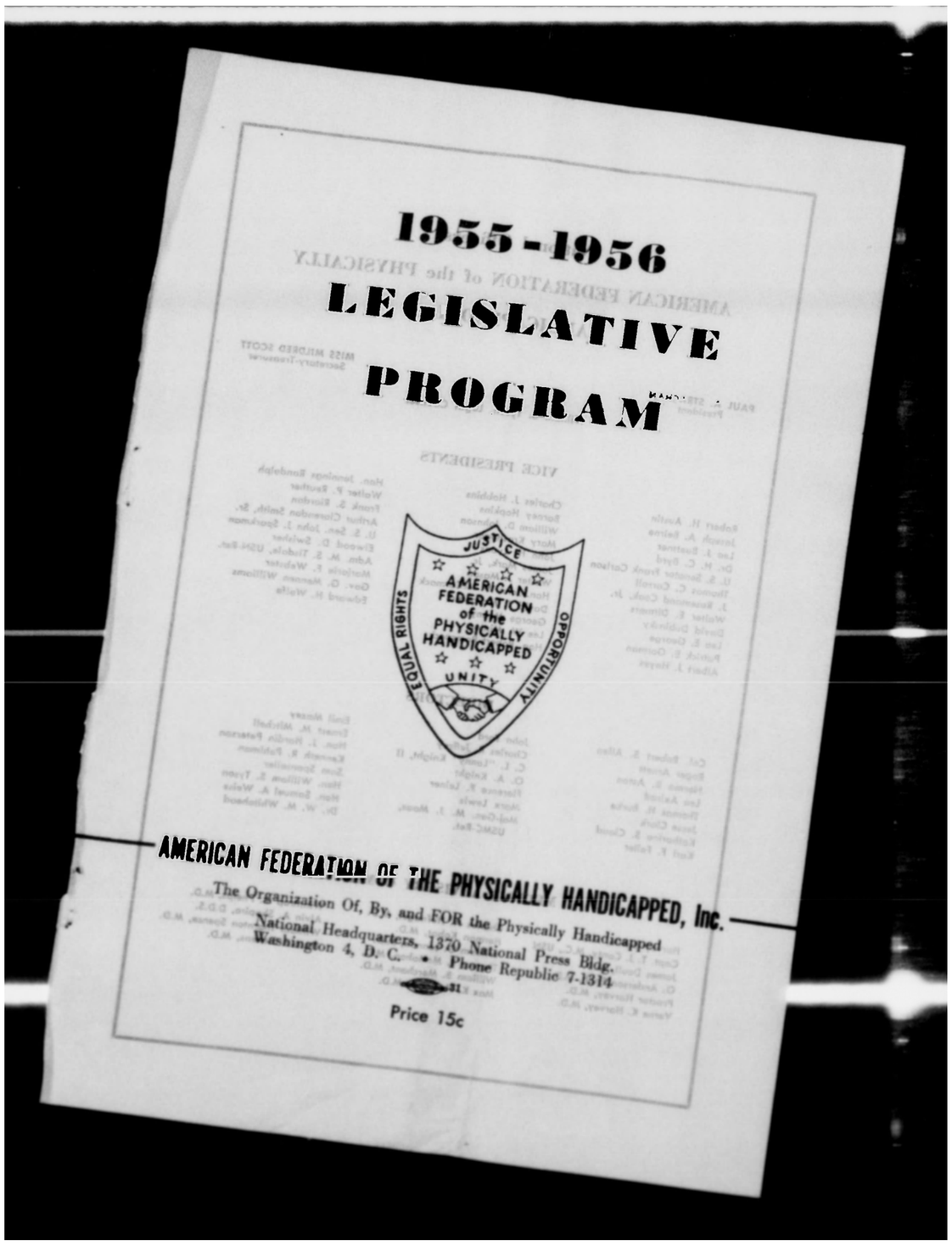
Whereas, the 83rd Congress, 2d Session, enacted a bill to expand the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped with close cooperation from its Labor allies, succeeded in amending this bill in major particulars, so that the entire program, roughly, will be expanded to more than three times its present scope, and

Whereas, To enable the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to set up informational services, so that all Labor Organizations may know of benefits to their members, and to families of their members, as well as to carry on other phases of its overall program, will require approximately $250,000 for its annual budget, and urgently needs immediate financial assistance, therefore, be it

Resolved. That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, Los Angeles, California, does hereby endorse the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, particularly its bills to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, Tax Exemptions for Handicapped and Those who Cannot Support Themselves, and such other measures as may develop, which are approved by official American Federation of Labor representatives pre introduction. and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention calls upon its constituent Labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to AFPH; and that copies of this Resolution be sent to the press, all Members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals at interest.

On motion of Committee Secretary Soderstrom, the recommendation of the Committee was unanimously adopted.


1955-1956
LEGISLATIVE
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of the
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HANDICAPPED
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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF AFPH

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc. was chartered in the District of Columbia, August 20th, 1942, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., as a non-profit, beneficent, educational corporation. The Federation believes that the economic standards of the handicapped can be raised through an organization of handicapped persons and their friends devoted to a program and policy which would enable the handicapped to assume their rightful place as self-sustaining citizens.

The AFPH is author and sponsor of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" enacted by 79th Congress—now Public Law 176, setting aside the first full week in October of each year for the purpose of a nationwide campaign to promote employment of Handicapped, and other economic programs beneficial to all Handicapped.

It has also been instrumental in having other legislation enacted into law as well as effectuating administrative policies in both Government and Private Industry.

Program and Special Projects

Annual National and Regional Conferences on Placement of Severely Handicapped.

Development of a National Pilot Program to cover all phases of Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped- such Program to be based in the Nation's Capital, Washington, convenient to access by all Members of Congress, Heads of Government Agencies, et al, and be a model for future establishment of similar programs in other areas.

Participation in State and Local programs of benefit to handicapped, through the Federation's State Departments, Lodges, members-at-large; and in cooperation with agencies and other organizations.

Special services to assist Handicapped.

Promotion of the annual observance of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week."

Dissemination of factual and educational material affecting Handicapped. VALOR is its official publication.

Establishment and maintenance of the "AFPH Institute for Human Engineering" to be located in Florida.

The Federation is a membership organization, with Participating Membership open to those handicapped, in some degree; Associate Membership is open to non-handicapped.

The AFPH program has been endorsed by many leading national organizations who have, in turn, called upon their State and local units to assist in all ways possible.

Legislative Achievements of AFPH

Congress enacted the Federal Vocational Training Act, June 20, 1920, from which all subsequent legislation in the Handicapped field has stemmed. Arthur S. Holder, N. P. Alifas, and Paul A. Strachan were primarily responsible for the fight to enact this bill.

AFPH succeeded in having Congress establish the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped. Hearings conducted in 1944-45-46, brought more than 500 witnesses, including representatives of all Handicapped groups, before that Committee, and were the means of assembling more factual information on the problems and needs of Handicapped, than had ever been done before.

AFPH authored and sponsored "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", signed by President Truman, Aug. 11, 1945, in which Congress set aside the first full week in October of each year as a period in which to arouse and enlist public interest in and support for employment of Handicapped. More than 3,000,000 Handicapped have been appointed to jobs, thru the Federal-State Employment Services, and have earned in excess of $3,000,000,000, and paid taxes of more than $750,000,000 as a result of the campaign inaugurated by AFPH.

AFPH began, in 1945, a campaign to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, and has, each Session since, presented to Congress a comprehensive, overall program, to coordinate the activities of the 25 Federal Agencies which now each have part of the program. A considerable part of the AFPH programs, thus, have been enacted into law, piece-meal.

AFPH initiated the campaign overstating to the Federal Government enabling a "Survey of Jobs for Handicapped". Approximately 9,000 of the 23,039 different types of jobs in the U.S.A. have been shown, can be satisfactorily filled by the variously Handicapped.

The President of AFPH, in 1947, organized, and wrote the constitutive pattern for "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", with representatives from some 250 national organizations of Industry, Business, Labor, Farm, Religious, Educational, Medical, Women's, Civic, Fraternal, Scientific and Technical, and other groups and individuals.

AFPH -pearheaded campaign resulting in enactment of the Omnibus Medical Research Act, August 15, 1950, from which approximately $150,000,000 has been appropriated for the National Institutes of Health.

AFPH secured amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, in 1954, which increases annual appropriations from $23,500,000 to $65,000,000 in three years, and, among other things, provides for —

A national Vocational Rehabilitation Council, which enables representatives of Labor, Management, Handicapped, Professional Organizations, and Farm groups to pass upon new projects in this field.

Provided a beginning on Grants to Home Bound Handicapped, by Congress directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct a six-months survey, and report to Congress, thereupon.

Amended the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service Act, so that, hereafter, by law, there must be at least one Handicapped Placement Specialist in each of the 1800 Federal-State Employment Offices, across country. This will prove a tremendous aid to Handicapped getting jobs.

Thru AFPH, the State of Pennsylvania established an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, with representation thereon from Industry, Labor, and Handicapped, and similar resolutions have been placed before Legislatures in many other States.

Program of AFPH Endorsed

AFPH has worked in close cooperation with business men and women, and with civic, veterans, labor, religious, farm and other organizations, as well as with government officials.

AFPH's program has been endorsed by Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Railroad Brotherhoods, and United Mine Workers of America. Fraternal and Service organizations are working with AFPH in carrying forward its goal of developing job opportunities.

Congressional Sponsors of AFPH Bills

To establish—

"THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED"

To extend maximum medical, surgical, and therapeutic services; vocational guidance and counseling; education and training, and placement in suitable employment, if possible, for our 40,000,000 Physically Handicapped citizens.

SENATE BILL S. 1951: SPONSORS

Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.), James E. Murray (Mont.), Frank Carlson (Kans.), Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.), Lister Hill (Ala.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Harley M. Kilgore (W. Va.), William Langer (N. D.), Herbert H. Lehman (N. Y.), Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), Pat McNamara (Mich.), Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.), George A. Smathers (Fla.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.)

* * * * * * *

HOUSE SPONSORS

HR 5465, Charles E. Bennett (Fla.); HR 5471, John D. Dingell (Mich.); HR 5487, Gardner Withrow (Wis.); HR 5510, Mrs. Coya Knutson (Minn.); HR 5513, John W. McCormack (Mass.); HR 5523, Thor Tollefson (Wash.); HR 5571, George M. Rhodes (Pa.); HR 5693, Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.); HR 5705, Mrs. Vera Buchanan (Pa.); HR 5737, Earl Chudoff (Pa.); HR 5859, John P. Saylor (Pa.); HR 5874, Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.); HR 5939, Charles A. Buckley (N.Y.); HR 5971, Louis C. Rabaut (Mich.); HR 6064, Ray J. Madden (Ind.); HR 6065, Barratt O'Hara (Ill.); HR 6094, Harold D. Donohue (Mass.); HR 6098, Mrs. Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)

* * * * * * *

To provide—

"TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED, and, FOR THOSE WHO SUPPORT HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT CARE FOR THEMSELVES"

H.R. 2580, Rep. John D. Dingell (Mich.)

* * * * * * *

To Amend—

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT, TO PERMIT COMMON CARRIERS TO ALLOW SEVERELY HANDICAPPED REQUIRING AN ATTENDANT ON TRAINS, ETC., TO RIDE ON SAME TERMS AS BLIND DO, NOW, HALF-FARE FOR BOTH HANDICAPPED, AND ATTENDANT

S. 1777, Senator George A. Smathers (Fla.)
H.R. 6111, Rep. J. Percy Priest (Tenn.)

Explanatory Statement of Bills to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED

By PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

THE GREATEST BASTION OF AMERICAN SECURITY IS, A STRONG AND WELL-TRAINED CITIZENRY, UNITED TO PRESERVE OUR LIBERTIES AND WAY OF LIFE.

To strengthen and fortify that bastion, immediate steps must be taken to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, so as to develop, to the utmost, the latent abilities and work capacities of our more than 40,000,000 physically handicapped citizens.

In a world dominated by fears and jealousies, the dark and ominous clouds of "cold war" can, at any time, give way to the white lightings and thunders of a "hot war", and the uncertainties of alliances, abroad, make it imperative that the United States develop every potential that will aid our own citizens, upon whom we must chiefly depend for defense, attain the highest possible proficiency, both physically and mentally, in order that they may be thus enabled to make the fullest contribution to our national defense.

Today, Government, Industry, Labor, and the general public are beginning to recognize the great potentials of Handicapped workers. Our pressing need for more manpower necessitates concentration of rehabilitation and employment of Handicapped activities within a legitimate orbit, and the only way to effectuate that is, by establishing a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, to coordinate the far-flung activities of the present thirty-five Federal agencies which now, each have a piece of the program, but, lacking coordination, results in lost motion, waste of time, effort, taxpayers' money, and continues chaos, instead of adopting orderly, effective administration.

AMERICA'S GREATEST ECONOMIC PROBLEM

The average number of industrial accidents alone, annually, reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, approximates 2,000,000—a grand total of 32,000,000 such accidents, within the past 16 years. Of these, it is estimated that more than 100,000 persons, annually, have had some form of physical handicap imposed upon them as a result of such accidents, either as total, or permanent partial disabilities, and this does not include the disastrous results of injuries or disease, in the homes, farms, etc., which swell the total appreciably.

The National Safety Council's 1954 Report shows a total of 9,700,000 injuries; 350,000 permanent impairments, and 9,250,000 temporary total disabilities during that year. The total cost of such accidents, including property damage, fire losses, and other costs of work accidents, was $9,700,000,000. These astronomic figures afford a tragic summary of the gravest economic problem before us, today—that of rehabilitating, and utilizing, to the utmost, our millions of Handicapped men and women, who are, in fact, our greatest undeveloped asset, but, who, now, constitute our greatest tax drain, aside from preparation for, and maintenance of our national defense.

NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED IN THE UNITED STATES

The Report of the National Health Survey (1935-36) estimated that there were then 28,600,000 handicapped, of whom 16,000,000 were in the non-Social Security benefit ages between 16 and 60. Since that Report, 20 years have elapsed, and two Wars have been fought, or are being fought, and disabilities, from military and civilian, have mounted to new highs.

In 1944 the U.S. Retraining and Reemployment Administration estimated that there were then 28,000,000 persons in some degree handicapped, and since that time, official reports from public and private agencies, including both veterans and civilians, estimate an additional 10,000,000 or more have been added.

Experts, testifying before the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in 1944-45-46 estimated that there were then a total of approximately 30,000,000—Blind, Partially Sighted; Deaf, Hard of Hearing; Amputees; Arthritics; Cardio-Vascular victims; Cerebral Palsied; Epileptics; Diabetics; victims of Muscular Dystrophy; Multiple Sclerosis; Poliomyelitis; Cancer; Rheumatism; Tuberculosis, and other crippling diseases and results of injuries, as well as Congenital Defects and Deformities.

Previously, the American Medical Association had estimated that there are some 35,000,000 in our population, in some degree disabled,

and this figure, today, would approximate more than 70,000,000.

Because some Handicapped have two or more different types of disabilities, it is probable, conservatively, that one person out of every four, or 40,000,000 of our population, is physically handicapped.

Of that number, from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are severely handicapped, from 60% to 100% disabled, and unfeasible for rehabilitation, and at least 3,000,000 are totally disabled. The remaining 4,000,000 to 6,000,000, altho possibly ambulant and able to move around in some degree, have not the present physical strength, and often not the education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible if they were provided means to develop latent abilities and were physically restored to the point of becoming able to perform some kind of work where their particular disabilities were not factors, and thus earn their living, wholly, or in part.

THIS WOULD SAVE TAXPAYERS UNTOLD MILLIONS, EVEN HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, YEARLY, NOW SPENT ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

PRESENT FACILITIES, FUNDS, AND PERSONNEL INADEQUATE

Public and private institutions, today—hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, rehabilitation centers, etc., are wholly inadequate to meet the needs, and, also, there is great need of more physicians, therapists, nurses, and specialists, such as counselors and placement experts, in the varied fields of Handicapped work, particularly educators who understand and are trained in the psychology of the Handicapped. It is particularly emphasized that many thousands of well trained guidance experts and selective placement specialists are needed now. It is sad to note that, despite the imperative need for specialists in job placement, alone, there are not a dozen such, in the whole United States, who have extensive knowledge of the requirements of the 25,339 different types of jobs in the United States, nor, what types of Handicapped might, if properly placed, fill them, suitably.

It is an astonishing fact that there is not a single place in the United States or, even the entire World, where a Handicapped person could be treated, medically, surgically, or therapeutically; be given vocational counseling and guidance; provided with such education and training as may be necessary to fully develop latent talents, including physical assets theretofore unused and undeveloped, and, after full evaluation of such person's abilities and training, lead them, thru Selective Placement, to employment where their particular disability is not a factor.

A.F.P.H. INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING

Taking cognizance of this great national and human need, the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped plans establishment of the AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, in Florida, where climatic conditions will permit the guests and patients benefits of a warm sun, salt and fresh water, and balmy air that cannot but help improve the general health tone by natural therapy.

Plans for this INSTITUTE are now approaching fruition, and the public is invited to lend its active interest and support to it.

GOVERNMENT ACTION IMPERATIVE

To make a beginning on solving these problems as a whole, the Federal Government, in collaboration with States, Counties, and Municipalities, must take the lead, and set at once to establish a suitable agency for our approximate 40,000,000 Handicapped, as the problems and needs of these millions of Handicapped citizens grow more acute, daily, and they are specialized problems, which must be dealt with by specialists, and in a specialized way.

Administration of the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED should be independent of other phases of the Federal Government, so that the Chief Executive, the Congress, and the public may have a clear understanding of this Agency's responsibilities and functions, and thus be enabled to get full value for every tax dollar spent thereafter. The Agency should collaborate and cooperate with all other Federal and State Agencies in the Handicapped field, but, under control of the President and the Congress, it should be free to develop its program in the most effective manner.

After more than 40 years of study and practice in this field, we are sure that this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill offers the best plan yet submitted, to do this important job. Congress, in enacting this bill, will thus prove its long-expressed desire and intention to deal fairly and adequately

with the millions of its constituents who are handicapped—as well as their families and communities.

Coordination of the activities of the 35 Federal agencies which each now have a part of the program would, in itself, save millions of dollars of tax money, and provide a business-like administration of the varied affairs of the Handicapped, which will be far more efficient and economical in function than the present extravaganza of 35 widely scattered and unrelated Federal agencies.

On the evidence and results, we assert that the present Federal-State Rehabilitation program is totally inadequate. The feeble and ineffective U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, has hardly made a dent in the 350,000 who are Handicapped, yearly, as—not counting the more or less static number of approximately 40,000,000 Handicapped, of whom at least 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are from 60% to 100% disabled—the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, by straining its facilities and abilities to the utmost, has with its present tie-up with States' Rehabilitation Agencies, ACCORDING TO ITS MOST RECENT REPORT, ONLY REHABILITATED SOME 60,000 PERSONS IN 1954!

Under strain of War preparation and Industrial needs, unless this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED is established, the program will continue to limp along, making only snail's progress for many years to come. We should gear up, now, for production of better men and women, physically, and otherwise, and stop this appalling waste of human talent, and its concomitant of misery, want, and suffering.

OUTLINE OF FEDERAL AGENCY BILL, BY SECTIONS

Title I. Purposes

This outlines the scope of the Act, by citing 20 objectives.

Title II. Organization

Outlines and defines the functions of the Agency and the Administrator thereof. The present duplication of work, and consequent waste of money would, largely, disappear, under more business-like administration of the over-all program.

This Title transfers the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to the Agency; sets up the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, composed of representatives of employers, labor, farmers and stockraisers, the Handicapped, themselves, and those qualified in public affairs from the arts and sciences. Such an independent Council is clearly essential to proper development and review of the entire program.

Establishes the Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, to consist of representatives from each of the Federal Departments and Agencies at interest, to coordinate all activities on a voluntary basis—which is NOT done NOW—so as to render more efficient and economical service to the Handicapped.

Provides for maximum correction of medical services; vocational guidance and counseling; education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities.

Provides a basis for the present "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK," the main purpose of which Committee are to promote "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", and to give vigorous leadership to the national movement aiming at employment of Handicapped as a continuing, all-year round program.

Title III. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Congress should provide the means whereby Severely Handicapped persons, many of whom are commonly termed "shut ins", home, or bed bound, etc., may learn and earn, under conditions of employment where their handicap is not a factor, or, at least, is properly evaluated and provided against.

Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a great range of benefits for Handicapped people, such as Sheltered Workshops, which are not a new concept, but, have already proven their value in many respects. Yet, they are too few in number; have inadequate facilities, personnel and funds; and in many instances, lack proper business management. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a practical solution for the present lack of training schools, as well as means of affording income for otherwise capable, willing, and ambitious Handicapped people, who never had opportunity to earn a living, especially when pitted against non-handicapped in our competitive economy.

Title IV. Office of Services to the Blind

This continues and expands present assistance and rehabilitation to the blind. It provides additional means of training, over the present setup, of which the blind may avail themselves, if desired.

This Title amends the Randolph-Sheppard Act, to permit a wider variety of Handicapped people to avail themselves of privileges now afforded only to the blind, to establish vending stands in Federal buildings.

This Title also establishes an "Office of Services to the Blind", with a Director, to group, and coordinate the present far flung activities for blind, now in the Federal Government, under one head.

Title V. Rehabilitation Centers

This provides the policy, method of operation, division of costs, etc., for establishing and maintaining so-called Rehabilitation Centers in various parts of the U.S.A.

Title VI. Special Programs For Severely Handicapped

This outlines the varied procedures, plans, and methods of operation of the program on behalf of the Severely Handicapped, and also provides computation of payment to States, etc.

Title VII. Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund

This Title provides a revolving loan fund, with an initial sum of $10,000,000, from which States which have exhausted their own funds for vocational rehabilitation may borrow, so that this important work would be carried on without interruption.

Operations of the present Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation system shows that, periodically, under the stress of continually increasing numbers of applications for services therefrom, States' Rehabilitation Agencies frequently go broke, and are unable to give the full, needed services to Handicapped. Today, such a condition exists in approximately 25 States, where, altho administrative costs are paid for officials and employees out of the Federal contribution, very little or no real services to Handicapped can be performed, for long intervals, because of lack of money.

Title VIII. United States Civil Service Commission

Mounting requirements of Federal Civil Service, dealing with Handicapped applicants, both veteran and civilian, necessitates establishing a Division within the Civil Service Commission for that express purpose. The expense would be nominal; the effects far-reaching and beneficial, and operations under this Title would implement the declaration of Congressional policy exemplified in H.R. 4236 (80th Cong., 2d Session) which provides that no handicapped person, otherwise qualified, shall be denied examination or appointment to positions for which they may be fitted.

Title IX. Promotion of Public Safety Programs

This provides for collaboration and cooperation with Federal and private agencies, to develop inspection services not now in general use, but, badly needed, both from the standpoint of conserving the health of employees of the Government and the public, using Federal buildings, parks, etc., but, it would actually save money for the Government by eliminating causes of accident and disease to Federal workers and others.

The Federal Government should immediately take steps to prevent accidents and disease by erecting or reconditioning buildings, institutions, and parks, and equipping them so as to provide such safeguards as may be necessary. The advice of authorities, such as sanitary and safety engineers, should be used for this purpose.

Title X. Reports on Handicapped from Federal Agencies

This provides for coordination of reports from Federal agencies. With but rare exceptions, diseases and accidents leading to physical handicaps are not static, but, dynamic. They get better, or worse, as the case may be, but, they should be immediately treated, if the individual is to have fair chance of full recovery.

It would expedite recovery if Federal agencies such as the Public Health Service, Bureau of Mines, Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, and other Federal agencies at interest would provide reports to the Agency as soon as such accidents or epidemics occur, so that no time would be lost in getting remedial activities under way. Such agencies already receive such reports from their field staffs, and there is no good reason why the field representatives of the Agency could not, after such reports had been transmitted to them, make investigation to determine whether or not the Agency's services could and/or should be utilized advantageously.

Title XI. Federal Percentage on State Grants

This defines and fixes the Federal and States' financial relationship, under this program.

Title XII. Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund

The present lack of a uniform standard of Second Injury laws thruout the States causes both employers and employees many difficulties, and imposes a severe barrier to employment of Severely Handicapped.

This Title provides establishment of a FEDERAL SECOND INJURY TAX AND FUND, which, if enacted, would be a great benefit to both Industry and the employees thereof.

Title XIII. To Provide for the Establishment of a Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Selective Placement of Handicapped Individuals

The next and most necessary step in development of the whole Rehabilitation program is, PLACEMENT OF HANDICAPPED!

This Title provides establishment of a Commission, the purpose of which would be, to investigate and determine the work capacities of the variously Handicapped, so as to enable them to fit into the 35,000 jobs of different types in Industry and Business and other employment, today.

Establishment of this Commission, to make such survey and determination of job potentials for Handicapped is imperative, because, what is the use of spending hundreds of millions of dollars to treat, train, and counsel Handicapped, unless the end is employment?

The public is urged to call upon Congress to speedily enact this Title.

Title XIV. To Provide Interpreters For the Deaf, and/or Other Physically Handicapped Persons Who May Be Called Litigants or Witnesses Before Federal Courts, Departments, Agencies, or Congressional Committees

To be totally Deaf is tragic enough, in itself, but, when such disability debars the individual from proper communication with others to insure protection of his rights, then, that is truly catastrophic. And, the same applies to other Severely Handicapped, who do not possess, themselves, or otherwise lack means of communication.

Enactment of this Title would further the ends of Justice, and the expense would be, overall, neglible.

Title XV. To Amend the Interstate Commerce Act

Today, the Blind are permitted to ride upon common carriers, when accompanied by a guide, for half fare for such blind, and his accompaniest.

This Title, if enacted, would permit other Severely Handicapped similar privileges, provided such were approved by the common carriers at interest, and, its enactment would not cost the Government a penny.

Title XVI. Grants for Training of Homebound Handicapped Persons

Many Handicapped, especially those in rural, sparsely settled areas, are denied access to educational and rehabilitation facilities. In many cases, schools and/or clinics are located considerable distances from the homes of persons whom, for example, there are Handicapped children or adults, and it is not practicable for these to attend such schools or clinics.

If this Title is enacted, a modest beginning would be made on development of a great and essential program, that of teaching the homebound Handicapped. In the case of shut-ins, it would be a Godsend, indeed, as development of this program within the next few years would, unquestionably, bring the priceless boon of all latest and most scientific means of learning,—television, sound recordings, radio, telephony, etc., right to the bedside.

It is essential that a pilot program be established, first, so as to agree upon the most practicable and practical methods to be used in all States.

Title XVII. United States Department of Labor, National Committee For the Training and Development of Selective Placement Personnel

The need for trained counselors and placement specialists for Handicapped is clear. There are, in the whole Nation, only a handful, less than 50 all told, who are qualified in dealing with the over-all problem.

Hundreds of millions are being spent for grants for medicine, surgery, psychiatry, therapy, and the several branches of education, but, NONE FOR TRAINING COUNSELORS AND PLACEMENT SPECIALISTS SPECIFICALLY DEALING WITH HANDICAPPED.

Such a condition is wrong, and must be remedied at once, and establishment of this NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE PLACEMENT PERSONNEL is the most pratical method by which to do it.

Title XVIII. Grants to States For Aid to the Totally Disabled, Declared by Federal-State Agencies to be Unfeasible For Rehabilitation

The U.S. Social Security Board, about 11 years ago, estimated that there were, then, conservatively, 3,600,000 totally and permently disabled people in the United States and since that time, unquestionably, there has been a very material increase, and today's estimates would safely approximate from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 Severely Handicapped.

Many of these are termed "unemployable, and unfeasible for rehabilitation" by public and private agencies. Many are bedfast, confined to wheelchairs, or on crutches, and a considerable number are destitute and wholly dependent upon uncertain charity or meagre public dole to provide even the barest necessities of life.

In view of continued improvement in medicine, surgery, and therapeutics, as well as discovery and application of new drugs and new types of treatment, it is believed—as has already been shown in thousands of cases,—that many such people, listed unfeasible today, as yesterday, may, within a week, a month, or a year, or even longer, because of some new discovery, become entirely feasible for rehabilitation.

On the other hand when only superficial examination or treatment is given, or, because of the extremely serious condition of the patient, the expense of such treatments as might be given are deemed "too expensive" to meet, under present budgets of rehabilitation and social agencies, as has been the case in many instances where the applicant is termed "unfeasible", there is room for considerable margin of doubt and error, in such diagnosis and findings, and no medical examination should be accepted that is not thorough in every respect, and such examina-



then should be given at least once yearly, as a means of proper determination of facts and progress of the patient, in any case.

The only practicable, just, and humane way to deal with the problems and needs of these unfortunate citizens is, to see that they are afforded proper diagnosis by qualified physicians and, if the findings show such persons to be totally unfeasible for rehabilitation, then, if they are destitute or wholly dependent upon others for livelihood, and these others, themselves, are unable to bear the expense of providing a living for such unfeasibles, these unfeasibles should be certified by the Agency, by State Rehabilitation agencies at interest as being wholly unemployable, and they should be provided, initially, with a Federal grant—the very modest sum of $40 per month.

Operations under this title would act as an effective economy-saver, and would reveal, over the long run, a more accurate picture of the so-called dual-ism, and provide for their needs, however meagerly—by recognizing the Federal obligation to them by a small monthly grant, if they are disqualified for rehabilitation and cannot support themselves.

Rehabilitation agencies would have the responsibility for periodically giving medical examinations at least once each year, to such unfeasible cases, so that the real objective would be carried out,—REHABILITATION, and NOT PENSION or GRANT, unless the latter is absolutely necessary. But, as an alternative, there would be a means of meeting and routing the fear of poverty, illness, and the misery of being wholly dependent upon others who lack means, themselves,—in the minds of destitute and totally handicapped persons.

Moreover, this would afford a means to put the Nation on record that, hereafter, the FIRST consideration of its Handicapped shall be, TO GET THEM WELL AND, BACK TO WORK, if possible, rather than leave them to charity in the guise of public assistance, or hold the false hopes of pension in front of the noses of such Handicapped people.

This Title also provides for States' participating and administration, and we strongly urge upon Congress the great need and desirability of immediately approving this Title.

Title XIX. General Provisions

This Title provides for appropriations which may be necessary to operate the Agency; shows what type of person would not be eligible for benefits administered by the Agency; defines "States"; defines physically handicapped persons" and "a person totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation"; provides a penalty for Federal or State officials or employees who use moneys appropriated under this Act to lobby for or against future legislation in this field, etc.

A Bill

TO ESTABLISH THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, TO DEFINE ITS DUTIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That this Act may be cited as "An Act to increase defense manpower; provide for the general welfare, and by establishing the Federal Agency for Handicapped help preserve our Nation."

Title I—Purposes

Section. 101. The purposes of this Act, in furtherance of the general welfare, and to aid the national defense of the United States, are—

(a) to provide for maximum extension of medical services, vocational guidance and counseling, education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities;

(b) to provide for effective coordination of functions relating to rehabilitation and employment of the handicapped;

(c) to establish an independent Federal agency for the handicapped, and to establish in said agency an advisory council on affairs of the handicapped;

(d) to establish an office of services for the blind in said agency for the handicapped;

(e) to provide for cooperative enterprises for the handicapped;

(f) to provide for the establishment of rehabilitation centers for the handicapped;

(g) to provide special programs for severely handicapped persons, including establishment of workshops;

(h) to establish a Federal service to the handicapped revolving loan fund, from which fund States may borrow money at such times as their own funds for vocational rehabilitation or employment of the handicapped, or for both, are exhausted, and to appropriate an initial sum of $10,000,000 for such revolving loan fund.

(i) to establish a division for the handicapped in the United States Civil Service Commission;

(j) to promote public safety programs designed to eliminate and prevent conditions which tend to promote injuries and disease in public buildings, institutions, parks, and other public places;

(k) to provide for reports from all Federal agencies which now receive, or may in the future receive, as a part of their functions, reports relating to handicapped persons;

(l) to provide variable grants to States for vocational rehabilitation;

(m) to provide grants to handicapped persons who require special home training, and so forth;

(n) to establish a Federal second injury Tax and Fund;

(o) to establish a commission to survey and determine proper selective placement of handicapped individuals;

(p) to provide interpreters for the deaf, and for other physically handicapped persons, who may be called as litigants or witnesses before Federal courts, departments or agencies, or congressional committees;

(q) to amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act, so that common carriers may carry severely handicapped who require attendants on trains, under the same rules and regulations now applying to the blind;

(r) to provide for grants to the homebound handicapped;

(s) to establish, in the United States Department of Labor, training courses, in cooperation with the States, especially to develop specialists in counseling and placement of the handicapped; and to develop procedures, manuals, handbooks, special disability guides, physical demand studies on 25,339 jobs, methods of getting proper medical appraisal of work capacities, and methods of placing the severely handicapped, in cooperation with physicians, rehabilitation and social workers, and other experts in such matters.

Title II—Organization

Sec. 201. (a) There is hereby created the Federal Agency for Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Agency") which shall be an independent agency under the direction and control of an Administrator of Services for the Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator"), who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive compensation at the rate of $20,000 per annum.

(b) The Administrator is authorized to establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out his functions under the provisions of this Act. He may, subject to the civil service and classification laws, appoint such employees as he deems necessary to perform his functions and duties under the provisions of this Act. He may also employ such specialists and consultants as may be required, without reference to civil service laws. Wherever practicable, persons appointed under this subsection shall be drawn from otherwise qualified but physically handicapped applicants.

(c) The Administrator, with the consent of the head of the Department or agency concerned, is authorized to borrow officials and employees, who are specialists in the varied fields of the handicapped program, from other departments and agencies of the Federal or State governments: Provided, that the Administrator shall compensate such Departments or agencies for the use of such officials and employees.

Sec. 202. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended are hereby transferred to the Administrator.

(b) The functions of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation, established under the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, are transferred to the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, established under the provisions of section 203 of this Act, and the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation is abolished.

(c) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, all personnel (except the members of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation) property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available, or to be made available,) as are determined by Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to functions transferred by the provisions of this section.

Sec. 203 (a) There is hereby created in the Agency an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, to consist of eighteen members, who are qualified in handicapped affairs, who shall be appointed by the Administrator, without regards to civil service laws, as follows: Three to represent employers; three to represent bona fide national labor organizations; three, who are themselves, physically handicapped to represent bona fide organizations of handicapped; three, to represent bona fide organizations of farmers and stock raisers; three to be chosen from citizens experienced in public affairs, and three from the arts and sciences.

(b) The Administrator shall be ex officio Chairman of the Advisory Council, which shall meet at least three times yearly on call of the Chairman. Members shall be appointed, one from each representative group of three to serve a one year term; one from each such group to serve a two year term, and one from each such group to serve a three year term. They shall be paid a per diem of $50 per day, and traveling and other necessary expenses, for each day of actual service, and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(c) The Council is authorized to appoint such special advisory or technical sub-committees as may be necessary or useful in carrying out the functions of the Council under this Act, and the Administrator may appoint such additional individuals and advisory and technical subcommittees as may be necessary or useful in carrying out his functions under this Act.

Sec. 204 (a) There is hereby established a Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped which shall be composed of qualified representatives to be chosen by the heads of the Federal departments or agencies which have a substantial or significant participation in activities dealing with problems of the Handicapped, such as Veterans Administration, United States Civil Service Commission,

United States Bureau of Employment Security, Public Health Service, et cetera.

(b) The Commissioner shall serve as Chairman of the Interagency Committee, and shall use the authority granted him under the provisions of this Act to effectuate programs and policies developed by the Committee.

(c) The Committee shall develop and encourage the effectuation of more economical and efficient methods of administration of activities relating to the handicapped, encourage the coordination of the functions of the various Federal agencies serving the handicapped, and develop advanced programs for the blind, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, tuberculosis, or any large or distinct group of handicapped. In carrying out such duties the Committee is authorized—

(1) to collect, summarize, and publish statistics relating to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(2) to ascertain and publicize the fields of employment available to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(3) to counsel employers in private industry with the special capabilities of the handicapped, and to encourage the employment of the handicapped where feasible and practicable, on an equal footing with the nonhandicapped, and

(4) to cooperate with public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals in the medical and vocational rehabilitation and placement in suitable employment of the handicapped.

(d) In performing the activities authorized in this section the Committee shall, wherever practicable, and with the consent of the heads thereof, utilize the services and facilities of the Agency, the Bureau of Apprenticeship, Civil Service Commission, Social Security Administration, United States Public Health Service, Office of Education, Children's Bureau, Bureau of the Census, and other appropriate Federal agencies.

(e) The Administrator is authorized to detail to the Committee, upon its request, any officer or employee of the Agency, and, in his discretion, to reimburse, from funds available for the administration of this Act, the appropriation from which the salary or allowances of such officer or employee is paid.

(Sec. 205. (a) The functions of the Division for Physically Handicapped in the Bureau of Labor Standards of the Department of Labor, are hereby transferred to the Agency and shall hereafter be performed by the Administrator.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Administrator to provide such facilities, staff, and service to the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped as shall be necessary for proper performance of the Committee's functions in connection with the annual observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, and with the Committee's other, continuing programs. Such Committee may reimburse, out of funds appropriated to it, the Administrator for any facilities or assistance, or both, provided under the authority of this section.

(c) The joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution authorizing an appropriation for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week", approved July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), as amended, is amended by striking out "$225,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$250,000".

Title III—Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Sec. 301. The sum of $10,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year 1956-1957, and $5,000,000 annually, for each of the five fiscal years thereafter for establishing and maintaining work projects cooperative enterprises for physically or mentally handicapped persons.

Sec. 302. Out of the sums authorized to be appropriated in section 301, the Administrator is authorized and empowered to make loans, on the recommendation of State agencies engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped, to individuals, corporations, States, Territories, or subdivisions or agencies thereof, and to cooperative, nonprofit, or limited dividend associations organized under the laws of any State or Territory, for the purpose of financing work projects cooperative enterprises for those handicapped persons regarded as unfeasible for rehabilitation, who require special conditions of employment and training. No single loan shall exceed $50,000, and not less than 25 per centum of the loans made in any fiscal year shall be for projects established or to be established in rural areas as defined by the Administrator.

Sec. 303. Such loans shall be made on such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall determine: Provided, that all loans shall be self-liquidating within a period of twenty years, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 2 per centum per annum: Provided further, that no loans for the purchase, construction, enlargement, rental, or operation of any plan, or property, shall be made in any State except upon the recommendation of the State Agency engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped of that State; And Provided Further, that no loans shall be made except upon condition that the recipient thereof provide safeguards to assure the observance, in the operation of the premises, of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards, regarding health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial and commercial establishments, and the observance of such requirements, not in conflict with such regulations, laws, or standards, as the Administrator may, by regulation, prescribe, to maintain adequate standards governing health, wages, hours, and working conditions.

Title IV—Office of Services for the Blind

Sec. 401. Benefits now received by the blind shall not prejudice nor debar the blind from seeking or receiving additional benefits as may be made available under this Act.

Sec. 402. (a) The functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of Title X of the Social Security Act as amended, are transferred to the Administrator.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, the personnel, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available, or to be made available) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to such functions.

Sec. 403. (a) The functions of the Library of Congress and the Librarian thereof, under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1931, (46 Stat. 1487), as amended, are transferred to the Administrator.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, the personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations and other funds (available or to be made available), of the Library of Congress which are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to such functions.

Sec. 404. The First sentence of the first section of the Act of June 20, 1939 (52 Stat. 1196), is amended to read as follows: "There is hereby created a committee to be known as the Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products (hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee') to be composed of a private citizen conversant with the problems incident to the employment of the blind, and a representative of each of the following Federal agencies: The Department of Defense, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Labor".

Sec. 405. For the purpose of coordinating services to blind persons, the functions transferred by this title shall be placed in an Office of Services for the Blind, which shall be headed by a Director, appointed by the Administrator.

Sec. 406. The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons, to enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936, as amended (20 U.S.C., secs. 107-107F) is hereby amended as follows:

(1) Renumber section 6 to be section 7 and section 7 to be section 8, and insert a new section 6 as follows:

"Sec. 6. In addition to blind persons hitherto designated as potential operators of stands in Federal buildings, hereafter, citizens handicapped to the extent of not less than 75 per centum disability, by cerebral palsy, cardiac conditions, arthritis, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, rheumatism, amputations, paraplegia, hemiplegia, quadruplegia, or results of other diseases, injuries, or congenital defects or deformities, if such person is otherwise qualified, or may be trained in the same manner as have, heretofore, the blind who have qualified for such positions, he shall be given equal opportunities with the blind to avail themselves of privileges of operating stands in Federal buildings."

(2) Amend the title to read as follows:

"An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons and other severely handicapped persons; to enlarge their economic opportunities; and for other purposes".

Title V—Rehabilitation Centers

Sec. 501. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Administrator, in addition to State plans under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, State plans for rehabilitation centers under this title.

Sec. 502. To be approvable under this title, the State plan, in addition to fulfilling the conditions specified in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, shall—

(a) provide such rules, regulations, and standards as the Administrator may find reasonable and necessary to assure, in the establishment, maintenance, and operation of rehabilitation centers established pursuant to this title—

(1) the observance of minimum standards for their adequate establishment and economical and efficient maintenance and operation, and the provision of services therein at reasonable rates and in accordance with professional standards;

(2) the observance, by such centers, of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards, governing health, safety, wages and hours, and working conditions;

(3) the maintenance of accepted business standards, including adequate financial safeguards (including insurance), as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for such centers; and

(4) that such centers will remain available for the provision of services to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(b) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State under this title shall be applied, directly, or indirectly, to the cost of establishing any rehabilitation centers unless

(1) the State agency theretofore submitted such information as the Administrator may find necessary to justify the need therefor;

(2) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such center in that locality and that the plans and specifications for its establishment and operation, including finan-

cial arrangements for its establishment, and its maintenance and operation when completed, are practicable and calculated to achieve the purposes of this Act; and

(3) in the case of any rehabilitation center within the purview of section 503 of this Act, application therefor has been approved under such section.

Sec. 508. In the case of any rehabilitation center which constitutes a "Hospital", as defined in clause (e) of section 631 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 291 l (e)) an application therefor shall also be made under section 625 of such Act for Federal assistance in the cost of the construction and equipment thereof. The determination of the Surgeon General and the State agency (designated pursuant to subsection 625 of such Act), whether to approve such application, shall be made without regard to the project's priority or inclusion in a State construction program under such Act, and without regard to the availability of funds from the State's allotment under section 624 of such Act. Federal payments with respect to construction and equipment of such project shall—

(a) be made from appropriations pursuant to this Act and not from appropriations pursuant to section 624 of the Public Health Service Act;

(b) be made in the manner and subject to the same conditions as provided for payments under this Act and not under section 625 of the Public Health Service Act: Provided, that payments therefor under this Act shall be at the rate provided under part C of title VI of the Public Health Service Act as in effect at the time such payments are made; and

(c) not reduce the unobligated portion of the State's allotment under section 624 of the Public Health Service Act.

Sec. 506. The Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the conditions specified in the foregoing section, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds under such plan that would (1) substantially increase the costs of carrying out the purposes of this title to the States, or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of the State plan in carrying out the purposes of this title.

Sec. 505. (a) From sums made available pursuant to section 501, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan under this title, (as well as to approved plan under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,) for each quarter or shorter period prescribed by the Secretary, the sum of amounts he determines to be—

(1) one-half the necessary cost to such State, under such plan, of the establishment of public or nonprofit centers in accordance with the provisions of this title; and

(2) one-half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan, including necessary administrative costs in connection with the establishment of rehabilitation centers and justifying the need therefor.

(b) The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to subsection (a) shall be as follows:

(1) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this Act, such estimate to be based on (A) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the purposes of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State; (B) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate for such period, of the administrative expenses to be incurred in carrying out the State plan; (C) records and progress reports pertaining to each center being established pursuant to this title; and (D) such other investigation as the Administrator may find necessary.

(2) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator for any period, reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by which he finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to the State for such prior period, except that such increases or reductions shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior period greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior period.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon receiving such certification, pay, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, the amounts so certified. The money so received by the State shall be paid out in accordance with the provisions of the State plan.

Sec. 506. (a) Whenever the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, finds that in the administration of the plan under this title there is—

(1) a failure to comply substantially with any provision of the plan approved by the Administrator under section 504; or

(2) a failure to afford reasonable cooperation with other Federal or State agencies providing vocational rehabilitation or related services, the Administrator shall notify such State agency that future payments will not be made with respect to the plan approved pursuant to this title until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure or that further payments will not be made with respect to any centers or centers designated by the Secretary as being affected by the default as he may determine to be appropriate under the circumstances. Until the Administrator is so satisfied, he shall make no further certifica-

man to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such State plan or with respect to any center thereunder.

(b) If any rehabilitation center for which funds have been paid under this title shall, at any time within twenty years after the establishment thereof, (A) be sold or transferred to, or come into the hands of any person, agency, or organization, (1) which is not a public or private nonprofit agency, or (2) which is not approved as a transferee by the State agency, or its successor, or (B) ceases to be a public or other nonprofit rehabilitation center as defined in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act as amended, the United States shall be entitled to recover from either the transferee or the transferor, or, in the case of a center which has ceased to be a nonprofit rehabilitation center, from the owner thereof, one-half of the then value of such center as determined by agreement of the parties or by action brought in the District Court of the United States in the district in which such center is situated: Provided, that the recovery thereunder shall not exceed the total amount paid to the State under this title with respect to such center.

Sec. 507. Until such time as a plan is submitted by the Board of Vocational Rehabilitation (or other agency designated by law) of the District of Columbia, and approved by the Administrator under this title, the Administrator, out of funds made available for this purpose, is authorized to carry out the purposes of this title in the District of Columbia. In carrying out his functions under this section, the Administrator is authorized to utilize and enlarge appropriate units of the Federal Departments and agencies and to enter into agreements and cooperating working arrangements with public agencies and private persons, and institutions within the United States, its Territories and possessions for services and use of facilities of such persons, agencies, and institutions, and to compensate them and such units for such services and use.

Sec. 508. As used in this title—

(a) the term "rehabilitation center" is a facility operated for the primary purpose of assisting in the rehabilitation of physically and mentally handicapped persons, (1) which provides one or more of the following types of services:

(A) testing, fitting, or training in the use of prosthetic or orthopedic appliances and devices;

(B) prevocational or conditioning therapy;

(C) physical, corrective, or occupational therapy;

(D) adjustment training; or

(E) evaluation or control of special disabilities; or

(2) in which a coordinated approach is made to the physical, mental, and vocational evaluation of physically and mentally handicapped persons, and an integrated program of physical restoration and prevocational or vocational training is provided under competent professional supervision and direction; and

(b) The term "establishment" means construction of new buildings, acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings and initial equipment of such buildings; and the cost of establishment includes fees of architects and other technical consultants, but excludes (1) the cost of offsite improvements and (2) except in the case of publicly owned and operated rehabilitation, the cost of acquisition of land.

Title VI—Special Programs for the Severely Handicapped

Sec. 601. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for making payments under the provisions of this title, to States which, in addition to submitting and having approved plans for vocational rehabilitation in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, have submitted and had approved by the Administrator plans for services to severely handicapped persons.

Sec. 602. To be approvable under this title, a State plan for services to severely handicapped persons shall—

(1) fulfill the conditions specified germane, under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended;

(2) provide the following programs:

(A) services to sheltered workshops employing severely handicapped persons;

(B) assistance to home-bound severely handicapped persons in establishing themselves and continuing in remunerative employment;

(C) establishment and supervision of individual business enterprise programs for severely handicapped persons;

(3) provide such regulations as the Administrator may find appropriate to assure in the operation of services in sheltered workshops and assistance to the home-bound—

(A) the observance of all applicable regulations, laws, or standards governing health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial or commercial establishments and the observance of such other requirements not in conflict therewith as the Administrator may prescribe to maintain adequate labor standards;

(B) the payment of wages in cash;

(C) the maintenance of accepted business standards, including adequate financial accounting, and personnel records and such financial safeguards (including workmen's compensation and other insurance) as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for program assets;

(4) the provision of such management and supervisory services, including adequate marketing arrangements, instruction, and assistance in the design and production of marketable articles and insurance protection as may be necessary for the successful operation of enterprises receiving assistance pursuant to this title;

(5) provide for such auxiliary medical and health services as are necessary and prac-

ticable to assist in the employment of severely handicapped persons receiving services under any program pursuant to this title;

(6) provide such regulations and standards as the Administrator may find reasonable and necessary with respect to the maximum fees which may be paid for the costs of services which are provided other than by the State agency responsible for the administration of the program;

(7) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State with respect to programs pursuant to this title shall be applied to the direct cost of selling articles produced;

(8) provide that all persons selected to operators of individual business enterprises shall be severely handicapped persons and shall be qualified as operators of business enterprises which they elect to operate;

(9) provide that any funds set aside from the proceeds of the operation of the program shall be used only for program purposes;

(10) provide that, if the services of a public agency or private non-profit corporation or limited dividend association are to be utilized in the provision of services in the program, the terms of the agreement between the State agency having jurisdiction, and such public agency or private corporation or association shall contain such provisions as the Administrator may determine to be necessary to insure the retention by the State agency of the responsibility for the management, control, and operation of all phases of the program, and beneficial operation of all program assets;

(11) provide that no funds paid to the State pursuant to this title shall be applied to the cost of any sheltered workshop unless—

(A) the State agency has theretofore submitted such information as the Administrator may find necessary to justify the need for such workshop;

(B) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such workshop and that the plans and specifications for the establishment and operation of such workshop are practicable; and

(C) the Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the applicable conditions specified in this section, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds thereunder as would (1) substantially increase the costs of the program in the State or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of such plan in carrying out the purpose of this Act.

Sec. 603. From the sums made available pursuant to this title, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, with respect to each State which has an approved plan for vocational rehabilitation and an approved plan in conformity with this title, for each quarter of a fiscal year or other period prescribed by the Administrator the sum of amounts the Administrator determines to be comprised of—

(a) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to sheltered workshops, for auxiliary services in such workshops, for the acquisition of equipment and supplies necessary for the provision of such auxiliary services, and for management and supervisory services in such workshops;

(b) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to home-bound severely handicapped persons for—

(1) instruction of, and assistance to, the home-bound in the design and production of marketable products; and

(2) acquisition of production equipment stocks and supplies necessary to enable a severely handicapped person to enter upon the production or processing of products in his home, and arrangements for the purchase and regular delivery of stocks and supplies to such person, where the individual is found to require financial assistance with respect thereto, after full consideration of the eligibility of such individual for any similar benefit by way of pension, compensation, insurance, or other consequential sources;

(c) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to the establishment and supervision of business enterprise programs for severely handicapped persons in such period for (1) establishing and equipping such business enterprises; (2) stock and supplies necessary for undertaking the particular type of business enterprise determined to be suitable for such persons; and (3) the management and supervision of such business enterprise program for a period of five years from the effective date of this Act, and the Administrator shall prescribe, by appropriate regulation, procedures to govern operation of such business enterprises, after the first five-year period is complete; and

(d) One-half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of each program, including necessary administrative costs in connection with providing the foregoing services to severely handicapped individuals.

Sec. 604. The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to section 603 shall be as follows:

(a) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this title with respect to each program, such estimate to be based on (1) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the provision of services under each program part for the purposes of clauses (a) through (c) respectively of section 603, during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State and the political subdivisions thereof for such expenditures in such period, and (2) a report filed by the State agency, containing its estimate for each period of the succeeding quarter to be incurred in carrying out such a program. (3) progress reports and records pertaining to clause (a) of section

603 with respect to each work-shop; and (4) such other information as the Administrator may find necessary.

(b) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator for any period, reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by which he finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to the State for such prior period, except that such increases or reductions shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior period greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior period.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon receiving such certification, pay, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, the amounts so certified. The money so received by the State shall be paid out in accordance with the provisions of the State plan.

Sec. 605. Whenever the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, finds that in the administration of a State plan there is—

(a) a failure to comply substantially with any provision of such plan approved by the Administrator under this title; or

(b) a failure to afford reasonable cooperation with other Federal and State agencies providing similar services, the Administrator shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made with respect to such plan, until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure. Until he is so satisfied, the Administrator will make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such plan under this title.

Sec. 606. Until such time as a plan is submitted hereunder by the agency responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act in the District of Columbia or by whatever agency may be charged with responsibility for this program, and such plan is approved by the Administrator under section 602, the Administrator, out of funds made available for the purpose, is authorized to establish and provide the services provided for in this title to and for severely handicapped persons actually residing in the District of Columbia. In carrying out his functions under this section, the Administrator is authorized to enter into agreements and cooperative working arrangements with public agencies and private persons, agencies, and institutions within the United States, its Territories and possessions, for services and use of facilities of such persons, agencies, and institutions, and to compensate them and such aids for such services and use.

Sec. 607. If any State cannot fully comply with the conditions of this title on the date of enactment of this title, such State may secure the benefits of this title until sixty days after the legislature of such State first meets in due course, after such date of enactment, or until the earliest effective date after sixty days, which could be given in such State to legislation passed within sixty days, to secure the benefits of such title, whichever is the later, if it complies therewith to the fullest extent.

Sec. 608. As used in this title—

(a) The term "auxiliary services" means such services of a medical character as are necessary, or such services as are medically determined to be required by reason of the severity of the individual's disability, to protect his health while at work in a workshop; and

(b) The term "sheltered workshop" means a place where any manufacture of handiwork is carried on and which is operated by a public agency or by a private corporation or association, no part of the net earnings of which inures or may lawfully inure to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, or by a cooperative, for the primary purpose of providing remunerative employment to severely handicapped persons who cannot be absorbed in the competitive labor market.

Title VII—Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund

Sec. 701. (a) There is hereby established in the Agency, the Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund. The Administrator is authorized to make loans from this Fund to States making application therefor, pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Administrator, in order to replenish funds used to carry out approved State plans for vocational rehabilitation, pursuant to the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, to such terms as such funds are or are about to become exhausted.

(b) A State obtaining such a loan must put out less than 25 per centum of the amount thereof for vocational rehabilitation in rural areas as defined by the administrator.

(a) The sum of $10,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of the Treasury, from funds not otherwise appropriated to establish said Fund.

(d) Said Revolving Fund shall consist of all moneys appropriated or gifts made thereto; repayments of loans made to the States; interest paid on such loans; and income from the investment of moneys in such fund.

(e) Loans made pursuant to this section shall be made for a period expiring not later than two years from the date thereof, and shall bear interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum.

(f) The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to invest and reinvest the moneys in such Fund, not required to meet current withdrawals, in interest-bearing obligations of the United States, or in obligations guar-

entered both as to principal and interest by the United States.

(g) The Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a Director and such staff and assistants as may be required to operate the Fund, and to report in detail upon the Fund to the President and to the Congress at the beginning of each regular session of Congress.

Title VIII — United States Civil Service Commission

Sec. 801. There is hereby established in the United States Civil Service Commission a Division for the Handicapped, with a chief and such staff as may be required, to be appointed by the chairman of such Commission. It shall be the duty of the Division to deal with problems attendant upon the recruitment, examination, and appointment of handicapped applicants for employment in the Federal Civil Service. It is declared to be the policy of the Congress that no citizen who is otherwise qualified shall be denied the right to examination and appointment by reason of physical disability.

Sec. 802. The expense of the administration of the Division for the Handicapped shall hereafter be included in the regular appropriations for the Civil Service Commission, such sums as are necessary for the establishment and operation of the Division are hereby authorized to be appropriated.

Title IX — Promotion of Public Safety Programs

Sec. 901. (a) The Administrator is authorized and directed to cooperate with all Federal agencies in devising and executing projects and controls to life and limb and removal property, and assisting in the development of programs to eliminate conditions tending to promote illness, or cause injury thereupon.

(b) The Administrator may cooperate with the American Institute of Architects and other interested persons and individuals, with a view to having public and other buildings constructed or remodeled with respect to additions to state and city elevators, and with railings, to facilitate the free and safe movement of lame and crippled persons.

(c) The Administrator is authorized and directed to cooperate with the Bureau of Labor Standards in the promotion, development, and fostering of standards for establishment and maintenance of safe work places and practices in industry, through the cooperation of State agencies and of management and labor.

Title X — Reports on Handicapped from Federal Agencies

Sec. 1001. The United States Public Health Service, United States Bureau of Mines, United States Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and other Federal agencies which may now, or will in the future receive, as a regular part of their functions, reports upon persons disabled through accidents, or disease, or in disasters in mines, sinking or disabling of ships, railroad accidents, or aviation crashes or explosions shall transmit to the Agency a monthly report listing epidemics and accidents, and, so far as possible, or practicable, submit the names and addresses of those severely disabled by reason of such epidemics and accidents, as soon after such occurrences as may be possible.

Title XI — Federal Percentage on State Grants

Sec. 1101. The Federal percentage applicable to any program under this act with respect to any State, except States otherwise specified herein, for any fiscal year shall be 100 per centum less than the State percentage; the State percentage with respect to any State whose per capita income is equal to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska) shall be that percentage which is designated in the following table as the pivotal State percentage for such program for such year; and the State percentage with respect to any other State shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to the pivotal State percentage specified for such program for such year as the per capita income of such State bears to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska); except that Federal percentage shall not be more than the maximum, or less than the minimum percentages as shown in such table for the specified program for each year.

For each fiscal year, pivotal State percentage, 65 per centum; Federal percentage, maximum 75 per centum; minimum, 40 per centum.

Title XII — Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund

Sec. 1201. Every employer (as defined in section 1205 (a) of this Act) shall pay for the calendar year 1950 and for each calendar year thereafter, an excise tax, with respect to individuals in his employ, equal to one-tenth of 1 per centum of the total wages (as defined in section 1205 (a) of this Act) after December 31, 1953. Provided, that no tax shall be levied during the taxable year on employment in a state certified by the administrator made under section 1204 of this title.

Sec. 1202. Not later than January 31, next following the close of the taxable year, each employer shall make a return of the tax under this title for such taxable year. Each such return shall be made under oath, shall be filed with the Bureau of the Internal Revenue Service for the internal revenue district in which is located the principal place of business of the employer, or, if he has no principal place of business in the United States, then with the Director at Baltimore, Maryland, and shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the Secretary

of the Treasury, with the approval of the Administrator, may, by regulations prescribe.

SEC. 1205. (a) The tax imposed by this title shall be collected by the Internal Revenue Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be paid into the Treasury as internal revenue collections.

SEC. 1206. (a) The Administrator shall approve any workmen's compensation law submitted to him, within thirty days of such submission, if he finds that the law adequately provides a means for relieving the employers subject to such law from the burden of paying those workmen's compensation costs in the case of a second or subsequent injury, which are not fairly attributable to the disability caused by such injury, or disease. In making any such finding, the Administrator shall give due consideration, among other relevant factors, (1) to the incentive which such provision gives to the employment of handicapped workers, (2) to the adequacy of the method under such provision for determining and delimiting the amount of relief, and (3) the consistency of the provision of State law to the provisions of section 1207, thereof, relating to payments from the Federal Second Injury Fund. The Administrator shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

(b) The Administrator shall, upon approving such law, notify the Governor of the State of his approval.

(c) On December 31 of each taxable year the Administrator shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury each State whose law he has previously approved, except that he shall not certify any State where, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, he no longer makes adequate provision for relief, in accordance with subsection (a).

(d) If, at any time during the taxable year, the Administrator has reason to believe that a State whose law he has previously approved, should not be certified under subsection (c), he shall promptly so notify the Governor of such State.

SEC. 1207. When used in this title—

(a) The term "employer" means any person who is required under workmen's compensation law to secure disability benefits to his employees, or any person who elects to assume disability benefits to his employees pursuant to State laws.

(b) The term "employee" means every person employed by an employer, as herein defined, who, while so employed, is covered by State workmen's compensation law on a compulsory basis or through an election exercised by his employer pursuant to such coverage.

(c) The term "employment" means any service performed in any house by any "employee" as herein defined, for an employer as herein defined, after December 31, 1956.

(d) The term "State" includes Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia.

(e) The term "wages" means all remuneration for employment, paid to an individual by an employer during any calendar year including the cash value of all remuneration paid in any medium other than cash; except such term shall not include that part of the remuneration for employment which exceeds $3,000.

SEC. 1208. (a) There is hereby created on the books of the Treasury a fund to be known as the "Federal Second Injury Fund". There is hereby appropriated to the Federal Second Injury Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for each fiscal year thereafter out of the moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, amounts equivalent to 100 per centum of the taxes (including interest, penalties, and additions to the taxes,) collected under this title.

(b) There is authorized to be expended from the Federal Second Injury Fund (in addition to such payments as are authorized by section 1207 thereof) for the fiscal year ending June 30, thereafter, a sum not to exceed the amounts specified by Congress in the appropriation act or acts for the Federal Agency for Handicapped and for the Treasury Department, as may be necessary for the administration by them of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 1209. (a) Commencing July 1, 1956, any employer (or any regular workmen's compensation insurance carrier insuring such employer), who has individuals in employ in any State which has not been certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for the preceding year under section 1206 (c) thereof, and who is liable under the workmen's compensation law of such State for the payment of compensation to an individual so employed, may petition the Administrator, setting forth such liability, alleging (1) that the compensable injury to such individual would, of itself, only cause permanent partial disability, but, when combined with a previous disability, does or did cause permanent total disability, or (2) that the compensable injury in fact follows a previous liability not covered by (1) which contributes to the total resulting disability, and request appropriate relief by way of payment from the Federal Second Injury Fund. Any such petition shall be in a form prescribed by the Administrator and shall be accompanied by such documents and other satisfactory proof as the Administrator may prescribe.

(b) Upon the filing of a petition under subsection (a) of this section, the Administrator or his authorized representative shall determine the correctness of the allegations of the petition and shall pay to the petitioner out of the Federal Second Injury Fund such amount which, under all of the circumstances, he finds to be a fair and equitable adjustment necessary to relieve the employer of such compensation costs except for those which the Administrator or his representative finds to be due to disability caused by the subsequent injury. In making any such finding the Administrator or his representative shall con-

sider, among other relevant factors, the wages earned by the injured individual, the amount of compensation required to be paid to him under the State workmen's compensation law and any determinations with respect to his injury as have been made by the State agency administering such law.

(c) The administrator, or his authorized representative, may make such investigation, hold such hearings, administer such oaths, take such testimony, and require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, documents, papers and evidence as may be necessary for the purpose of a finding and payment under this section. The provisions of sections 9 and 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 26, 1914, as amended, are hereby made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Administrator or his authorized representative under this section. Any finding of the Administrator under this section shall be final, unless arbitrary or capricious.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the terms "injury", "disability", "permanent partial disability", and "permanent total disability" shall have the same meaning as under the Longshoremen's and Harborworkers' Compensation Act, approved March 4, 1927, as amended.

Sec. 2. This title shall take effect ninety days after the date of enactment.

Title XIII—To Provide for the Establishment of a Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Selective Placement of Handicapped Individuals

Sec. 301 (a) It is the purpose of this title to provide for a thorough determination of the employment capacities of the handicapped before and after treatment and training, to disseminate and publicize the information resulting from such determination, and to thereby—

(1) benefit the economy of the United States, generally, by promoting greater employment and thereby providing greater purchasing power;

(2) benefit private industry and government by providing knowledge necessary to the proper utilization of the handicapped;

(3) reduce taxes by obviating the necessity of providing public assistance for the handicapped, and by increasing taxable income; and

(4) promote the national welfare and defense by developing the full potentials of the people of the United States.

(b) As used in this title the term "handicapped" means individuals who are blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, arthritics, amputees, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, or rheumatism, or suffering from any other physical or mental disability which constitutes a partial or substantial handicap to employment.

Sec. 1301. (a) In order to carry out the purpose of this title, there is hereby established in the Agency a commission to be known as the Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Placement of the Handicapped (in this title referred to as the "Commission".)

(b) The Commission shall be composed of five members, as follows—

(1) A Director, to be appointed by the President;

(2) The Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission or his designee from among the commissioners or other personnel of such Commission;

(3) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or his designee from among the personnel of the Veterans' Administration;

(4) The Director of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor, or his designee from among the personnel of such bureau; and

(5) The Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or his designee from among the personnel of such Service.

(c) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Three members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

(e) The Director of the Commission shall be compensated at the rate of $20,000 per annum. The other members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services for the Government.

All members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistance, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

Sec. 1302. The Commission shall make a full and complete investigation and study in order to determine which of the jobs listed in the Occupational Directory of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor may be filled by the variously handicapped, both before treatment or training, and after proper treatment and training. In order to expedite such investigation and study the Commission may carry out such of its functions as it may deem appropriate through subcommittees composed of one or more members of the Commission, or their designees.

Sec. 1303. (a) The Commission, or any member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, and take such testimony, as the Commission may deem advisable.

(b) The Commission may secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the Federal

Government, information, suggestions, estimates and statistics for the purpose of this Act; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment or instrumentality shall furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Director of the Commission.

Sec. 1304. The Commission may appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the classification laws.

Sec. 1305. The Commission shall prepare interim reports at least once each year, of its determinations under the provisions of this Act, and shall prepare a final and complete report of such determinations after it has completed its duties. All such reports shall be submitted to the President and the Congress, and shall be printed as public documents. The Commission shall promote the distribution of such reports, and may distribute copies free of charge whenever it determines that such distribution will promote the purposes of this Act. Thirty days after the submission of such final report to the President and the Congress, the Commission shall cease to exist.

Sec. 1306. As necessary and corollary to this Survey, the United States Bureau of Employment Security shall prepare and publish up-to-date aids for the placement of the handicapped, to include—

(a) guides to be used by placement and rehabilitation personnel in government and industry, in appraising work capacities and developing job opportunities for the severely handicapped; and

(b) basic physical demands information on all the jobs listed in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles and Codes, prepared and published by the Bureau of Employment Security.

Sec. 1307. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 and such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

Sec. 1308. This title shall become effective 30 days after enactment.

Title XIV—To Provide Interpreters for the Deaf, and Other Physically Handicapped Persons Who May be Called as Litigants or Witnesses Before Federal Courts, Departments or Agencies, or Congressional Committees

Sec. 1401. (a) If any person is accused of any crime or misdemeanor or is called as a witness before any instrumentality of the Federal Judiciary, including the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Customs Court, Emergency Court of Appeals, Court of Military Appeals, Register of Wills and Clerk of the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Municipal Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, the Department of Justice, any committee or subcommittee of the Congress, or any Federal Department, establishment, commission, board, office, or agency, and the justice, magistrate, department or agency head, or their designated representatives; or chairmen of congressional committees or subcommittees, determine that such person is incapable of adequate understanding of the charge, or is incapable of presenting his defense thereto, or making presentation of testimony otherwise, because of lack of ability to use the English language, or inability to communicate adequately because of being deaf and/or mute, or that such person suffers from a speech defect or other physical defect which handicaps such person in maintaining his rights in such cases, or matters, the justice, magistrate, or other presiding officer, or chairmen of committees, or subcommittees of Congress; or representatives of departments or agencies, shall appoint a qualified person to act as interpreter, who shall be compensated for his services at $25 per diem for each day of service.

(b) Such interpreters shall be paid from funds of courts, departments, or other agencies of the Federal Government, or from funds of Congressional Committees at interest.

Sec. 1402. This title shall be effective upon enactment.

Title XV—Amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act

Sec. 1501. Section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act is amended by inserting after "or other guide dog specially trained and educated for that purpose" a comma, and "or from carrying a disabled individual accompanied by an attendant if such individual is disabled to the extent of requiring such attendant."

Sec. 1502. This title shall be effective upon date of enactment.

Title XVI—Grants for Training of Homebound Handicapped Persons

Sec. 1601. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and $5,000,000 annually, thereafter, and from the amounts hereunder appropriated, the Administrator is authorized and empowered, on the recommendation of State agencies in charge of vocational rehabilitation, to make grants to local school boards, through State Departments of Education, and to nonprofit public or private educational groups providing special services to handicapped and organized with the objective of affording a means of teaching and training handicapped persons, commonly known as "shut-ins," whose disabilities confine them to their homes or beds.

The States' Vocational Rehabilitation Services shall furnish necessary medical care to such handicapped, out of their regular appropriations for such services.

(b) Such grants shall be made for the purpose of providing general ameliorative services and vocational training in addition to that now provided by law for such handicapped persons. The total grants under this section to school boards or educational groups in any one State in any year shall bear the same ratio to the total grants made in such year pursuant to this section as the population of such State bears to the total population of the United States: Provided, that not less than 25 per centum of all grants in any fiscal year shall be made to groups functioning in rural areas, as defined by the Administrator.

Sec. 1602. (a) In order to perfect a workable program before initiating it in all States, for the period of the first twelve months during which this title is effective, the Administrator shall design and apply a pilot program, in consonance with this title, to cover three States, which have large rural areas and have wide diversification of mining, manufacturing, farming, cattle and sheep raising, forestry, and other industries and begin operations of the program within such States.

(b) Such pilot program shall utilize mobile training units, comprising medical services, instruction and library services, means of merchandising products of handicapped labor, and transportation services for handicapped clients where feasible.

(c) Such mobile services shall be similar to medical and other types of traveling clinics, and similar to the rural postal service on wheels, and they shall include speech and hearing clinics, as well as facilities to provide instruction in the arts and crafts, prevocational and vocational, which could most readily be handled by this method. The mobile sales merchandising services shall have regular pick-up and delivery service of all articles made throughout the area by homebound individuals, carried to a central place for distribution. The personnel of such mobile units shall have responsibility for preparation and maintenance of all clerical records of their work.

(d) In addition to the personnel which accompanies the mobile units throughout the States, the Administrator shall establish Service Centers within each State, in which the director for such State and his staff shall supervise preparation of course material, dictation, case preparation, curriculum instruction, printed materials, audio-visual aids, arts and crafts material, and carry on other functions assigned by the Administrator.

Sec. 1603. (a) Since the most effective and comparatively low cost method of preparing, and evaluating educational courses for the varied types of handicapped is by use of sound recording machines, the Administrator is authorized and directed, in consultation with officials of State Departments of Education, to have prepared such courses as may be suitable, using for the purpose machines which not only record the lessons involved in such course, but also provide means to record answers to the lessons.

(b) The Postmaster-General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary, to provide for transmittal of these records to and from the pupil as sent by the educational centers, on the same gratis basis as the present recorded books for blind are now handled by the Post Office Department.

(c) Thoroughly practicable sound recording machines of which, "Audograph" is an outstanding example, shall be procured by the Administrator in sufficient numbers to cover the needs of the pilot program, and shall be used in furthering the program, in cooperation with States' agencies at interest.

(d) After the expiration of the twelve month pilot program, outlined above, the Administrator shall, out of the experience thus gained, apply the most successful methods thus proven, to all States, and make further recommendations to the President and to the Congress to cover necessary expansion of the program and appropriations therefor.

Title XVII—United States Department of Labor. National Committee for the Training and Development of Selective Placement Personnel

Sec. 1701. (a) There is hereby established in the United States Department of Labor the Committee for the Training and Development of Placement Personnel.

(b) The purposes of the Committee shall be, to establish means to assure that there will be an adequate number of personnel, skilled in providing guidance toward employment and assistance in job placement to handicapped individuals, and to further the national defense effort by promotion of proper placement of handicapped so that the individual handicapped may be suitably employed in jobs where his particular disability is not a factor.

(c) The Secretary of Labor, or his designee, shall be Chairman of the Committee, which shall consist of 12 additional persons who are outstanding with respect to their knowledge of employment problems of handicapped individuals, and who are representatives of—

(1) The Veterans Administration.

(2) The United States Public Health Service.

(3) The United States Civil Service Commission.

(4) The Bureau of Employment Security in the United States Department of Labor.

(5) Colleges, universities and institutions providing comprehensive courses in guidance, personnel administration, sociology, psychology, and rehabilitation.

(6) Medicine, (including surgery and psychiatry),

(7) Industry and business,

(8) Agriculture and stock raising,

(9) Organized labor,

(10) Private agencies serving only handicapped individuals,

(11) Organizations of the handicapped, and

(12) Veterans' organizations.

(d) Representatives of the United States Public Health Service, Civil Service Commission, and Veterans Administration shall be appointed by the respective heads of these agencies. The remaining members shall be appointed by the Secretary of Labor for four year terms.

(e) Members of the Committee, other than employees of the Federal Government, shall be entitled to compensation fixed by the Secretary of Labor, but not to exceed $50 per diem, and shall be also paid necessary travel and subsistence expense while serving away from their residences.

(f) It shall be the responsibility and function of the Committee to—

(1) identify the areas of knowledge, competencies, skills, techniques and methods involved in guiding handicapped workers toward employment commensurate with their capabilities, and in assisting them to find remunerative employment in competitive business, industry, and agriculture;

(2) encourage and assist colleges, universities, public agencies and private organizations qualified to do so, to establish courses of instruction consisting of formalized study or supervised practice or both, designed to improve the competency of qualified persons already engaged in employment counseling or job placement of the handicapped, or to prepare qualified persons to enter this field of work;

(3) review applications submitted by organizations enumerated in this section, and recommend to the Secretary grants covering any courses of instruction which the Committee believes will fulfill the purposes of the Committee's functions;

(4) encourage qualified persons to acquire the necessary skills for providing employment counseling and job placement services to handicapped individuals, or to advance their skills in this respect;

(5) establish qualification standards, consistent with the requirements of colleges or universities or other training institutions, for persons applying for traineeships, fellowships, or scholarships under this section, and recommend qualified persons to the Secretary, for grants established hereunder; and

(6) survey and report on a continuing basis the need for workers qualified to provide employment counseling and job placement services to handicapped individuals and develop long-range plans to meet these needs through the system of teaching grants and traineeships provided hereunder.

Sec. 1702. (a) The Secretary of Labor shall after receiving recommendations from the Committee, establish a pilot program covering the varied phases of his authority under this title and use such pilot programs as the appropriate means of setting up standard courses in universities and colleges and other educational institutions, public and private.

(b) The Secretary shall after consultation with State agencies in the States involved, and upon recommendation of the Committee, make grants to universities and colleges and other training organizations, public and private, and agencies serving as training schools, for paying all or part of the cost of establishing and maintaining such courses of instruction in employment counseling and job placement of the handicapped.

(c) The Secretary may make grants to individuals for training and instruction in methods and techniques of employment counseling and job placement of handicapped individuals, including the establishment and maintenance of traineeships, scholarships and fellowships, with such stipends and allowances, (including travel and subsistence) as the Secretary may deem necessary, except that no such training or instruction shall be provided to any individual for any one course of study for a period in excess of two years.

Sec. 1703. (a) There is hereby authorized to be included in the appropriations of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1956 the sum of $10,000,000, and such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

Sec. 1704. This title shall be effective thirty days after the date of its enactment.

Title XVIII—Grants to States for Aid to the Totally Disabled, Declared by Federal-State Agencies, to be Unfeasible for Rehabilitation

Sec. 1801. (a) For the purpose of enabling each State to furnish financial assistance to needy individuals, who are physically or mentally incapacitated, exclusive of those individuals covered under Social Security laws, and who are certified pursuant to section 1804 of this Act as being unfeasible for rehabilitation, there is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for each fiscal year thereafter such sums as are necessary to effectuate this title. The sums made available for the purposes this title shall be used in making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Administrator, State plans for aid to the totally disabled.

Sec. 1802. (a) A State plan for aid to the totally disabled under this title must (1) provide that it shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State and, if administered by them be mandatory upon them. (2) either provide for the designation or establishment of a single State agency to administer or to supervise the administration of the plan, utilizing present State agencies for vocational rehabilitation, or, if later legislation changes

the administration in the States from vocational rehabilitation to some other agency, as provided for in section 1805 of this Act; (3) provide for payment of $60 per month to each individual certified by the State agency as totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation, provided such individual qualifies under the provisions of section 1804 of this Act, and regulations issued thereunder; (4) provide for the periodic medical examination, at intervals not to exceed one year apart, of each individual certified as being totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation, and receiving monthly payments of $60, as provided in clause 3 thereof; (5) provided for the discontinuance of payments to, and the necessary treatment and training for rehabilitation of certified individuals, pursuant to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, found, after examination, to be feasible for rehabilitation; Provided, that any such individual found, after treatment and training, to be incapable of self-support, shall be immediately eligible to receive the monthly payment of $60; (6) provide for granting to any individual whose claim for aid is denied, an opportunity for a fair hearing before such State agency; (7) provide such methods of administration (including methods relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, except that the Administrator shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office, and compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such methods) as found by the Administrator to be necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the plan; (8) provide that the State agency will make such reports in such form and containing such information as the Administrator may, from time to time, require, and comply with such provisions as the Administrator may, from time to time, find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; and (9) provide safeguards which restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants, and recipients, to purposes directly connected with the administration of aid to the totally disabled.

(b) The Administrator shall approve any plan which fulfills the conditions specified in subsection (a), except that he shall not approve any plan which imposes, as a condition of eligibility for aid to the totally disabled under the plan, (1) any residence requirement which excludes any resident of the State who has resided there for one year immediately preceding the application, or (2) any citizenship requirement which excludes any citizen of the United States.

SEC. 1803. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for aid to the totally disabled, conforming to this title, beginning with the quarter commencing July 1, 1956 (1) an amount which shall be used exclusively as aid to the totally disabled, equal to the product of $60 multiplied by the number of monthly payments made during such quarter to individuals certified by the State agency designated as engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped in such State, pursuant to section 1802 (not including any individual who has been reported to the Administrator by the State agency as feasible for rehabilitation, unless such individual has been subsequently found to be unfeasible for rehabilitation), and (2) an amount equal to two-thirds of the sums expended by the State during such quarter for medical examination of applicants and other services which are found necessary by the Administrator for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan.

(b) The method of computing and paying such amounts shall be as follows: (1) The Administrator shall, prior to the beginning of each quarter, estimate the amount to be paid to the State for such quarter under the provisions of subsection (a), such estimate to be based on (A) a report filed by the State containing its estimate of the total sum to be expended in such quarter in accordance with the provisions of subsection, (b) records showing the number of totally disabled individuals in the States, and (C) such other investigations as the Administrator may find necessary.

(2) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator, (A) reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum which he finds that his estimate for any prior quarter was greater or lesser than the amount which should have been paid to the State under subsection (a) for such quarter, and (B) reduced by the net amount recovered during a prior quarter by the State or any political subdivision thereof with respect to aid for the totally disabled, furnished, shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior quarter greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior quarter: Provided, that any part of the amount recovered from the estate of a deceased recipient which is not in excess of the amount expended by the State or any political subdivision thereof for the funeral expenses of the deceased, shall not be considered as a basis for reduction under clause (B) of this paragraph.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, thereupon, through the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department, and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay to the State at the time or times fixed by the Administrator the amount so certified.

SEC. 1804. In the case of any State plan for aid to the totally disabled which has been approved by the Administrator, if the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency administering or supervising the administration of such plan, finds that in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any provision required by section 1802 (a) of this Act to be included in

the plan, or that the plan has been so changed or administered as to impose any residence or citizenship requirement prohibited by section 1802 (b), the Administrator shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made to the State until the Administrator is satisfied that such prohibited requirement is no longer so imposed, or that there is no longer any such failure to comply. Until he is so satisfied, the Administrator shall make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to such State.

Sec. 1805. The Administrator, upon compilation of reports received from State agencies administering this program, shall report to the President, and to the Congress, each year, upon the number and types of unfeasible cases, and the disposition made thereof.

Sec. 1806. Nothing in this Act shall prohibit any State from increasing the amount paid to such handicapped, unfeasible for rehabilitation, by making a separate addition of whatever amount such State may determine is desirable.

Title XIX—General Provisions

Sec. 1901. The Administrator is authorized and directed to submit an annual report on all activities of the Agency to the President and to the Congress, and he is further authorized to include therein such recommendations for further legislation as he may deem advisable.

Sec. 1902. For the purpose of administering this Act, and for the purpose of making investigations, studies, publications, and reports herein provided for, including cost of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stenographic recording and translating services, including such services rendered on a contractual basis, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses for attendance at meetings, when specifically authorized by the Administrator; costs of Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, and special consultants or technical subcommittees authorized by the Council, Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped, and other committees or subcommittees authorized by this Act; supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of medical and reference books, directories, periodicals, newspapers, and press clippings; purchase, operation and maintenance of motor-propelled vehicles; printing and binding (in addition to that otherwise provided by law), and for all other necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of this Act, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, such sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary.

Sec. 1903. The benefits provided to this Act under titles XVI and XVIII shall be extended only to persons who are in financial need of such assistance, and the Administrator is authorized and directed to establish, by regulation, qualifying standards for persons seeking such benefits; Provided, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to debar any person from seeking or receiving any benefits specified in title IV.

Sec. 1904. As used in this Act, the term "States" means the States of the Union; also Alaska, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hawaii, and the District of Colombia.

Sec. 1905. The term "physically handicapped person", or "handicapped", as used in this Act, and unless defined otherwise, means a person who, on account of congenital defect or deformity, or of injury or disease, or other physical or mental handicap, is substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment, or in undertaking work on his or her own account of a kind which, apart from deformity, injury, disease, or mental condition, would be suited to his or her age, experience, and qualifications.

(b) A person "totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation", means a person who is physically or mentally incapacitated to the point where he is unable to do any kind of work or care for himself.

Sec. 1906. The Administrator is authorized and directed to define by regulation the term "rural areas", as used in this Act.

Sec. 1907. The provisions of this Act shall not apply, and the Government shall not be liable for claims in the cases of persons who are adequately provided for, financially, by means such as the following:

(a) Recovery of large amounts of money as suits for damages in personal injury cases.

(b) Payment of special compensation for injury or disease at mental institutional care, covered by State laws, or by special Federal enactment.

(c) Other conditions under which Handicapped persons are provided adequate compensation, as defined by the Administrator.

Sec. 1908. States, operating under the provisions of this Act, may, if circumstances necessitate, acquire services or facilities in other States having such services or facilities, and may enter into contracts with public or private agencies, organizations, institutions, or individuals providing such services in other States, and divert such portion of appropriations as may be necessary to pay for these services and/or facilities outside the State in which the case arises.

Sec. 1909. Hereafter, no part of any funds appropriated hereunder, or for future Federal vocational rehabilitation or Federal aid to handicapped programs, shall be expended by any Federal or State official or employee for the purpose of lobbying for or against Federal laws as they hold. Provided, that no official or employee of Federal or State Governments shall be denied the right to testify if called upon by any Congressional Committee.

(b) Persons violating this prohibition shall be liable to fines of not less than $500, nor

more than $1,000, or not more than six months' imprisonment, or both penalties.

Sec. 1910. If the provisions of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provisions to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 1911. This Act shall, unless otherwise provided, be effective ninety days after date of enactment.

Sec. 1912. All laws, or parts of laws, in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Explanatory Statement of a Bill

TO GRANT ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS TO TAXPAYERS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED, AND TO ALLOW ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS TO TAXPAYERS SUPPORTING DEPENDENTS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED

By PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

1. We respectfully point out that if such deductions as would be permitted under this bill are not allowed, many handicapped, now employed, would be unable to meet the increasing cost of living and the cost of special transportation necessary because of their physical handicaps. These handicapped are, for the most part, paid small salaries and wages. Yet, because of their severe disabilities, they are obliged to travel by individual taxi instead of regular bus, street car, or train. Unless they are permitted a tax deduction for this expense, they will be obliged to give up work entirely, go upon relief, and thus cause the Government loss in two different ways: one, loss of income taxes now being paid to the Government by these employed handicapped, and two, loss through increased relief appropriations, should these handicapped now employed be forced to go on relief.

2. There are many persons in moderate circumstances, financially, who are compelled to remain in nursing homes, hospitals, etc., for continuous and continual treatment and care. They are not, under present laws, allowed a fair deduction in taxes, and this bill is an effort to abate, somewhat, the heavy drain upon such persons' financial resources.

3. One of the saddest circumstances today is that of parents, relatives, or others who are compelled to support children who are totally, or at least, severely handicapped. A case in point, known to me, is that of a young woman in her early thirties whose husband is a disabled veteran of World War II, and the total income of the family is $3,600 per year. The couple have two small children, a girl 7½ years old and a boy, about a year and a half older.

The girl is a victim of cerebral palsy and epilepsy. Her medical care in an institution, costs not less than $250 per month. The young and distressed parents, having no means other than the husband's earnings and his small disability allowance, are forced to follow the course of putting the girl into this institution; losing her stay in a couple of months; then, taking her out until they can save up enough money to receive her, and so on, ad infinitum. There are many such instances to my knowledge, and certainly the Federal Government does not wish to impose undue stress and tribulation upon these otherwise willing and hard-working, patriotic American citizens.

4. There are cases where a single man or woman takes upon himself, or herself, the support of a totally or severely disabled person — generally relatives. This single man or woman is not given tax allowances sufficient to meet the amounts expended for such assistance to these handicapped people.

In conclusion, H.R. 4748 is an effort to deal more equitably with the Handicapped. It is essential that all citizens who can do any kind of work in this grave emergency be afforded opportunity for suitable employment. That, of course, includes the physically handicapped. However, due to the high cost of the special transportation necessary because of their handicaps, as outlined above, they find employment uneconomic under existing laws. This bill will be the instrument which would rectify that inequity.

Persons who support those who are so severely handicapped that they cannot care for themselves, should also be afforded sufficient Federal tax exemption to ease their financial burden.

Congress should immediately approve of this bill, not only as a means of furthering employment of handicapped, and affording some relief to parents and others who support helpless handicapped people, but as an economic and humanitarian move to benefit the whole Nation, as well.

A BILL

TO GRANT ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS TO TAXPAYERS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED, AND TO ALLOW ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS TO TAXPAYERS SUPPORTING DEPENDENTS WHO ARE SO DISABLED AS UNABLE TO CARE FOR THEMSELVES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) part VII of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to additional itemized deductions for individuals) is hereby amended by redesignating section 217 as section 218 and inserting after section 216 the following new section:

"Sec. 217. Transportation of Disabled Individual To and From Work.

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of a disabled individual, there shall be allowed as a deduction expenses paid during the taxable year for transportation to and from work to the extent that such expenses do not exceed $600.

"(b) DISABLED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term 'disabled individual' means an individual who is blind (within the meaning of section 151 (d) (4)) or who has lost the use of a leg, of both legs, or of both arms, to such an extent that he is unable during the entire taxable year to use, without undue hardship or danger, a streetcar, bus, subway, train, or similar form of public transportation, as a means of traveling to and from work."

(b) The table of sections for such part VII is hereby amended by striking out

"Sec. 217. Cross references."

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 217. Transportation of disabled individuals to and from work.

"Sec. 218. Cross references."

(c) Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to definition of adjusted gross income) is hereby amended by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph:

"(7) TRANSPORTATION OF DISABLED INDIVIDUALS.—The deduction allowed by section 217."

Sec. 2 (a) Section 151 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to additional exemption for blindness of taxpayer or spouse) is hereby amended—

(1) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

"(3) FOR DEPENDENT.—An additional exemption of $600 for each dependent who is blind, if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subsection (e) for such dependent. For purposes of this paragraph, the determination of whether a dependent is blind shall be made as of the close of the taxable year of the taxpayer; except that if the dependent dies during such taxable year such determination shall be made as of the time of such death.";

(2) by striking out the heading and inserting in lieu thereof "ADDITIONAL EXEMPTIONS FOR BLINDNESS.—"; and

(3) by renumbering paragraph (3) as paragraph (4).

(b) Section 151 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to allowance of deductions for personal exemptions) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) ADDITIONAL EXEMPTIONS FOR DISABILITY.—

"(1) FOR TAXPAYER.—An additional exemption of $600 for the taxpayer if he is a disabled individual at the close of his taxable year.

"(2) FOR SPOUSE.—An additional exemption of $600 for the spouse of the taxpayer if the spouse is a disabled individual and if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subsection (a) for such spouse.

"(3) FOR DEPENDENT.—An additional exemption of $600 for each dependent who is a disabled individual if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subsection (e) for such dependent.

"(4) DISABLED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'disabled individual' means an individual who is permanently incapacitated in connection with normal remunerative employment or work by reason of a medically demonstrable chronic sickness or a physical defect or infirmity (whether congenital or acquired by accident or illness); except that such term does not include an individual who is blind within the meaning of subsection (d) (4). The determination of whether the spouse or a dependent of the taxpayer is a disabled individual shall be made as of the close of the taxable year of the taxpayer; except that if the spouse or dependent dies during such taxable year such determination as to the decedent shall be made as of the beginning of such taxable year."

Sec. 3. Section 213 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to medical, dental, etc., expenses) is hereby amended

(1) by striking out "(c) or (d)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(c), (d), or (f)", and

(2) by striking out "age or blindness" and inserting in lieu thereof "age, blindness, or disability".

Sec. 4. (a) Paragraph (1) of section 3402 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to withholding exemptions) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraphs:

"(E) one additional exemption for himself if, on the basis of facts existing at the beginning of such day, there may reasonably be expected to be allowable an exemption under section 151 (f) (1) (relating to the disabled) for the taxable year under subtitle A in respect of which amounts deducted and withheld under this chapter in the calendar year in which such days falls are allowed as a credit; and

"(F) if the employee is entitled to an exemption under subparagraph (E) for any dependent of the employee, any exemption to which such dependent is entitled, or would be entitled if such dependent were an employee receiving wages under subparagraph (C) or (F), but only if such dependent does not have in effect a withholding exemption certificate claiming such exemption."

(b) (1) Subparagraph (D) of such paragraph (1) is hereby amended (A) by striking out "(B), or (C)," and inserting in lieu thereof "(B), (C), or (F),", and (B) by striking out "and" at the end thereof.

(2) Subparagraph (E) of such paragraph (1) is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end and inserting in lieu thereof "; and".

Sec. 5. The amendments made by the first three sections of this Act shall apply with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1954. The amendments made by section 4 of this Act shall apply with respect to wages paid on or after the first day of the first month which begins more than twenty days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(Note: All persons supporting these bills to advance the welfare of our 40,000,000 Physically Handicapped, should write to their own Senators and Representatives, urging them to support and vote for these measures, and, in addition, to Members of the following Committees having jurisdiction:)

* * * * * *

Committees having jurisdiction over FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills

Members, SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

(Address: Care Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS
Lister Hill (Ala.) Chairman	H. Alexander Smith (N. J.)
James E. Murray (Mont.)	Irving M. Ives (N. Y.)
Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.)	William A. Purtell (Conn.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)	Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)
Herbert H. Lehman (N. Y.)	George H. Bender (Ohio)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	Gordon Allott (Colo.)
Pat McNamara (Mich.)	

* * * * * *

Members, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

(Address: Care House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.)

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS
Graham A. Barden (N. C.) Chairman	Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (Pa.)
Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.)	Ralph W. Gwinn (N. Y.)
Adam C. Powell, Jr. (N. Y.)	Wint Smith (Kan.)
Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.)	Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.)
Carl D. Perkins (Ky.)	Harold H. Velde (Ill.)
Roy W. Wier (Minn.)	Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)
Phil M. Landrum (Ga.)	Albert H. Bosch (N. Y.)
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)	Joe Holt (Calif.)
James B. Bowler (Ill.)	John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
Earl Chudoff (Pa.)	Stuyvesant Wainwright (N. Y.)
Edith Green (Ore.)	Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (N. J.)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)	Sam Coon (Ore.)
Herbert Zelenko (N. Y.)	Orvin B. Fjare (Mont.)
Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (Del.)	
Frank Thompson, Jr. (N. J.)	
Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.)	

Committees having jurisdiction over bills to PROVIDE TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED, AND THOSE WHO CARE FOR HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT SUPPORT THEMSELVES:

Members, SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

(Address: Care Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS
Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), Chairman	Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.)
Walter F. George (Ga.)	Edward Martin (Pa.)
Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)	John J. Williams (Del.)
J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.)	Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.)
Russell B. Long (La.)	George W. Malone (Nev.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)	Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas)	Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
Alben W. Barkley (Ky.)	

• • • • • •

Members, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

(Address: Care House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.)

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS
Jere Cooper (Tenn.) Chairman	Daniel A. Reed (N. Y.)
John D. Dingell (Mich.)	Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio)
Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)	Richard M. Simpson (Pa.)
Noble J. Gregory (Ky.)	Robert W. Kean (N. J.)
Aime J. Forand (R. I.)	Noah M. Mason (Ill.)
Herman P. Eberharter (Pa.)	Hal Holmes (Wash.)
Cecil R. King (Calif.)	John W. Byrnes (Wis.)
Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.)	Antoni N. Sadlak (Conn.)
Hale Boggs (La.)	Howard H. Baker (Tenn.)
Eugene J. Keogh (N. Y.)	Thomas R. Curtis (Mo.)
Burr P. Harrison (Va.)	
Frank M. Karsten (Mo.)	
A. S. Herlong, Jr. (Fla.)	
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)	
Frank Ikard (Texas)	

Fnnds Needed to Carry on Important Work

The program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped has proven itself to be needed, practical, and the means of saving the public millions of dollars, otherwise spent as tax money for public assistance.

Funds are needed to carry forward this great humanitarian and economic program, and you are urged to contribute, NOW!

AFPH is pledged to aid Handicapped men and women to earn their own way, and that is a great ideal and program in which you can share.

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION, TODAY, TO THE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

National Headquarters, 1370 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

You will receive an official acknowledgment.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Enclosed is check or money order for $ ..... a contribution to further your Organization's program in behalf of the Handicapped.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942
AFFILIATES: APPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, APPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

National Headquarters
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

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Oct. 5, 1955.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

PERSONAL

Mr. Dave Beck, President,
Int'l Bro. of Teamsters,
25 Louisiana Ave., NW
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

For the past eight years, I've been writing to you, at reasonably frequent intervals, about this program for Handicapped. Up to now, I've never had any reply.

I note, in current "TEAMSTER", editorial on "TWO WORTHY WEEKS", in which you endorse "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", as well as the work of "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED".

I am author of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK". I conceived, organized, wrote administrative policies for, and brought more than 200 organisations into the "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE", and bedded into its structure MORE LABOR REPRESENTATION than any Federal Agency had ever had.

I believe, Brother Beck, the time has come when we should discuss these matters, personally.

Therefore, I ask that you phone this office and arrange a meeting, at a mutually convenient time, as I know that the Brotherhood you head has a high incidence of disabilities, and should be a strong supporter of this program.

I am enclosing material that will give you the picture.

Anticipating an early meeting, and with best wishes, I am,

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN
President

M

Address of Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped
To: Seventh Triennial Convention, AFPH
Fort Stanwix Hotel, Johnstown, Pa.
August 29, 1955

Mr. Chairman; Dr. Holl; Distinguished Guests; Members of AFPH, and Friends of the Handicapped:

It is a great honor to greet you upon this Fifteenth Anniversary of the founding of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, and the Thirteenth year of its chartering. Since I last met with you at the Detroit 1952 Convention, momentous events have occurred, affecting the welfare of all Handicapped people.

AFPH, meantime, has continued its campaign to arouse public interest and support, to meet the problems, needs, and aspirations of our 40,000,000 Handicapped citizens.

A part of this campaign has been in the field of legislation, and during 1953, hearings were held by the House and Senate Committees having jurisdiction. The then new National Administration made some astounding recommendations to Congress, as its first proposals in the Handicapped field. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, then Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, presumably inspired these legislative abortions which, in many ways, I am surprised that President Eisenhower accepted, and put into his Message to Congress. The net result of these recommendations, if carried out, would have been —

That, the whole program of Vocational Rehabilitation be thrown back upon the States within two years, and of course, if carried out, this would have absolutely killed the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation Program which many of us have worked so hard to build up, these past 35 years.

Experience has shown the futility of expecting States to assume costs of any public program of this kind, and the Administration's recommendations, therefore, would have spelled doom to the hopes and needs of the Nation's millions of Handicapped citizens.

A.F.P.H. OPPOSED THESE RECOMMENDATIONS

At that time, while the "bloom was still on the rose of the Administration's honeymoon", newspapers of the Nation either extravagantly praised everything President Eisenhower proposed or did, or killed any criticisms so that no word reached the general public as to the real and deadly meaning of these recommendations, except in the case of a very few papers, and the Labor Press.

And, too, Administration Leaders in Congress were determined NOT to pay any attention to any recommendations or protests of any organizations or individuals, long experienced in the Handicapped field, who knew the dangers inherent in the Administration proposals and knew, if they were enacted, Vocational Rehabilitation, as we know it today, would have its death knell.

Appeals to Senator William A. Purtell, of Connecticut, a freshman Senator who was Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Public Welfare, were vain. Indeed, Purtell tried to prevent AFPH from testifying

at all, in an effort to confine all testimony solely to the Administration Bill.

AFPH refused to go along on that outragaous, un-American performance, and wa demandad that the Committee hear us. Ultimately, we were allowed 30 minutes to discuss a bill about which the Chairman, himself, by his own admissions, knew nothing, and he did not even know the implications of the bill, and knew less about the whole field of Rehabilitation, as a freshman Senator, than any other Member of the Committee.

In the Senate hearings, Senators Neely, Hill, and Lehman, on the then Minority side of the Subcommittee, praised your President for his long and unremitting labors in behalf of the Handicapped.

On the House side, a most amazing situation developed. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., then Chairman, House Committee on Education and Labor, held hearings in 1953, two weeks before Congress adjourned, such hearings ending on the very day Congress quit. Then, nearly a year elapsed before Mr. McConnell called for further action on the bills, in 1954, and by that time, all Members of the Committee had forgotten completely what they had seen and been told in 1953 hearings, and it was necessary for Mr. McConnell to hold some so-called "Executive Sessions", from which your President was debarred from attending, on the ground, forsooth, that "he is deaf". But, Chairman McConnell knew, that with secretarial aid, I conducted all manner of meetings, conferences, conventions, hearings, etc., so that was simply a slap at AFPH by the Chairman, who permitted Blind to be represented at the Committee Executive Sessions, as well as the National Rehabilitation Association.

A.F.P.H. FOUGHT FOR AMENDMENTS

It was plain that the outcome of the Senate-House Hearings would NOT give AFPH's bill to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED any chance at all. So, since all Administration Leaders had refused us any consideration, we had to turn to our own friends for help.

Chief of these was, Rep. John W. McCormack, then Minority, and now Majority Leader of the House of Representatives; Hon. Harry R. Sheopard, of California; Hon. Charles E. Bennett, of Florida; Hon. Augustine B. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Carl Elliott, of Alabama; Hon. Jacob K. Javits, of New York; Hon. Clavaland M. Bailey, of West Virginia; and, in the Senate, Hon. James E. Murray, of Montana; Hon. John J. Sparkman, of Alabama, Hon. Wayne Morse, of Oregon; Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, of NewYork; Hon. William Langer, of North Dakota; Hon. Matthew M. Neely, of West Virginia, and a few others.

We succeeded in amending the Administration Bill in several particulars. As the Administration Bill was written and presented to the Congress, if enacted it would have done very little to improve Vocational Rehabilitation Programs, and nothing at all to improve Employment of Handicapped, and the AFPH Amendment provided some $15,000,000 for the Bureau of Employment Security and State Employment Offices, so that at least one Specialist in Handicapped Placement would be put into each of the 1860 Federal-State Employment Offices, across country.

SECRETARY OF LABOR MITCHELL REFUSED TO AID

It will interest, and may astonish you to know that among the preliminary conferences held by AFPH and its Labor Associates, prior to and during these battles, one was with Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell. We, and our Labor Associates, asked his support for our bill. He refused it, point-blank. Moreover, he refused to even go down to Congress and testify favorably on the AFPH Amendment to provide his own Employment Service with a badly needed $15,000,000 for Handicapped Placement, - although, subsequently, he has claimed full credit, and had absolutely nothing to do with it.

STUDY OF HOME-BOUND HANDICAPPED

As one result of the bill finally enacted, at the insistance of Rep. Augustine B. Kelley, the AFPH Amendment providing that the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare be directed to make a study of the situation respecting Home-Bound Handicapped, and report and make recommendations to the present Congress, was passed.

I sat in with officials of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation on this matter and found that they had wasted valuable time in writing to more than 100 national organizations, including the Red Cross, Veterans Organizations, National Society of Crippled Children and Adults, and similar organizations, asking WHAT PLANS THEY HAD, FOR DEALING WITH PROBLEMS OF HOME-BOUND HANDICAPPED, - PARTICULARLY THOSE IN REMOTE RURAL AREAS.

As I had previously told OVR officials, these organizations had no plans, and never had any plans, and OVR, therefore, was reduced to the alibi of telling me, at one of the conferences, that "they had to be careful NOT to develop and project some plan which Secretary Hobby would repudiate", and, on the other hand they were worried lest Congress criticize them for NOT putting forth a definite plan.

As it was, they finally decided that the lesser of two evils for them was to do nothing which might incur the wrath of the Secretary of HEW, who had shown, indisputably, her aversion to needed Federal expansion of the Handicapped program.

So, OVR prepared a "STUDY OF THE HOME-BOUND", with alleged "Programs for Physically Handicapped Home-Bound Individuals" therein. This 185 page book was significant in its complete failure TO MAKE ANY RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS! And, worse still, all it did was to reiterate what we already know,—— i.e., THAT NOBODY KNOWS ANYTHING; NOBODY DOES ANYTHING ABOUT THE HOME-BOUND HANDICAPPED OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, particularly THOSE IN FARMING AREAS, AWAY FROM CITIES AND TOWNS!

This proves what AFPH has long contended,—that OVR is incompetent; completely lacking in vision and imagination, and devoid of boldness to devise and execute any program. All they do is, simply, to coast along and pray that nobody penetrates their inner sanctum, the Holy of Holies, — wherein they concoct and perpetrate their alleged "programs" upon an unsuspecting, innocent, and helpless group of Handicapped, under the guise of "rehabilitation"!

SUMMARY OF ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

Again, ostensibly at Mrs. Hobby's suggestion, the President's first recommendation to Congress cut the budget for Medical Research so severely that even his own Republican Congress could not swallow the dose, and increased the President's request by more than fifty percent.

Cut research for cancer, heart, mental health, arthritis, neurology, and blindness from $140,000,000 to $74.000,000.

Cut inspection of Food & Drug Administration, the real heart of that agency's program, so greatly that Ike's own appointee, Commissioner C. W. Crawford, protested that only the most flagrant cases would be handled while work against filth and decomposition had to be curtailed.

Sought a 25% cut in Federal appropriations for Vocational Education the first year in office, and, last year, asked an additional 6% cut.

On Vocational Rehabilitation alone, although Mrs. Hobby's Department (the figures of which, in many cases, are sadly behind the real facts) show that there are more than 1,000,000 citizens who could become at least partially self-supporting if they had treatment and vocational training, she refused to call for any increase for the Vocational Rehabilitation Program, and only when it was shown that Congress would act anyway, with a bill of its own, did she hurriedly have a bill drawn and sent down to the Hill, the defects of which were, and are still apparent to any thinking person, and would simply have meant ultimate abolition of the present Federal-State Program, in a short time.

THE PRESENT HEALTH PROGRAM PICTURE

Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama, Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and son of an eminent physician who named his son for the famous English medical scientist, Lord Lister, - says that he believes medical science is on the verge of great discoveries, -- cures for cancer, leukemia, and heart disease, in particular, are close at hand. He stated that in the past 14 years, life expectancy has been extended 8.5 years, chiefly through research into the causes and cures for such major killers as rheumatic fever, appendicitis, influenza, syphilis, and tuberculosis.

Yet, Senator Hill considers it doubtful if the present rate of progress can be maintained, without more Federal money, because -

1. There is a shortage of 22,000 to 45,000 doctors, and our population, which is increasing at the rate of 3,500,000 births yearly, is not matched by comparable increase in medical specialists.

2. A great need for funds to finance research.

3. Lack of $150,000,000 to build laboratories in which the research could be carried out. (This would increase the present capacities of the National Health Institutes of the Federal Government by nearly half again as much.)

4. Urgent need for 600,000 to 800,000 more hospital beds.

5. The Advisory Council of Doctors, which helps develop and steer the general program, recommended an appropriation of $139,573,000 this year, but Mrs. Hobby balked, and refused to recommend more than $73,958,000, about half the minimum requirements specified by physicians who know what they are talking about. The Senate increased the Hobby request by $24,000,000 regardless of her protests, but the House cut the Senate's increase to an approximate $4,000,000.

VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE VERSUS ANIMAL LIFE

When it is considered that there are some 2,000,000 accidents annually in Industry, alone, which cause some 350,000 permanent impairments, and to meet this grave situation, the Federal Government has been most niggardly in lending aid, — the average appropriation for Vocational Rehabilitation the past several years, approximating some $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, and only very recently reaching the figure of $23,500,000, and in spite of the blatant ballyhoo of the Administration over its "great increase in the appropriations for the program", for the coming year, appropriations are, as follows:

Grants to States, $33,750,000.

Training and Traineeships, $2,075,000.

Salaries and expenses of Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, $1,000,000.

It is a sad commentary that Congress evidently believes that it is far more important to the welfare of our country, to look after cows, pigs, sheep, chickens, etc., than human beings, because the Department of Agriculture this year gets $51,079,563 for research into the cause of Bang's Disease in cows; hog cholera; hoof and mouth disease; gid; pip; and various other farm diseases and problems.

TAX EXEMPTION BILLS

Our Tax Exemption bills, introduced by Representatives John D. Dingell, of Michigan, and George M. Rhodes, of Pennsylvania, got nowhere, because, we were told by the Committee's Staff Director, that, "if passed, THEY WOULD BE VETOED BECAUSE OF THE COST!," which is one of the weakest and most evasive reasons for failure to do justice to Handicapped I have ever seen.

AFPH must build an organization so powerful in all States that it will compel attention not only from politicians, but, big-time industrialists and others, who are the real big wheels of this program. Handicapped must cease playing the role of "patient Griselda", and follow the advice of the Kansas lady who told the farmers to "Raise MORE HELL, AND LESS CORN!"

But, God willing! the Tax Exemption bills will be reintroduced. I remind all of you, legislation is not achieved in a twinkling, and we must battle hard, and for long years, to gain our ends.

O.V.R. SHOULD HAVE A HOUSE-CLEANING

The new Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Malcolm B. Folsom, should immediately clean house in the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. If, on the record of their performance, he fired all top officials of that Bureau, he could do no worse than has already been done by them, and he might, conceivably, do a lot better!

On August 3, Mary E. Switzer, Director of OVR, released her Annual Report. She boasts, therein, that those rehabilitated into gainful employment during fiscal year 1955 increased approximately 2,000 over 1954, or, about 58,000 persons! Think of that!

Despite the fact that the Federal-State Rehabilitation Offices have more than 1,000,000 applications for Rehabilitation on file, and this backlog increases with the years, and only two years ago, Miss Switzer boasted that some 64,000 had been processed, and only last year, 1954, 53,758 were reported,--these reports simply prove that OVR cannot get off a dime, and its "expansion" program is an abject failure and utter farce.

The Handicapped of this Nation deserve something more than endless alibis and lack of performance on the part of those in charge of developing the Rehabilitation Program, and the incumbent Administration, in its own defense, should take an analytical and realistic look at what is going on in the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and take drastic steps to immediately improve the calibre of officials there, and demand action, instead of inaction.

OUTCOME OF AFPH'S 1953-1954 CAMPAIGN

The result of AFPH's campaign of 1953-1954, including enactment of riders, amendments, etc., approximated $250,000,000 in benefits to Handicapped, covering Vocational Rehabilitation; Social Security; expansion of facilities for Employment of Handicapped; expansion of the Hill-Burton Hospital Survey and Construction Act, etc.

NEW FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED BILL

Following Congressional enactment of the AFPH 1953-1954 amendments, for seven months Headquarters was busy in preparing new legislation. Endless conferences with Government officials, Members of Congress, Labor representatives, and others, were held.

Our greatest difficulty stemmed from the dilatory methods and lackadaisical attitude of Federal agencies, in providing essential information, and this particularly applied to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Social Security Agency. Even the Bureau of Employment Security delayed getting its Handicapped Placement Programs, for which it was provided with money by Congress, and the excuse was that the Bureau of the Budget was strangling, or cutting down appropriations, although such were authorized specifically by Congress.

But, we succeeded, against great odds, in completing our new bill, copies of which you have had. In the Senate, S. 1951, is sponsored by the Hon. James E. Murray, (Montana); Hon. Matthew M. Neely (West Virginia);

Hon. Frank Carlson (Kansas); Hon. Ralph E. Flanders, (Vermont); Hon. Lister Hill, (Alabama); Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey, (Minnesota); Hon. Estes Kefauver, (Tennessee); Hon. Harley M. Kilgore, (West Virginia); Hon. William Langer, (North Dakota); Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, (New York); Hon. Warren G. Magnuson, (Washington); Hon. Pat McNamara (Michigan); Hon. Richard L. Neuberger, (Oregon); Hon. Wayne Morse, (Oregon); Hon. George A. Smathers, (Florida); and Hon. John J. Sparkman, (Alabama).

In the House, Hon. Charles E. Bennett, (Florida) HR 5465; Hon. John D. Dingell (Michigan) HR 5471; Hon. Gardner Withrow (Wisconsin) HR 5487; Hon. Coya Knutson (Minnesota) HR 5510; Hon. John W. McCormack, (Massachusetts) HR 5513; Hon. Thor Tollefson, (Washington) HR 5523; Hon. George M. Rhodes, (Pennsylvania) HR 5571; Hon. Augustine B. Kelley (Pennsylvania) HR 5603; Hon. Vera Buchanan, (Pennsylvania) HR 5705; Hon. Earl Chudoff, (Pennsylvania) HR 5737; Hon. John P. Saylor. (Pennsylvania) HR 5859; Hon. Cleveland M. Bailey, (West Virginia) HR 5874; Hon. Charles A. Buckley, (New York) HR 5939; Hon. Louis C. Rabaut, (Michigan) HR 5971; Hon. Ray J. Madden, (Indiana) HR 6064; Hon. Barrett O'Hara, (Illinois) HR 6065; Hon. Harold D. Donohue, (Massachusetts) HR 6094; Hon. Martha W. Griffiths, (Michigan) HR 6098; Hon. Clyde Doyle, (California) HR 6718; Hon. Elizabeth Kee, (West Virginia) HR 6960; Hon. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., (Michigan) HR 7207; and Hon. Harley O. Staggers, (West Virginia) HR 7465.

We are very proud of the new bill, covering, as it does, more ground than any legislation for Handicapped ever introduced. We have been promised hearings in the Senate, early next Session, presumably in time to get action before the boys hike back to their States and Districts, for the National Election.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HANDICAPPED PROGRAM

In the light of present-day conditions, AFPH believes it imperative that there be a national conference of all interested groups, - business, labor, education, medical, organizations representing the Handicapped, etc., for the purpose of ascertaining just where we stand now, and what the immediate future holds in store.

Despite legislation enacted in 1954, and even some in 1955, there is a clear need that the evils of the actions of the United States Bureau of the Budget, presumably acting for the President, and likely at the insistance of the past Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mrs. Hobby, be exposed to the light of day, since we have no yardstick of actual achievement by which to measure the new Secretary, Mr. Folsom, as yet.

If the Budget persists in ignoring the manifest intent of Congress, and the implicit mandate of Congressional appropriations, and substitutes therefor its own plans and ideas for Handicapped Programs, then we believe a national conference should be called, and officials of the United States Budget; the Department of Labor; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the United States Civil Service Commission, and any Federal agency which has a considerable part in the Handicapped program be requested to attend, and produce their own records, to show exactly what has been accomplished by them, including expansion of programs, increased appropriations, etc.

AFPH believes it imperative that this be done this coming fall so that the results will be manifest in time for Congress to take appropriate action to straighten out the whole mess, and "mess", it is, on the basis of all known facts and evidence.

If given a mandate to do so by this Convention, the Executive Officers of AFPH should, at once prepare and issue invitations to all organizations and parties at interest, and set this National Conference for next November, so that it will be fresh in mind when Congress reconvenes, in January, 1956.

AFPH ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE 1940

In September, 1940, your President was discharged from Johns Hopkins and began an immediate campaign to organize AFPH, which was chartered on August 22, 1942, or two years afterwards. Briefly, AFPH has developed and applied an over-all program that has benefitted Handicapped to the amount of $600,000,000 in tangible benefits in research; hospital construction; education and training; medical treatment, and, in addition, has initiated employment for more than 3,000,000 Handicapped who have received in excess of $3,000,000,000 in salaries or wages, and have paid taxes of more than $750,000,000.

The House Labor Subcommittee To Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped was purely an AFPH effort, and it sat for more than two-and-a-half years gaining more information from more than 500 witnesses than had ever been assembled on Handicapped problems in previous history.

"NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" was the AFPH trumpet call-to-arms to millions of Handicapped who had been denied opportunity for employment, and the beneficent results of the WEEK grow in volume with the passing years.

However, most AFPH people have been too lazy and lacking in common sense to keep "NEPHW" for their very own. Instead of taking the initiative, Lodges and AFPH members have too often permitted other organizations, which had nothing whatsoever to do with either initiating or carrying out the purposes of the "WEEK", to take over, and today the public is forgetting that "NEPHW" was originated by AFPH. We should always assert our primacy as originators, authors and chief sponsors of the "WEEK", and I urge that every Lodge hold a Banquet during "NEPHW", every year, and tie in with all organizations at interest. But remember, it should be an AFPH Banquet!

AFPH initiated and carried the major part of the fight to establish the Medical Research Omnibus Bill of 1950, and hundreds of millions of dollars have been appropriated under that Act for experimental research into Cardiac troubles; Cerebral Palsy; Epilepsy; Muscular Dystrophy; Multiple Sclerosis; Blindness; Deafness; Orthopedic Disabilities; Poliomyelitis; Arthritis; Rheumatism; Hansen's Disease (Leprosy), and other killers and cripplers.

AFPH conceived and organized the "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON 'NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK'", and while that Committee today, has gotten completely away from its original plan of developing the Handicapped Program as a regular part of Labor-Management Relations, still, some good comes of it as a publicity medium, if not, in fact, as a real developer and

pioneer in expanding the whole Handicapped program, aimed at Employment. The "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE" has done nothing to break down the 25,339 jobs in this country, so that it could be ascertained just what jobs could be held by the variously Handicapped despite their particular disability.

It will take a President of the United States, who has some real understanding and experience of the Handicapped field, to reorganize and reactivate this Committee so that it will do something more than just reiterate platitudes in tones of thunder, and shoe itself to be barren of any initiative or determination to explore the vast and unknown reaches of employment of Handicapped.

AFPH NATIONAL CONFERENCES ON PLACEMENT OF SEVERELY HANDICAPPED set the pace for real research in jobs-for-handicapped, and the three national conferences sponsored by AFPH were invaluable as a means of enlightening the public, as well as all parties otherwise at interest, on just what has been done and is being done to match the man and the job.

AFPH is primarily responsible for developing that 9,600 of the 25,339 jobs in the U.S.A. can be held satisfactorily by Handicapped people, and as our facilities and funds increase, we will carry out this study until it is completed. It is the most valuable phase of our work as it provides Handicapped with two advantages: It affords a base on which a Handicapped person who suffers a second injury may make legal determination of the extent of disability, over-all, and the relation, thus, to job capacities. This alone is worth hundreds of millions of dollars to Handicapped people. Second, it continually expands areas of potential employment of Handicapped.

Hereinbefore, we have explained the campaign culminating in AFPH getting Congress to adopt some five amendments to the mis-named Administration's "Vocational Rehabilitation Act" of 1954. WITHOUT THE AFPH AMENDMENTS, THE BILL WOULD HAVE BEEN A NULLITY!

We are particularly glad that AFPH Amendments drove in a wedge to provide, by law, for representation of Labor, and Handicapped, to review programs and appeals for grants in the HEW-OVR setup, even though, as we had expected, when this was enacted Mrs. Hobby promptly named a Committee that is as near useless and incompetent, with but two exceptions as could be imagined.

HEW-OVR does NOT want a real review of its activities! It wants, instead, a "White-Wash Committee" which, when called together, will listen and loudly applaud all reports and recommendations of the Secretary, or other officials, presumably in charge of this work, and then, after the polite nothings have been exchanged, adjourn and go home for another long siesta without having accomplished anything to really advance the program.

SALK VACCINE

As an outstanding example of the gross incompetency of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, along with its failures in the Handicapped field, there has not been, in the history of our Nation, a more flagrant case of malingering, and even misfeasance and malfeasance in office than that exhibited by the persons directly in charge of the Department, under whose jurisdiction the gross mishandling of the Jonas

Salk Polio Vaccine has been done.

While I am loathe to charge any person with the responsibility for deaths of some 85 children, (whom I am informed died, during the particular period,) yet I do say that it is entirely possible, if the Salk Vaccine program had been handled in the United States as it was in Canada, where the Government took exclusive charge; made the Vaccine in its own laboratories, and permitted sale at the rate of $1.50 per shot, that many, if not all of these children would be alive today.

All this talk - "WE MUST NOT LET THE CHILDREN HAVE THE VACCINE UNDER HOME CONDITIONS, BECAUSE IT WOULD BE OPENING THE DOOR TO 'SOCIALIZED MEDICINE'" is the bunk! We have spent and are spending billions of dollars to rehabilitate the peoples of the entire world. Why pay out an American Taxpayer's money to aid the peoples of Asia, for example, and then refuse to pay out his money to take care of our own people here at home?

INDUSTRY AND LABOR COOPERATION

The cornerstone of the Handicapped program is, integration of the program, on a day-to-day, plant-to-plant basis, into the regular Labor-Management Relations.

Surely, from experience we have learned that when an individual worker is injured, or diseased on the job, the very day he becomes disabled should be the time to start treatment and training, simultaneously.

On-the-job training for Handicapped applies not only to those who have held previous employment, but those who, unfortunately, have never been employed at all.

The Handicapped Program is not, and should never be, a Charity proposition, because no matter how good the intent, there is never enough money in the charity dispensations to care for more than a minimum number of applicants, and I reiterate what I have said on hundreds of previous occasions, - "This is a cold-blooded, economic problem, which should be considered and remedied in this way:

If a man or woman cannot work, why can't they? Is it because of lack of medical, surgical, or therapeutic treatment? Do they lack proper counseling and guidance? Do they have sufficient education and training to qualify for work under today's rigid and difficult requirements for employment? Would Selective Placement qualify them for employment wherein their particular disabilities would not be factors?

These are the 500 questions in the Handicapped field, and we shall not find their answers until we make universal application of the remedies to every individual who needs such assistance. And, when we do that, we shall save the Nation untold billions now spent in useless public assistance, and we shall relieve millions of citizens from misery, want, and human suffering.

WE STILL HAVE THE BELLYACHERS TO CONTEND WITH

Our old opponents, the National Rehabilitation Association, composed chiefly of Directors and employees of States' Rehabilitation Services, still oppose the AFPH Program.

Early last year when we proposed to the NRA's Washington Representative, E. B. Whitten, that we get together on a compromise program so that we could go to Congress united, he refused to make any compromise whatsoever. It's the same old thing — either take what NRA offers, or get nothing at all!

We have nothing to look forward to in that quarter, and AFPH must continually watch for the illegal maneuvering of State Directors, who, no doubt, will continue their past methods of visiting Washington to lobby against our bills, and since their salaries are paid out of Federal funds, that is unlawful unless, of course, they are summoned by Congressional Committees to testify.

Further, we must be on the alert to combat the States' Directors efforts to intimidate Handicapped people, by telling them, or implying that, if such Handicapped support the AFPH program, they will get no help from States' Rehabilitation Services.

AFPH ASKED THAT HANDICAPPED BE GIVEN JOB OPPORTUNITIES UNDER FEDERAL CONTRACTS

AFPH asked Assistant Secretary of Labor, Ernest Wilkins, who is also Chairman, President's Committee on Government Contracts, to have the present provision, which provides that no citizen shall be denied employment under Government contracts "because of race, creed, or color", amended, to include "or physical handicap, if otherwise qualified".

Wilkins is so busy running around the country telling how much good they are doing with their program that he doesn't have time to stay at work long enough to make the program effective. Hence, there has been no action on AFPH's reasonable and necessary demand that the Handicapped not be denied employment on Government contracts because of their disability, if otherwise qualified.

1956 IS NATIONAL ELECTION YEAR

Since its founding, AFPH has, each four years, asked the National Convention Resolutions Committees of both major Parties, for a plank for Handicapped.

At no time have Republicans even answered our request.

The 1952 Democratic Party Plank provided: "WE PROMISE TO FURTHER THE PROGRAM TO AFFORD EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, BOTH IN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY TO PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS".

This is not a very broad plank, but at least it did recognize that there is a Handicapped problem.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OE LABOR

Executive Council
President, GEORGE MEANY
Secretary-Treasurer, WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

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250 West 85th Street, New York, N. Y.

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CABLE ADDRESS AFEL

Washington 1, D.C.

November 15, 1954

Mr. Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of October 30, informing me of the AFPH National Membership Campaign and a conference that will be held in December on handicapped legislation. I share your interest in the real need of an adequate physically handicapped program, and wish to assure you of our continued cooperation and support to accomplish this objective.

In this connection, I am enclosing a copy of the Annual Report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council on the physically handicapped, including a resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the A. F. of L. held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954.

You will note that the resolution calls upon all A. F. of L. constituent labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to the AFPH. Copies of the resolution have been sent to the press, all members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals interested.

In regard to the legislative conference in December, I am pleased to advise that Mr. Walter Mason, a member of the National Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor will represent the Federation at this meeting. May I suggest that you advise Mr. Mason of the time and place of this conference.

With best wishes for a successful membership campaign, I am

Sincerely yours,

George Meany

President
American Federation of Labor

WJMja
Encl.

Copy of Resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954 --

(AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE) PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Whereas, The problems and needs of our 38,000,000 handicapped citizens, including the blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, osteomyelitis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, congenital defects and deformities and other injuries and diseases constitute one of our Nation's gravest problems, and

Whereas, Organized Labor initiated, and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and 34 years ago the American Federation of Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and

Whereas, The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization composed primarily of physically handicapped people, with national headquarters at 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C., for the past 14 years has spearheaded all activities beneficial to handicapped, and has had official endorsement of Organized Labor, and has many eminent leaders of labor amongst its National Officers, and

Whereas, Said Federation's program includes establishment of a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and other measures which have been approved by all labor groups, and

Whereas, the 83rd Congress, 2d Session, enacted a bill to expand the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped with close cooperation from its Labor allies, succeeded in amending this bill in major particulars, so that the entire program, roughly, will be expanded to more than three times its present scope, and

Whereas, To enable the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to set up informational services, so that all Labor Organizations may know of benefits to their members, and to families of their members, as well as to carry on other phases of its overall program, will require approximately $250,000 for its annual budget, and urgently needs immediate financial assistance, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, Los Angeles, California, does hereby endorse the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, particularly its bills to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, Tax Exemptions for Handicapped and Those who Cannot Support Themselves, and such other measures as may develop, which are approved by official American Federation of Labor representatives are introduction, and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention calls upon its constituent Labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to AFPH; and that copies of this Resolution be sent to the press, all Members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals at interest.

On motion of Committee Secretary Soderstrom, the recommendation of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Authors and Sponsors "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2-8 1955

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICAEEY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. in August 28, 1942

Affiliates: AFPH Educational Fund, Inc., AFPH Institute for Human Engineering, Inc.
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

National Headquarters
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

N A T I O N A L K I C K - O F F D I N N E R

Launching the

11th Annual Observance of

"NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"

Sponsored by the

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1955 - 6:30 P.M., $5.00, incl. grate. - INFORMAL

WASHINGTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON ROOM

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS:

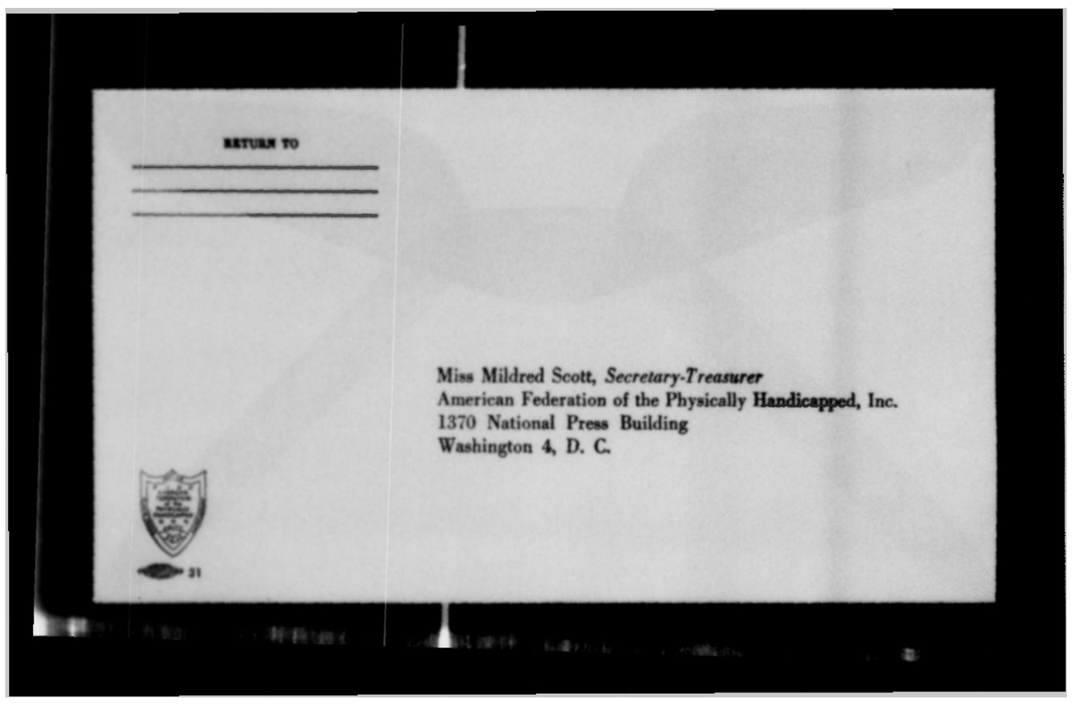
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Charles Odell
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Katherine Koehler
Katherine S. Claud
Arthur C. Murr
Hon. Thomas H. Burke
Paul Sifton
Elmer Jebo

Among speakers representing Government, Industry, Labor, Professional, Civic and other groups will be —

Hon. Alfred A. McKethan, former Chairman, Florida State Highway Commission, Brooksville, Florida
Dr. Verne K. Harvey, Med. Director, U.S. Civil Service Commission
Edward Keenan, Associate Director, U.S. Bureau of Employment Security
Edward R. Belknap, Chief, Educational Division, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Division, Veterans Administration
Paul A. Strachen, President, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped and author - "NEPHWEEK"
Joseph A. Beirne, President, Communications Workers of America
Thomas Kennedy, Vice President, United Mine Workers of America
Joseph D. Keenan, Secretary, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Tickets may be purchased from AFPH Headquarters, 1370 National Press Building. Those desiring tables reserved (8 seated at a table) must make reservations not later than September 27th--call Mildred Scott, RE 7-1314. Make checks payable to AFPH, Inc.


RETURN TO
Miss Mildred Scott, *Secretary-Treasurer*
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
31

Date _____

TO: Miss Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

☐ Enclosed is check in amount of _____ for _____ tickets ($5.00 each) for the National Kick-Off Dinner launching the 11th Annual Observance of NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK - September 30th.

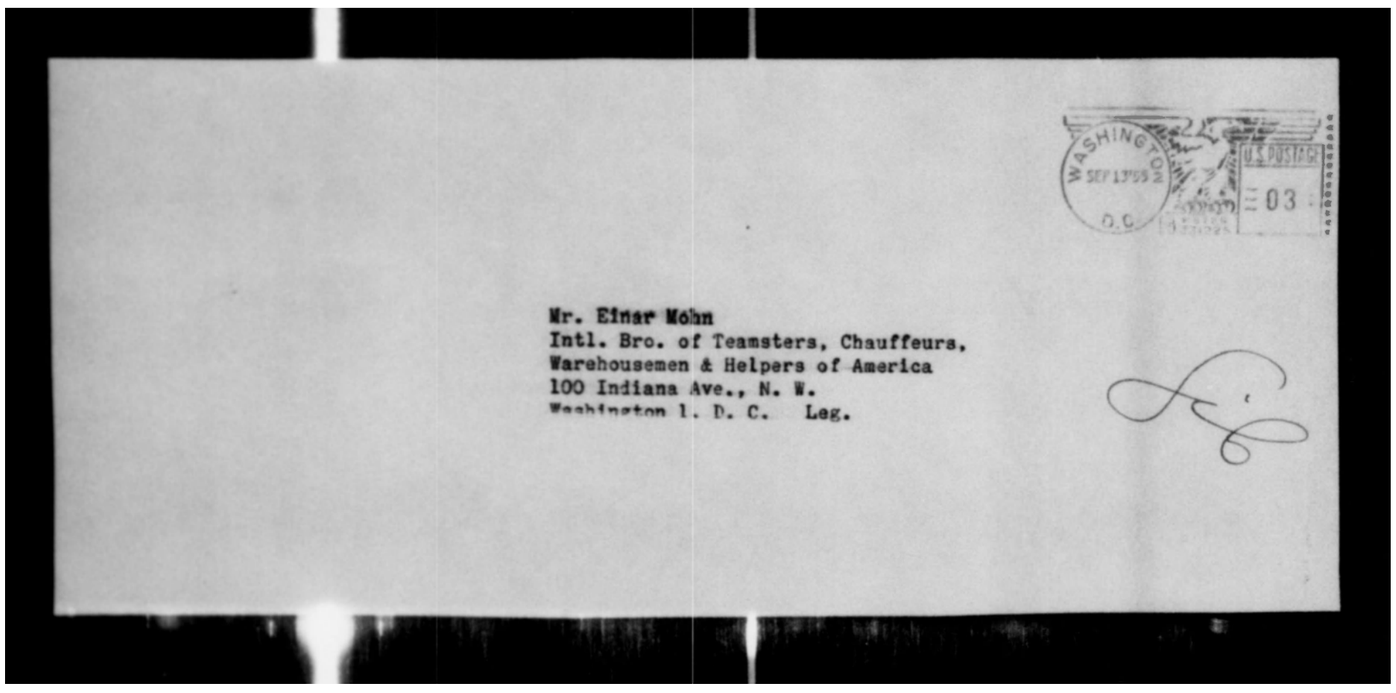
Or

☐ Enclosed is check for $40.00. I desire to reserve a table (8 seated at the table). The table is to be reserved under the name of (list individual or Name of organization) _____
(Deadline for reserving table is September 27th)

Mail tickets to: _____

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Telephone number _____ _____


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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942

AFFILIATES: AFPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC., AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, INC.
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July 29, 1955

COME TO A.F.P.H. CONVENTION!!

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped
X Invitation

To Presidents and Secretaries,
National and International Unions, and
State and City Organizations of Labor

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The Seventh Triennial Convention of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped will be held in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, August 28-31, 1955, Fort Stanwix Hotel.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND, and for your convenience, a hotel reservation slip is enclosed, which you can fill out and return, to cover your own, or your representative's reservation.

Labor has had a tremendous part in development of the Handicapped Program, and has been the backbone of A.F.P.H. support.

The latchstring, therefore, is out to all Labor Leaders, whom we regard as friends and allies, and whom we hope will attend and participate in the activities of the Convention.

Labor Leaders need to know, for the sake of the welfare of their members, the latest developments in rehabilitation,---including both physical restoration, and education, guidance, counseling, along with the most important of all,--Selective Placement.

The various Discussion Panels in Convention will present these matters, with the foremost experts in the U.S.A. as discussants.

I hope you will advise me of your intention to attend, and I shall look forward to seeing you in Johnstown.

Fraternally,

Paul A. Strachan

PAUL A. STRACHAN
President

APPLICATION FOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

FORT STANWIX HOTEL
7th NATIONAL CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Date _____

Individual requesting reservations:
Name _____
Mailing
Address _____ City _____ Zone__ State_____

Mail application to: AFPH, Inc., National Headquarters, 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C. on or BEFORE AUGUST 17, 1955. You will receive confirmation. DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY FOR HOTEL RESERVATIONS.

ROOM WILL BE OCCUPIED BY: (Check if person uses Wheelchair)

Name	Street Address	City	State	
				☐
				☐
				☐

FT. STANWIX QUOTED RATES:

Single Room with Bath - - - - - - - -	$5.50 ___	$6.00 ___	$6.50 ___
Twin Bed Room with Bath - - - - - - -	$8.00 ___	$9.00 ___	$10.00 ___
Double Bed Room with Bath - - - - - -	$8.00 ___	$9.00 ___	$10.00 ___
Single Room without Bath - - - - - -	$3.75 (running water only) ___		
Double Room without Bath - - - - - -	$5.00 (running water only) ___		

Note: Cots are available for Double Rooms at $2.50.

REMEMBER THE CONVENTION DATES IN AUGUST

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
28	29	30	31

Date of Arrival _____ Time _____ AM PM

Date of Departure _____ Time _____ AM PM

CHECK ONE: DELEGATE _____ ALTERNATE _____ MEMBER _____ VISITOR _____

NOTE: The hotel is cooperating with our efforts to accommodate those with walking disabilities. There are railings. There will be a ramp with men to assist those in wheelchairs. Individuals requiring attendants must make their own arrangements for same.
If a room at the rate requested is unavailable, one at the nearest available rate will be reserved.

HELP YOUR HOST LODGE AND THE RESERVATION COMMITTEE BY GETTING IN YOUR APPLICATIONS EARLY. Should you find that it is necessary to cancel for some unavoidable reason, notify the hotel and your Reservations Committee. There is a live-wire Convention Arrangements Committee but they must know early the approximate number for which to plan. IT'S A GOOD TIME TO TAKE THAT VACATION.

ADVANCE REGISTRATION for the 7th NATIONAL CONVENTION
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
August 28-29-30-31, 1955 - Johnstown, Pa.
Convention Headquarters - Ft. Stanwix Hotel

REGISTRATION COMMITTEE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C. Date _____

Check payable to AFPH, Inc. (Convention Fund) enclosed in amount of $_____

☐ ADVANCE REGISTRATION including ticket to GALA BANQUET - $8.50
SINGLE DAY REGISTRATION - $1.50 - (Check date)
☐ Monday - August 29 ☐ Tuesday - August 30 ☐ Wednesday, August 31
☐ BANQUET only - $5.00 7:00 p.m. August 31st

Convention officially opens Monday, August 29th - 9:30 A.M.
Pre-Convention SOCIAL MIXER - Sunday evening, August 28th - 7:00 o'clock
Please check here if you will attend ☐

Immediately upon receipt of your Advance Registration you will be sent a Convention sticker suitable for your luggage or car. Also a Receipt showing you have paid.
ADVANCE REGISTRATION CLOSES August 17th. After that date it will be $9.00.

☐ Delegate ☐ Alternate ☐ Member ☐ Visitor

Signed _____

If representing an organization or firm, list name _____

Address _____ City _____ Zone ___ State ___

If you are registering for more than one person, list their names and addresses on reverse side of this Advance Registration Sheet, or write for more registration forms.

Walter J. Mason, Nat. Leg. Rep., American Federation of Labor, Washington, D.C.
Miss Lois Jane Gregg, Treas., Pennsylvania State Department, AFPH
Miss Jeane Lechnar, Vice Pres., Pennsylvania State Department, AFPH
Miss Lena Ruof, Secy., Lancaster (Pa.) Lodge, AFPH
Victor Watson, Pres., Battle Creek (Mich.) Lodge, AFPH
Vester Smith, President, Cornhusker Lodge, AFPH (Nebr.)
Clarence Averill, Pres., Saginaw (Mich.) Lodge, AFPH
J. Rosemond Cook, Jr., Pres., Atlanta (Ga.) Lodge, AFPH

12:30 P.M. Recess

2 P.M. PANEL DISCUSSION:
"MEDICAL REHABILITATION"

Chairman: Dr. F. H. Arestad, Area Medical Administrator, United Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund
Dr. Bert C. Wiley, Physiatrist
Dr. Donald I. George, Neuro-Psychiatrist
Dr. Joel T. Goldman, Internist and Rheumatologist
Dr. George W. Katter, Internist
Dr. Derek H. Cross, Physiatrist
Laurice Billstone, Director, Johnstown City-County Clinic
Dr. Saul Machover, U.S. Veterans Hospital, Pittsburgh
J. H. Van Schoick, Ex. Officer, Dept. Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, U.S. Veterans Adm., Washington, D.C.
Dr. Verne K. Harvey, Medical Director, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.
DEMONSTRATION: United Mine Workers Welfare & Retirement Fund Staff and Patients

5:30 P.M. Recess

7:30 P.M. EXECUTIVE SESSION – Open ONLY to AFPH Members—Election of Officers, Adoption of Council Reports, etc.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31

9:30 A.M. Invocation: Rev. Father Richard Rogan, Pastor, St. Barnabus Catholic Church

PANEL DISCUSSION: "AFPH ORGANIZATION PROBLEMS"—
Organizing; Development of Members' Interest; Lodge Finances; Fund-Raising; Publicity, etc.
Chairman: Albert Hopfer, President, Coraopolis Lodge, AFPH
Discussants: Samuel H. Castanier; G. Wendell Swain; Ruth Loyster; Mary Ellen McDonald; Georgia L. McCullough; Marlow Munns; Iride Valmassy; Marilyn Woods; Marianne Yambor; William M. Frederick; Ray Davis; Arthur Prato; Kenneth E. Miller; Alfred H. Graver; Katherine M. Koehler; Mallie K. Tinnell; Edward Waskoski

12 Noon Address: Hon. Robert Ramspeck, Vice President, Eastern Air Lines, Washington, D.C.

12:30 P.M. Recess

2 P.M. Address: George Meany, President, American Federation of Labor
Address: Harry Boyer, President, Pennsylvania CIO Council
Discussion of Report of Leo J. Buettner, Chairman, AFPH National Finance & Ways and Means Committee
"GOOD OF THE ORDER"—Round table discussion

5 P.M. Adjournment—Sine Die

7 P.M. BANQUET
Invocation: Rev. D. A. Miller, D.D., Ferndale Evangelical United Brethren Church
Addresses:
Elwood Moffett, United Mine Workers of America
Hon. Hiram G. Andrews, Majority Leader, Pennsylvania House of Delegates
Hon. George M. Leader, Governor of Pennsylvania
Benediction:
Rev. Father Gerald E. Stephens, St. Michaels Catholic Church

7th NATIONAL CONVENTION

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

August 28-31, 1955

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS
FORT STANWIX HOTEL,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314

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Ernest M. Mitchell
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Sam Sponseller
Hon. William S. Tyson
Hon. Samuel A. Weiss
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James Dowd, M.D.
O. Anderson Engh, M.D.
Proctor Harvey, M.D.
Verne K. Harvey, M.D.
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Herman Kabat, M.D.
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Max K. Newman, M.D.
Winthrop M. Phelps, M.D.
Alvin A. Shapiro, D.D.S.
William Thornton Spence, M.D.
Harold Stevens, M.D.

Convention Committee

Chairman: Leo J. Buettner
Associate Chairman: William M. Frederick

• • •

Hospitality: Miss Marianne Yambor
Registration: Richard G. Smith
Entertainment: Duke Andrews
Hotel Reservations: Wm. M. Frederick
Publicity: Joseph Andreskoa
Exhibits: Anthony Lark
Prizes: Mrs. Janet Wharl
Information: Miss Florence Fyock
Decorations: Mrs. Helen Barna

NOTE: With exception of banquet, all meetings will be held in Fort Stanwix Hotel. Rooms have been reserved for special committee meetings.

Registration Desk will be open from 2:00 until 5:00 P.M. Sunday, August 28; and each morning at 8:30 A.M.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27

10 A.M. Meeting, Special Committee of AFPH Council, Fort Stanwix Hotel

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28

10 A.M. Meeting, AFPH National Council
Discussion: AFPH Program; legislation; finances; proposed amendments to Constitution and By-Laws and other Business matters

2 to 5 P.M. Registration—Main Lobby, Fort Stanwix
7 P.M. "Social Mixer" — Officers, Delegates, Members—Guests of Johnstown Lodge-AFPH, Fort Stanwix Ballroom

MONDAY, AUGUST 29

10 A.M. Opening of Convention — Fort Stanwix Ballroom
Convention Called to Order: Leo J. Buettner, Vice President and Chairman, Convention Committee
Invocation: Dr. Walden M. Holl, D.D., Pastor, First Lutheran Church
"Welcome to Johnstown": Hon. Walter E. Rose, Mayor
Introduction of AFPH National President by Barney Hopkins, Vice President
"WHAT AFPH MEANS TO THE HANDICAPPED"—Paul A. Strachan, President, AFPH
Greetings
Hon. John P. Saylor, U.S. Representative, District 22, Pennsylvania

12:30 P.M. Recess

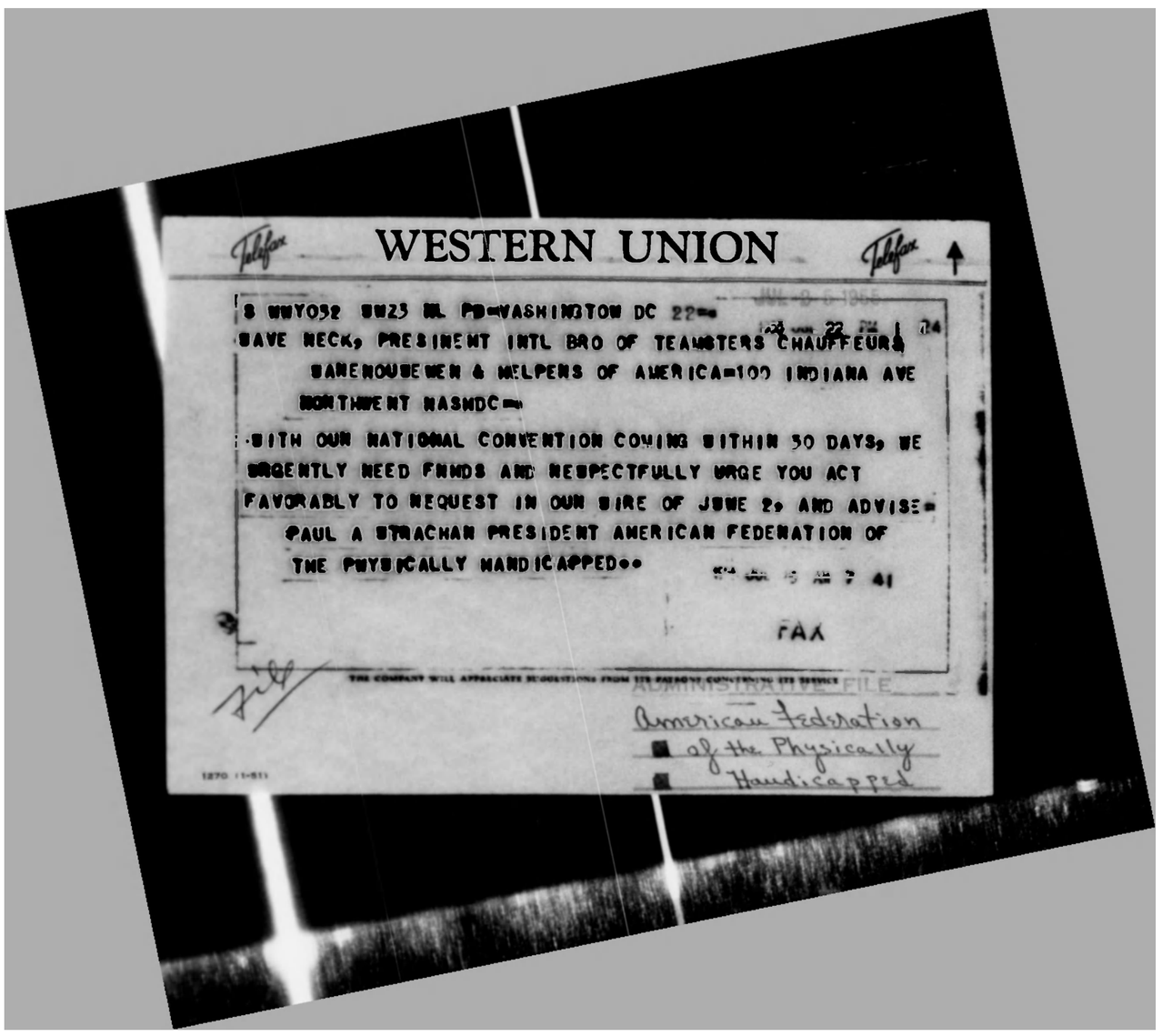
2 P.M. Introduction of and Greetings from AFPH Officers
Address
Del Roy Wurster, Executive Vice President, Johnstown Chamber of Commerce
Greetings from Representatives of the American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Disabled American Veterans; AMVETS; Catholic War Veterans
Address: Walter P. Reuther, President, Congress of Industrial Organizations
Address: Dr. Verne K. Harvey, Medical Director, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.
Address: Earl C. Bohr, Sec'y-Treas., Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor

5:30 P.M. Recess

7:30 P.M. EXECUTIVE SESSION—Open ONLY to AFPH Members—Discuss and act on proposed amendments to National Constitution and By-Laws.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30

9:30 A.M. Invocation: Cantor Manfred F. Kuttner, Beth Zion Temple
Panel Discussion: "JOBS FOR HANDICAPPED"
Co-Chairmen:
Hon. John R. Tarquato, Secretary, Labor and Industry, State of Pennsylvania
Charles Odell, Specialist in Handicapped Affairs, U.S. Bureau Employment Security, Washington, D.C.
Glenn Thiel, Treasurer, W. J. Thiele & Sons, Inc.
Glenn A. Ledebur, Director, Industrial Relations, National U.S. Radiator Corp.
William Appleton, President, National Handicapped Industries, Pittsburgh
David Glavin, Deputy Secretary, Labor & Industry, State of Pennsylvania
Allen Sulcowe, Pennsylvania Employment Service
Kenneth E. Karl, Director, Williamsport (Pa.) Technical Institute
Dr. Verne K. Harvey, Medical Director, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.
J. H. Van Schoick, Ex. Officer, Department of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, U.S. Veterans Adm., Washington, D.C.
Dr. Saul Machover, M.D., U.S. Veterans Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Kenneth E. Pohlmann, United Mine Workers of America, Welfare & Retirement Fund., Washington, D.C.
Edward Hines, Gen. Rep., Int. Ass'n Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers, Washington, D.C.
Jack Curran, Int. Vice Pres., Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Int. Union, Washington, D.C.



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DAVE BECK, PRESIDENT INTL BRO OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS

WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS OF AMERICA=100 INDIANA AVE

NORTHWEST WASHDC=

WITH OUR NATIONAL CONVENTION COMING WITHIN 30 DAYS, WE

URGENTLY NEED FUNDS AND RESPECTFULLY URGE YOU ACT

FAVORABLY TO REQUEST IN OUR WIRE OF JUNE 2, AND ADVISE=

PAUL A STRACHAN PRESIDENT AMERICAN FEDERATION OF

THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED..

FAX

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1270 (1-51)

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

American Federation
of the Physically
Handicapped

Authors and Sponsors "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"- October 2—8, 1955

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942

AFFILIATES: AFPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC., AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, INC.
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

National Headquarters
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
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Emil Mazey
Ernest M. Mitchell
Hon. Hardin J. Peterson
Kenneth R. Pohlman
Sam Sponseller
Hon. William S. Tyson
Hon. Samuel A. Weiss
Dr. W. M. Whitehead

Medical Advisory Committee

Harvey Barrie, M.D.
Capt. T. J. Canty, M.C., USN
James Doull, M.D.
O. Anderson Eash, M.D.
Verne E. Harvey, M.D.
Charles A. Hufnagel, M.D.
Herman Kabat, M.D.
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William B. Merchant, M.D.
Max K. Newman, M.D.
Winthrop M. Phelps, M.D.
Abner A. Shapiro, D.D.S.
William Thornton Spence, M.D.
Jean J. Vivino, M.D.

July 12, 1955

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
[illegible] Education
X the Physically Handicapped
X Education

To: AFPH Labor Asaociates

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

As it seems likely that Congress will soon adjourn, it is highly important that we hold a meeting and lay out program for Handicapped bills which we know will have to be taken up early next session.

Therefore, I urgently request that all Labor Representatives attend the Luncheon Meeting, Veto Room, Congressional Hotel, 12:30 P.M., July 20, 1955, and in the meantime please phone Mrs. Elva Smith, REpublic 7-1314 for luncheon reservation.

Please make it a point to attend this luncheon meeting.

Fraternally,

George R. Nelson G.S.

George R. Nelson
Chairman

Authors and Sponsors "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" – October 2—8, 1955

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Alvin A. Shapiro, D.D.S.
William Thornton Spence, M.D.
Jean J. Vivino, M.D.

June 17, 1955

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

To: AFPH Labor Associates Committee

Dear Associates:

As reported by Paul Strachan at the last meeting of the AFPH Labor Associates Committee, the AFPH Legislative Progrsm had been introduced and a psmphlet containing the bills and explanatory statements would be availsble in a few days. The AFPH had s limited number of copies of the psmphlet printed. However, I understand the printer is holding the type and sdditional reruns can be made.

One copy of the psmphlet is enclosed for study and reference; alao sn Order Card and a digest of the bills which wss released to the labor papers.

As sll of us know, these bills will not be pushed this session of Congress. It ia, however, necessary to build up support and more persons at the grass roots should have a better understanding about thia legislation.

1. Perhaps your organization can order copies for distribution through your avenues.

2. You might alao have reference made to it in your official publicstion and reprint the Order Card, thereby bringing this to attention of the readers.

Ths psmphlet is quite comprehensive, furnishing the names of the Congressional Sponsors, and the names of the respective committees to wh ich these bills have been referred.

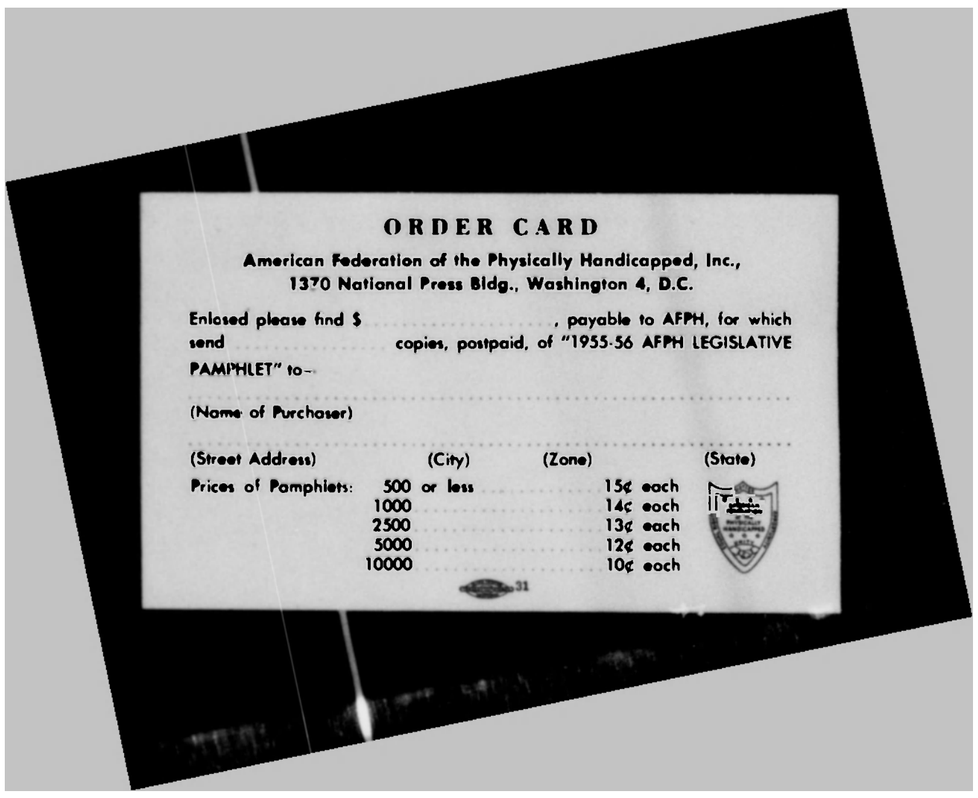
There will be no meeting of the AFPH Labor Associates Committee held until further notice.

We do, however, want to keep the proposed dinner in mind to be sponsored by our Committee nsxt January or February.

Fraternally,

George Nelson

George Nelson, Chairman
AFPH Labor Associates Committee



ORDER CARD

American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.,
1370 National Press Bldg., Washington 4, D.C.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

From: AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
Phone: REpublic 7-1314

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS

Paul A. Strachan, National President, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, today stated that the Federation's Legislative Program, including bills to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED; TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED; AMENDMENT TO INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT, etc., had been introduced into Congress.

FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED

President Strachan stated "The Federal Agency for Handicapped bill represents the culmination of more than 40 years of study and practice in the Handicapped field and is the most complete, over-all program ever offered on behalf of all Handicapped.

"It's enactment would, in the first instance, do what this Administration - which is supposed to speak for Business, and should, therefore, presumably use business-like methods of administration - has never done, establish a definite coordination of the present 35 Federal agencies, each of which now has a part of the general Handicapped program.

"The farcial exhibition of Administration Leaders rushing bravely into the battle last year, to save the poor, dear Handicapped, by the tragically weak and inadequate Vocational Rehabilitation amendments the Administration then proposed, can be remedied, if Congress will enact the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill.

"This would get a systematized method of operation into function, in which Congress, the President, the public, and the Handicapped, themselves, would all benefit, - particularly the taxpayers, who are now pouring billions into endless ratholes of alleged public assistance, which is neither 'public', nor 'assistance', but merely is a miserable substitute, - a palliative, but not a remedy for the needs and problems of nearly 40,000,000 Handicapped, many of whom require treatment, training, counseling, and selective placement, so as to take their places in the ranks of productive workers, instead of being taxeaters."

ORGANIZED LABOR RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING REHABILITATION

June 20, 1920, the first Federal Vocational Training Act, from which all subsequent legislation in this field emanated, was put onto the books, chiefly by Organised Labor.

Therefore, Labor's stake in enactment of the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill is tremendous, considering that Laboring people suffer an average of 2,000,000 accidents, yearly, in Industry alone, from which some 350,000 permanent impairments result, and this does not include results of general illnesses, injuries on the farms, etc.

The appalling picture of accidents, injuries, and disease shows that, annually, a huge Human Scrap Pile is the result, and the pitifully inadequate Federal-State Rehabilitation program only aided some 60,000 out of the 350,000 permanent impaired, in 1954, and did not even scratch the tremendous backlog, with its approximate

40,000,000 Handicapped, of whom from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are from 60% to 100% disabled.

IMPRESSIVE LIST OF SENATE AND HOUSE SPONSORS

Many of the ablest and most progressive Members of Senate and House are among the Sponsors of the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills:

Senators, James E. Murray, (Mont.); Matthew M. Neely, Harley M. Kilgore, (W. Va.); George A. Smathers, (Fla.); Lister Hill, (Ala.); Warren G. Magnuson. (Wash.); Estes Kefauver, (Tenn.); William Langer, (N.D.); Herbert H. Lehman, (N.Y.); John J. Sparkman, (Ala.); Frank Carlson, (Kans.); Hubert H. Humphrey, (Minn.); Ralph E. Flanders, (Vt.); Pat McNamara, (Mich.); Wayne Morse, and Richard L. Neuberger, (Ore.).

Representatives, Majority Leader John W. McCormack, (Mass.); Charles E. Bennett, (Fla.); John D. Dingell, (Mich.); Gardner Withrow, (Wis.); Mrs. Coya Knutson, (Minn.); Thor Tollefson. (Wash.); George M. Rhodes, (Pa.); Augustine B. Kelley, (Pa.); Mrs. Vera Buchanan, (Pa.); Earl Chudoff, (Pa.); John P. Saylor, (Pa.); Cleveland M. Bailey, (W. Va.); Charles A. Buckley, (N. Y.); Louis C. Rabaut, (Mich.); Ray J. Madden, (Ind.); Barratt O'Hara (Ill.); Harold D. Donohue, (Mass.); Mrs. Martha W. Griffiths, (Mich.).

TAX EXEMPTION BILL

H.R. 2580, a "BILL TO GRANT ADDITIONAL TAX EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS TO TAXPAYERS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED, AND TO ALLOW ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS TO TAXPAYERS SUPPORTING DEPENDENTS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED", has been introduced by Ranking Majority Member, House Ways and Means Committee, - John D. Dingell, (Mich.).

AMENDMENTS TO INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT

S. 1777, introduced by Sen. George A. Smathers, (Fla.), and H.R. 6111, introduced by Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, J. Percy Priest, (Tenn.) "AMENDS THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT, IN ORDER TO AUTHORIZE COMMON CARRIERS BY RAILROAD TO CARRY A DISABLED INDIVIDUAL REQUIRING AN ATTENDANT, AND SUCH ATTENDANT, AT THE USUAL FARE CHARGED FOR ONE PERSON."

DESCRIPTIONS OF BILLS

The FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills present the following program in furtherance of the general welfare, and to aid the national defense:

1. Provide for maximum extension of medical services; vocational guidance and counseling; education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities.

2. Establishes an independent Federal Agency for Handicapped, and abolishes the present Office for Vocational Rehabilitation, and transfers its functions, employees, etc., to the new Agency.

3. Sets up an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped in the Agency, consisting of three qualified persons representing Industry; three, representing Labor; three, representing Farmers and Stock-Raisers; three, who are, themselves, Physically Handicapped, to represent Physically Handicapped; three, from the Arts and Sciences, and three, from those experienced in Public Affairs.

4. Establishes in Agency an Office of Services for Blind, to coordinate the present scrambled and farflung setup for Blind, in Federal Service.

5. Establishes Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped, with a $10,000,000 Revolving Fund.

6. Establishes Regional Rehabilitation Centers for Handicapped.

7. Provides Special Programs for Severely Handicapped, including establishment of workshops.

8. Establishes a Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund, from which States may borrow money at such times as their own funds for vocational rehabilitation or employment of Handicapped, or for both, are exhausted, and appropriates an initial sum of $10,000,000 for this Revolving Fund.

9. Establishes a Division for Handicapped in the U. S. Civil Service Commission, to facilitate proper recruitment, examination and appointment of qualified Handicapped.

10. Promotes Public Safety programs to eliminate and prevent conditions tending to promote injuries or disease in public buildings, institutions, parks, and other public places.

11. Provides for reports from all Federal agencies which now receive, or may in future receive, as a part of their functions, reports relating to Handicapped persons.

12. Provides variable grants to States, for Vocational Rehabilitation.

13. Provides grants to Handicapped who require special home training.

14. Establishes a Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund, to facilitate favorable action enabling many of the more than 3,000,000 Handicapped who have more than one disability, and who are now debarred from employment in many States, an opportunity to earn their own living.

15. Establishes a Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Selective Placement of Handicapped. Placement is the weak spot in today's Handicapped program and it is absolutely imperative that we accurately evaluate the capacities and abilities of Handicapped, so as to fit them into jobs they can satisfactorily fill, wherein their particular disability is not a factor.

    Primarily through AFPH's efforts it has been shown, these past 12 years, that some 9,000 of the 25,339 different jobs in the Occupational Directory, can be satisfactorily filled by the variously Handicapped. We must now complete the job survey, and the only way to do it is, by establishing this Survey Commission for that specific purpose.

16. Provides interpreters for deaf and other physically handicapped who may be called as litigants or witnesses before Federal Courts, Departments or Agencies, or Congressional Committees.

17. Amends Interstate Commerce Act, so that common carriers may carry severely handicapped who require attendants on trains, ships, etc., under the same rules and regulations as now apply to the Blind.

18. Provides for grants to Home-Bound Handicapped.

19. Establishes a Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, with representatives thereon from each of the 35 Federal agencies now having a part of the program, so that the over-all program can be coordinated, which has never been done before, and which present condition, doubtless, contributes to waste, inefficiency, and duplication of expense of taxpayers' money.

20. Establishes in the Department of Labor, in collaboration with States, and other public and private agencies, Training Courses to develop specialists in Counseling and Placement of Handicapped, to fill a great national need,--there now being only a bare handful of people throughout the Nation who have any practical experience or proven ability in placement of the millions of Handicapped.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS

(AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR)

SUITE 802. 711 14TH STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 5. D. C.

LEO E. GEORGE, PRESIDENT

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

June 16, 1955

Dave Beck, President
Int. Brotherhood of Teamsters, etc.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother Beck:

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped has fought a consistent, winning battle for our 10,000,000 handicapped and has endorsement of all labor.

It needs, today, funds for carrying on this fight, and as I have been actively identified with this Federation, as a National Vice-President, for the past several years, I know that if Labor would contribute as much as $25,000, now, it would solve immediate needs.

I have known the President of the AFPH, Paul A. Strachan, for more than 30 years, and he is a strong union man, and before he became physically disabled, was a very active union officer. He is carrying on this work at great sacrifice of his own interests, and I believe deserves the full support of all working people and their unions.

I hope you will subscribe generously to the AFPH as soon as possible.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

Leo E. George
President.

LEG:pob

Authors and Sponsors "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2—8, 1955

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942

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(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

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May, 1955

To Presidents and Secretaries,
National and International Unions,
State Federations, and State
Industrial Union Councils

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Encloaed is copy of the Labor-approved AFPH 1955-56 Legislative Program, endorsed by AFL-CIO. We suggest you set up a Committee, to study and report to your Membership on this important matter.

This is a $500,000,000 "Package Deal", and covers more ground on rehabilitation and employment of Handicapped than any measure previously presented.

This is Labor's own Program, as Labor Representatives sat in, officially, on drafting it, and, we need the help of all Labor Organizations to carry on this nation-wide campaign.

FUNDS NEEDED NOW

We urge that your Union and its affiliates contribute as substantially to AFPH as may be possible.

RUN ENCLOSED NEWS RELEASE

We ask that you run enclosed News Release, explaining the Program, in your Official Organ.

ORDER LEGISLATIVE PAMPHLETS

To facilitate understanding of the benefits Labor will derive from passage of this Program, we suggest that you order, on enclosed form (using Return Envelope) sufficient copies of this Legislative Pamphlet to cover each of your affiliated local Unions.

ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

We urge that you write your affiliates, to assist AFPH in its campaign to enlist new members and organize Lodges.

This Organizing Drive has the warm support of Presidents George Meany, AFL, and Walter P. Reuther, CIO, as well as other Labor Leaders.

If Labor helps organize Lodges of AFPH, then, AFPH will always have a strong Labor backbone, and its program and policies will be pro-Labor.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

From: AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
Phone: REpublic 7-1314

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS

Paul A. Strachan, National President, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, today stated that the Federation's Legislative Program, including bills to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED; TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED; AMENDMENT TO INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT, etc., had been introduced into Congress.

FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED

President Strachan stated "The Federal Agency for Handicapped bill represents the culmination of more than 40 years of study and practice in the Handicapped field and is the most complete, over-all program ever offered on behalf of all Handicapped.

"It's enactment would, in the first instance, do what this Administration - which is supposed to speak for Business, and should, therefore, presumably use business-like methods of administration - has never done, establish a definite coordination of the present 35 Federal agencies, each of which now has a part of the general Handicapped program.

"The farcial exhibition of Administration Leaders rushing bravely into the battle last year, to save the poor, dear Handicapped, by the tragically weak and inadequate Vocational Rehabilitation amendments the Administration then proposed, can be remedied, if Congress will enact the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill.

"This would get a systematized method of operation into function, in which Congress, the President, the public, and the Handicapped, themselves, would all benefit, - particularly the taxpayers, who are now pouring billions into endless ratholes of alleged public assistance, which is neither 'public', nor 'assistance', but merely is a miserable substitute, - a palliative, but not a remedy for the needs and problems of nearly 40,000,000 Handicapped, many of whom require treatment, training, counseling, and selective placement, so as to take their places in the ranks of productive workers, instead of being taxeaters."

ORGANIZED LABOR RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING REHABILITATION

June 20, 1920, the first Federal Vocational Training Act, from which all subsequent legislation in this field emanated, was put onto the books, chiefly by Organized Labor.

Therefore, Labor's stake in enactment of the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill is tremendous, considering that Laboring people suffer an average of 2,000,000 accidents, yearly, in Industry alone, from which some 350,000 permanent impairments result, and this does not include results of general illnesses, injuries on the farms, etc.

The appalling picture of accidents, injuries, and disease shows that, annually, a huge Human Scrap Pile is the result, and the pitifully inadequate Federal-State Rehabilitation program only aided some 60,000 out of the 350,000 permanent impaired, in 1954, and did not even scratch the tremendous backlog, with its approximate

40,000,000 Handicapped, of whom from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are from 60% to 100% disabled.

IMPRESSIVE LIST OF SENATE AND HOUSE SPONSORS

Many of the ablest and most progressive Members of Senate and House are among the Sponsors of the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills:

Senators, James E. Murray, (Mont.); Matthew M. Neely, Harley M. Kilgore, (W. Va.); George A. Smathers, (Fla.); Lister Hill, (Ala.); Warren G. Magnuson, (Wash.); Estes Kefauver, (Tenn.); William Langer, (N.D.); Herbert H. Lehman, (N.Y.); John J. Sparkman, (Ala.); Frank Carlson, (Kans.); Hubert H. Humphrey, (Minn.); Ralph E. Flanders, (Vt.); Pat McNamara, (Mich.); Wayne Morse, and Richard L. Neuberger, (Ore.).

Representatives, Majority Leader John W. McCormack, (Mass.); Charles E. Bennett, (Fla.); John D. Dingell, (Mich.); Gardner Withrow, (Wis.); Mrs. Coya Knutson, (Minn.); Thor Tollefson, (Wash.); George M. Rhodes, (Pa.); Augustine B. Kelley, (Pa.); Mrs. Vera Buchanan, (Pa.); Earl Chudoff, (Pa.); John P. Saylor, (Pa.); Cleveland M. Bailey, (W. Va.); Charles A. Bucklay, (N. Y.); Louis C. Rabaut, (Mich.); Ray J. Madden, (Ind.); Barratt O'Hara (Ill.); Harold D. Donohue, (Mass.); Mrs. Martha W. Griffiths, (Mich.).

TAX EXEMPTION BILL

H.R. 2580, a "BILL TO GRANT ADDITIONAL TAX EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS TO TAXPAYERS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED, AND TO ALLOW ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS TO TAXPAYERS SUPPORTING DEPENDENTS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED", has been introduced by Ranking Majority Member, House Ways and Means Committee, - John D. Dingell, (Mich.).

AMENDMENTS TO INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT

S. 1777, introduced by San. George A. Smathers, (Fla.), and H.R. 6111, introduced by Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, J. Percy Priest, (Tenn.) "AMENDS THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT, IN ORDER TO AUTHORIZE COMMON CARRIERS BY RAILROAD TO CARRY A DISABLED INDIVIDUAL REQUIRING AN ATTENDANT, AND SUCH ATTENDANT, AT THE USUAL FARE CHARGED FOR ONE PERSON."

DESCRIPTIONS OF BILLS

The FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills present the following program in furtherance of the general welfare, and to aid the national defense:

1. Provide for maximum extension of medical services; vocational guidance and counseling; education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities.

2. Establishes an independent Federal Agency for Handicapped, and abolishes the present Office for Vocational Rehabilitation, and transfers its functions, employees, etc., to the new Agency.

3. Sets up an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped in the Agency, consisting of three qualified persons representing Industry; three, representing Labor; three, representing Farmers and Stock-Raisers; three, who are, themselves, Physically Handicapped, to represent Physically Handicapped; three, from the Arts and Sciences, and three, from those experienced in Public Affairs.

4. Establishes in Agency an Office of Services for Blind, to coordinate the present scrumbled and farflung setup for Blind, in Federal Service.

5. Establishes Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped, with a $10,000,000 Revolving Fund.

6. Establishes Regional Rehabilitation Centers for Handicapped.

7. Provides Special Programs for Severely Handicapped, including establishment of workshops.

8. Establishes a Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund, from which States may borrow money at such times as their own funds for vocational rehabilitation or employment of Handicapped, or for both, are exhausted, and appropriates an initial sum of $10,000,000 for this Revolving Fund.

9. Establishes a Division for Handicapped in the U. S. Civil Service Commission, to facilitate proper recruitment, examination and appointment of qualified Handicapped.

10. Promotes Public Safety programs to eliminate and prevent conditions tending to promote injuries or disease in public buildings, institutions, parks, and other public places.

11. Provides for reports from all Federal agencies which now receive, or may in future receive, as a part of their functions, reports relating to Handicapped persons.

12. Provides variable grants to States, for Vocational Rehabilitation.

13. Provides grants to Handicapped who require special home training.

14. Establishes a Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund, to facilitate favorable action enabling many of the more than 3,000,000 Handicapped who have more than one disability, and who are now debarred from employment in many States, an opportunity to earn their own living.

15. Establishes a Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Selective Placement of Handicapped. Placement is the weak spot in today's Handicapped program and it is absolutely imperative that we accurately evaluate the capacities and abilities of Handicapped, so as to fit them into jobs they can satisfactorily fill, wherein their particular disability is not a factor.

    Primarily through AFPH's efforts it has been shown, these past 12 years, that some 9,000 of the 25,339 different jobs in the Occupational Directory, can be satisfactorily filled by the variously Handicapped. We must now complete the job survey, and the only way to do it is, by establishing this Survey Commission for that specific purpose.

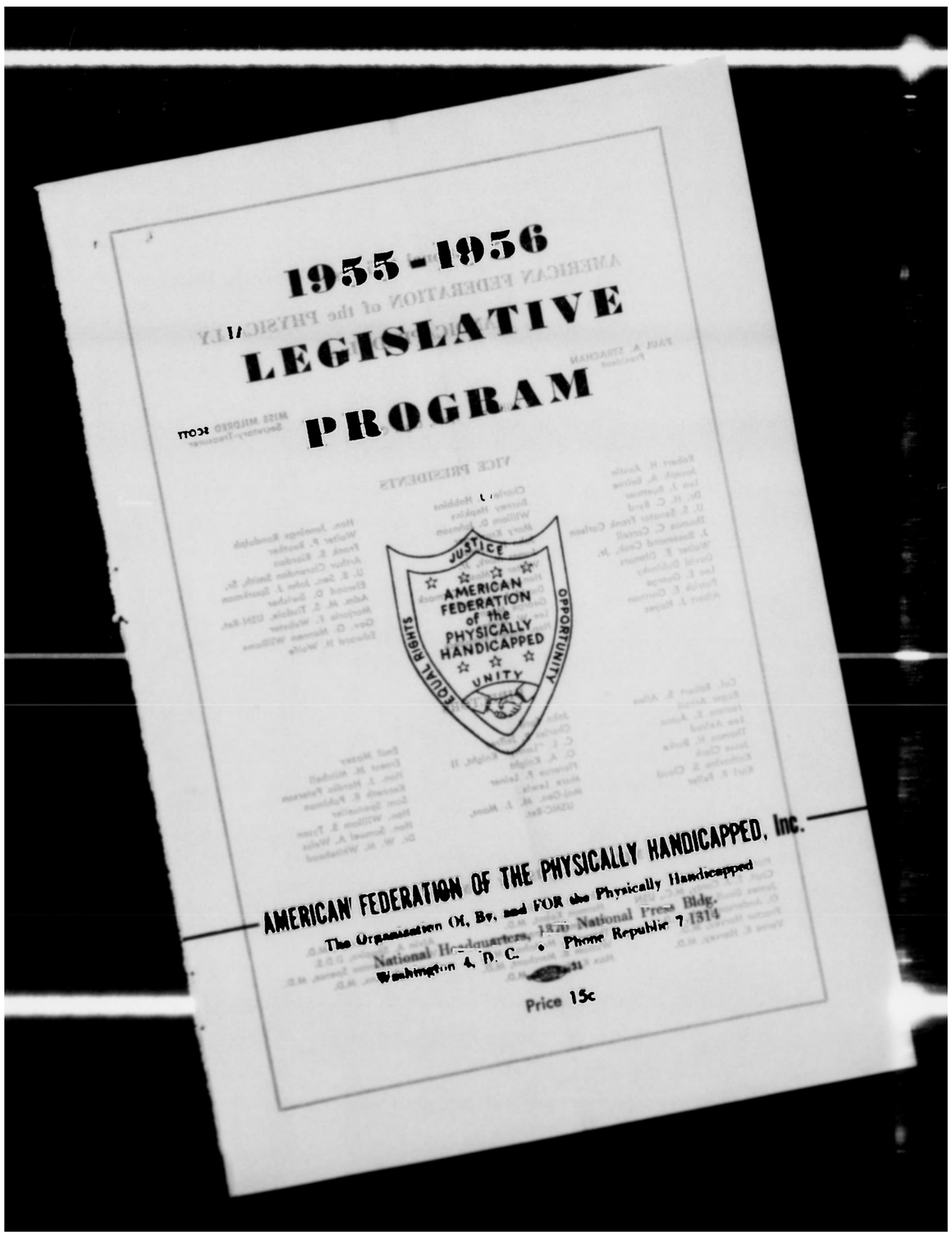
16. Provides interpreters for deaf and other physically handicapped who may be called as litigants or witnesses before Federal Courts, Departments or Agencies, or Congressional Committees.

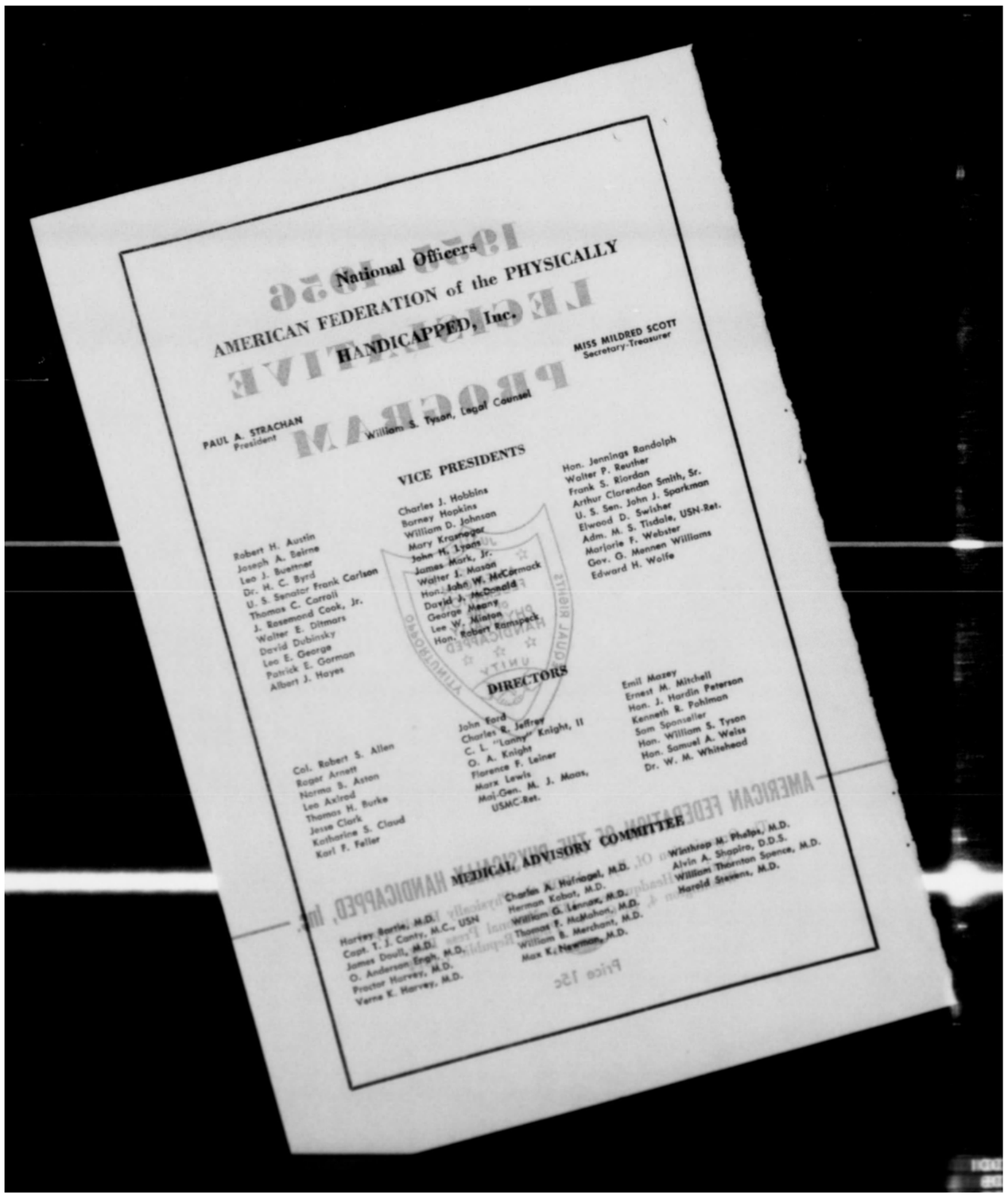
17. Amends Interstate Commerce Act, so that common carriers may carry severely handicapped who require attendants on trains, ships, etc., under the same rules and regulations as now apply to the Blind.

18. Provides for grants to Home-Bound Handicapped.

19. Establishes a Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, with representatives thereon from each of the 35 Federal agencies now having a part of the program, so that the over-all program can be coordinated, which has never been done before, and which present condition, doubtless, contributes to waste, inefficiency, and duplication of expense of taxpayers' money.

20. Establishes in the Department of Labor, in collaboration with States, and other public and private agencies, Training Courses to develop specialists in Counseling and Placement of Handicapped, to fill a great national need,--there now being only a bare handful of people throughout the Nation who have any practical experience or proven ability in placement of the millions of Handicapped.


1955 - 1956
LEGISLATIVE
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of the
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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF AFPH

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc. was chartered in the District of Columbia, August 20th, 1942, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., as a non-profit, beneficent, educational corporation. The Federation believes that the economic standards of the handicapped can be raised through an organization of handicapped persons and their friends devoted to a program and policy which would enable the handicapped to assume their rightful place as self-sustaining citizens.

The AFPH is author and sponsor of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" enacted by 79th Congress—now Public Law 176, setting aside the first full week in October of each year for the purpose of a nationwide campaign to promote employment of Handicapped, and other economic programs beneficial to all Handicapped.

It has also been instrumental in having other legislation enacted into law as well as effectuating administrative policies in both Government and Private Industry.

Program and Special Projects

Annual National and Regional Conferences on Placement of Severely Handicapped.

Development of a National Pilot Program to cover all phases of Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped—such Program to be based in the Nation's Capital, Washington, convenient to access by all Members of Congress, Heads of Government Agencies, et al, and be a model for future establishment of similar programs in other areas.

Participation in State and Local programs of benefit to handicapped, through the Federation's State Departments, Lodges, members-at-large; and in cooperation with agencies and other organizations.

Special services to assist Handicapped.

Promotion of the annual observance of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week."

Dissemination of factual and educational material affecting Handicapped. VALOR is its official publication.

Establishment and maintenance of the "AFPH Institute for Human Engineering" to be located in Florida.

The Federation is a membership organization, with Participating Membership open to those handicapped, in some degree; Associate Membership is open to non-handicapped.

The AFPH program has been endorsed by many leading national organizations who have, in turn, called upon their State and local units to assist in all ways possible.

Legislative Achievements of AFPH

Congress enacted the Federal Vocational Training Act, June 20, 1920, from which all subsequent legislation in the Handicapped field has stemmed. Arthur S. Holder, N. P. Alifas, and Paul A. Strachan were primarily responsible for the fight to enact this bill.

AFPH succeeded in having Congress establish the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped. Hearings conducted in 1944-45-46, brought more than 500 witnesses, including representatives of all Handicapped groups, before that Committee, and were the means of assembling more factual information on the problems and needs of Handicapped, than had ever been done before.

AFPH authored and sponsored "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", signed by President Truman, Aug. 11, 1945, in which Congress set aside the first full week in October of each year as a period in which to arouse and enlist public interest in and support for employment of Handicapped. More than 3,000,000 Handicapped have been appointed to jobs, thru the Federal-State Employment services, and have earned in excess of $5,000,000,000, and paid taxes of more than $750,000,000 as a result of the campaign inaugurated by AFPH.

AFPH began, in 1945, a campaign to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, and has, each Session since, presented to Congress a comprehensive, overall program, to coordinate the activities of the 23 Federal Agencies which now each have part of the program. A considerable part of the AFPH programs, thus, have been enacted into law, piece-meal.

AFPH initiated the campaign continuing in the Federal Government making a "Survey of Jobs for Handicapped". Approximately 9,000 of the 25,339 different types of jobs in the U.S.A. have been shown, can be satisfactorily filled by the normally Handicapped.

The President of AFPH in 1947, organized, and wrote the administrative policies for "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", with representatives from some 250 national organizations of Industry, Business, Labor, Farm, Religious, Educational, Medical, Women's, Civic, Fraternal, Scientific and Technical, and other groups and individuals.

AFPH spearheaded campaign resulting in enactment of the Omnibus Medical Research Act, August 15, 1950, from which approximately $150,000,000 has been appropriated for the National Institutes of Health.

AFPH secured amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, in 1954, which increases annual appropriations from $23,500,000 to $65,000,000 in three years, and, among other things, provides for—

A national Vocational Rehabilitation Council, which enables representatives of Labor, Management, Handicapped, Professional Organizations, and Farm groups to pass upon new projects in this field.

Provided a beginning on Grants to Home-Bound Handicapped, by Congress directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct a six-months survey, and report to Congress, thereupon.

Amended the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service Act, so that, hereafter, by law, there must be at least one Handicapped Placement Specialist in each of the 1800 Federal-State Employment Offices, across country. This will prove a transcendent aid to Handicapped getting jobs.

Thru AFPH, the State of Pennsylvania established an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, with representatives thereon from Industry, Labor, and Handicapped, and similar resolutions have been placed before Legislatures in many other States.

Program of AFPH Endorsed

AFPH has worked in close cooperation with business men and women, and with civic, veterans, labor, farm, and other organizations, as well as with governmental officials.

AFPH programs have been endorsed by Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Railroad Brotherhoods, and United Mine Workers of America. Fraternal and Service organizations are working with AFPH in carrying forward its goal of developing job opportunities.

Congressional Sponsors of AFPH Bills

To establish—

"THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED"

To extend maximum medical, surgical, and therapeutic services; vocational guidance and counseling; education and training, and placement in suitable employment, if possible, for our 40,000,000 Physically Handicapped citizens.

SENATE BILL S. 1951: SPONSORS

Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.), James E. Murray (Mont.), Frank Carlson (Kans.), Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.), Lister Hill (Ala.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Harley M. Kilgore (W. Va.), William Langer (N. D.), Herbert H. Lehman (N. Y.), Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), Pat McNamara (Mich.), Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.), George A. Smathers (Fla.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.)

* * * * * * *

HOUSE SPONSORS

HR 5465, Charles E. Bennett (Fla.); HR 5471, John D. Dingell (Mich.); HR 5487, Gardner Withrow (Wis.); HR 5510, Mrs. Coya Knutson (Minn.); HR 5513, John W. McCormack (Mass.); HR 5523, Thor Tollefson (Wash.); HR 5571, George M. Rhodes (Pa.), HR 5603, Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.); HR 5705, Mrs. Vera Buchanan (Pa.); HR 5730, Earl Chudoff (Pa.); HR 5859, John P. Saylor (Pa.); HR 5874, Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.); HR 5939, Charles A. Buckley (N.Y.); HR 5971, Louis C. Rabaut (Mich.); HR 6064, Ray J. Madden (Ind.); HR 6065, Barratt O'Hara (Ill.); HR 6094, Harold D. Donohue (Mass.); HR 6098, Mrs. Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)

* * * * * * *

To provide—

"TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED, and, FOR THOSE WHO SUPPORT HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT CARE FOR THEMSELVES"

H.R. 2580, Rep. John D. Dingell (Mich.)

* * * * * * *

To Amend—

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT, TO PERMIT COMMON CARRIERS TO ALLOW SEVERELY HANDICAPPED REQUIRING AN ATTENDANT ON TRAINS, ETC., TO RIDE ON SAME TERMS AS BLIND DO, NOW, HALF-FARE FOR BOTH HANDICAPPED, AND ATTENDANT

S. 1777, Senator George A. Smathers (Fla.)
H.R. 6111, Rep. J. Percy Priest (Tenn.)

Explanatory Statement of Bills to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED

By PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

THE GREATEST BASTION OF AMERICAN SECURITY IS, A STRONG AND WELL-TRAINED CITIZENRY, UNITED TO PRESERVE OUR LIBERTIES AND WAY OF LIFE.

To strengthen and fortify that bastion, immediate steps must be taken to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, so as to develop, to the utmost, the latent abilities and work capacities of our more than 40,000,000 physically handicapped citizens.

In a world dominated by fears and jealousies, the dark and grim sea clouds of "cold war" can, at any time, give way to the white lightnings and thunders of a "hot war", and the uncertainties of alignments, abroad, make it imperative that the United States develop every potential that will aid our own citizens, upon whom we must chiefly depend for defense, attain the highest possible proficiency, both physically and mentally, in order that they may be thus enabled to make the fullest contribution to our national defense.

Today, Government, Industry, Labor, and the general public are beginning to recognize the great potentials of Handicapped workers. Our pressing need for more manpower necessitates concentration of rehabilitation and employment of Handicapped activities within a legitimate orbit, and the only way to effectuate that is, by establishing a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, to coordinate the far-flung activities of the present thirty-five Federal agencies which now, each have a piece of the program, but, lacking coordination, results in lost motion, waste of time, effort, taxpayers' money, and continues chaos, instead of adopting orderly, effective administration.

AMERICA'S GREATEST ECONOMIC PROBLEM

The average number of industrial accidents alone, annually, reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, approximates 2,000,000—a grand total of 32,000,000 such accidents, within the past 16 years. Of these, it is estimated that more than 100,000 persons, annually, have had some form of physical handicap imposed upon them as a result of such accidents, either as total, or permanent partial disabilities, and this does not include the disastrous results of injuries or disease, in the homes, farms, etc., which swell the total appreciably.

The National Safety Council's 1954 Report shows a total of 9,700,000 injuries; 350,000 permanent impairments, and 9,240,000 temporary total disabilities during that year. The total cost of such accidents, including property damage, fire losses, and other costs of work accidents, was $9,700,000,000. These stupendous figures afford a tragic summary of the greatest economic problem before us, today—that of rehabilitating, and utilizing, to the utmost, our millions of Handicapped men and women, who are, in fact, our greatest underdeveloped asset, but, who, now, constitute our greatest tax drain, aside from preparation for, and maintenance of our national defense.

NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED IN THE UNITED STATES

The Report of the National Health Survey (1935-36) estimated that there were then 23,000,000 handicapped, of whom 16,000,000 were in the non-Social Security benefit ages between 16 and 60. Since that Report, 20 years have elapsed, and two Wars have been fought, or are being fought, and disabilities, both military and civilian, have mounted to new highs.

In 1950 the U.S. Retraining and Reemployment Administration estimated that there were then 28,000,000 persons in some degree handicapped, and since that time, official reports from public and private agencies, including both veterans and civilians, estimate an additional 10,000,000 or more have been added.

Experts, testifying before the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in 1950-51-52 estimated that there were then a total of approximately 28,000,000—Blind, Partially Sighted; Deaf, Hard of Hearing; Amputees; Arthritics; Cardio-Vascular victims; Cerebral Palsied; Epileptics; Diabetics; victims of muscular Dystrophy; Multiple Sclerosis; Poliomyelitis; Cancer; Rheumatism; Tuberculosis, and other crippling diseases and results of injuries, as well as Congenital Defects and Deformities.

Previously, the American Medical Association had estimated that there are some 55,000,000 in our population, in some degree disabled,

and this figure, today, would approximate more than 70,000,000.

Because some Handicapped have two or more different types of disabilities, it is probable, conservatively, that one person out of every four, or 40,000,000 of our population, is physically handicapped.

Of that number, from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are severely handicapped, from 60% to 100% disabled, and accessible for rehabilitation, and at least 3,000,000 are totally disabled. The remaining 4,000,000 to 6,000,000, altho possibly ambulant and able to move around in some degree, have not the present physical strength, and often not the education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible if they were provided means to develop latent abilities and were physically restored to the point of becoming able to perform some kind of work where their particular disabilities were not factors, and thus earn their living, wholly, or in part.

THIS WOULD SAVE TAXPAYERS UNTOLD MILLIONS, EVEN HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, YEARLY, NOW SPENT ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

PRESENT FACILITIES, FUNDS, AND PERSONNEL INADEQUATE

Public and private institutions, today—hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, rehabilitation centers, etc., are wholly inadequate to meet the needs, and, also, there is great need of more physicians, therapists, nurses, and specialists, such as counselors and placement experts, in the varied fields of Handicapped work, particularly educators who understand and are trained in the psychology of the Handicapped. It is particularly emphasized that many thousands of well trained guidance experts and selective placement specialists are needed now. It is said to note that, despite the imperative need for specialists in job placement, alone, there are not a dozen such, in the whole United States, who have extensive knowledge of the requirements of the 25,339 different types of jobs in the United States, nor, what types of Handicapped might, if properly placed, fill them, suitably.

It is an astonishing fact that there is not a single place in the United States or, even the entire World, where a Handicapped person could be treated, medically, surgically, or therapeutically; be given vocational counseling and guidance; provided with such education and training as may be necessary to fully develop latent talents, including physical assets theretofore unused and undeveloped, and, after full evaluation of such person's abilities and training, lead them, thru Selective Placement, to employment where their particular disability is not a factor.

A.F.P.H. INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING

Taking cognizance of this great national and human need, the Associated Federation of the Physically Handicapped plans establishment of the AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, in Florida, where climatic conditions will permit the pupils and patients benefits of a warm sun, salt and fresh water, and bathing and that cannot but help improve the general health tone by natural therapy.

Plans for this INSTITUTE are now approaching fruition, and the public is invited to lend its active interest and support to it.

GOVERNMENT ACTION IMPERATIVE

To make a beginning on solving these problems as a whole, the Federal Government, in collaboration with States, Counties, and Municipalities, must take the lead, and act at once to establish a suitable agency for our approximate 40,000,000 Handicapped, as the problems and needs of these millions of Handicapped citizens grow more acute, daily, and they are specialized problems, which must be dealt with by specialists, and in a specialized way.

Administration of the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED should be independent of other phases of the Federal Government, so that the Chief Executive, the Congress, and the public may have a clear understanding of this Agency's responsibilities and functions, and thus be enabled to get full value for every tax dollar spent thereafter. The Agency should collaborate and cooperate with all other Federal and State Agencies in the Handicapped field, but, under control of the President and the Congress, it should be free to develop its program in the most effective manner.

After years thru the years of study and attention in this field, we see more that this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill offers the best plan yet submitted, to do this important job. Congress, in enacting this bill, will thus prove its long-expressed desire and intention to deal fairly and adequately

with the millions of its constituents who are handicapped—as well as their families and communities.

Coordination of the activities of the 35 Federal agencies which each now have a part of the program would, in itself, save millions of dollars of tax money, and provide a business-like administration of the varied affairs of the Handicapped, which will be far more efficient and economical in function than the present extravaganza of 35 widely scattered and unrelated Federal agencies.

On the evidence and results, we assert that the present Federal-State Rehabilitation program is totally inadequate. The feeble and ineffective U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, has hardly made a dent in the 350,000 who are Handicapped, yearly, as—not counting the more or less static number of approximately 40,000,000 Handicapped, of whom at least 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are from 60% to 100% disabled—the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, by straining its facilities and abilities to the utmost, has with its present tie up with States' Rehabilitation Agencies, ACCORDING TO ITS MOST RECENT REPORT, ONLY REHABILITATED SOME 60,000 PERSONS IN 1944.

Under strain of War preparation and Industrial needs, unless this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED is established, the program will continue to limp along, making only small progress for many years to come. We should gear up, now, for production of better men and women, physically, and otherwise, and stop this appalling waste of human talent, and its concomitant of misery, want, and suffering.

OUTLINE OF FEDERAL AGENCY BILL, BY SECTIONS

Title I. Purposes

This outlines the scope of the Act, by citing 20 objectives.

Title II. Organization

Outlines and defines the functions of the Agency and the Administrator thereof. The present duplication of work, and consequent waste of money would, largely, disappear, under more business-like administration of the over-all program.

This Title transfers the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to the Agency; sets up the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, composed of representatives of employers, labor, farmers and stockraisers, the Handicapped, themselves, and those qualified in public affairs from the arts and sciences. Such an independent Council is clearly essential to proper development and review of the entire program.

Establishes the Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, to consist of representatives from each of the Federal Departments and Agencies at interest, to coordinate all activities on a voluntary basis—which is NOT done NOW—so as to render more efficient and economical service to the Handicapped.

Provides for maximum extension of medical services; vocational guidance and counseling, education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities.

Provides a base for the present "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK," the main purpose of which Committee is, to promote "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", and to give vigorous leadership to the national movement spark-plugging employment of Handicapped as a continuing, all-year 'round program.

Title III. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Congress should provide the means whereby Severely Handicapped persons, many of whom are commonly termed "shut ins", home, or bed bound, etc., may learn and earn, under conditions of employment where their handicap is not a factor, or, at least, is properly evaluated and provided against.

Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a great range of benefits for Handicapped people, such as Sheltered Workshops, which are not a new concept, but, have already proven their value in many respects. Yet, there are too few in number; have inadequate facilities, personnel and funds; and in many instances, lack proper business management. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a practical solution for the present lack of training schools, as well as means of affording incomes for otherwise capable, willing, and ambitious Handicapped people, who never had opportunity to earn a living, especially when pitted against non-handicapped in our competitive economy.

Title IV. Office of Services to the Blind

This continues and expands present assistance and rehabilitation to the Blind. It provides additional means of training, over the present setup, of which the blind may avail themselves, if desired.

This Title amends the Randolph-Sheppard Act, to permit a wider variety of Handicapped people to avail themselves of privileges now afforded only to the Blind, to establish vending stands in Federal buildings.

This Title also creates an "Office of Services to the Blind", with a Director, to group, and coordinate the present far-flung activities for blind, now in the Federal Government, under one head.

Title V. Rehabilitation Centers

This provides the policy, method of operation, division of costs, etc., for establishing and maintaining so-called Rehabilitation Centers in various parts of the U.S.A.

Title VI. Special Programs For Severely Handicapped

This outlines the varied procedures, plans, and methods of operation of the program on behalf of the Severely Handicapped, and also provides computation of payment to States, etc.

Title VII. Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund

This Title provides a revolving loan fund, with an initial sum of $10,000,000, from which States which have exhausted their own funds for vocational rehabilitation may borrow, so that this important work would be carried on, without interruption.

Operations of the present Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation system shows that, periodically, under the stress of continually increasing numbers of applications for services therefrom, States' Rehabilitation Agencies frequently go broke, and are unable to give the full, needed services to Handicapped. Today, such a condition exists in approximately 25 States, where, altho administrative costs are paid for officials and employees out of the Federal contributions, very little or no real services to Handicapped can be performed, for long intervals, because of lack of money.

Title VIII. United States Civil Service Commission

Mounting requirements of Federal Civil Service, dealing with Handicapped applicants, both veteran and civilian, necessitates establishing a Division within the Civil Service Commission for that express purpose. The expense would be nominal, the effects far reaching and beneficial; and operations under this Title would implement the declaration of Congressional policy exemplified in H.R. 6236 (80th Cong., 2d Session,) which provides that no handicapped person, otherwise qualified, shall be denied examination or appointment to positions for which they may be fitted.

Title IX. Promotion of Public Safety Programs

This provides for collaboration and cooperation with Federal and private agencies, to develop inspection services not now in general use, but, badly needed, both from the standpoint of conserving the health of employees of the Government and the public, using Federal buildings, parks, etc., but, it would actually save money for the Government by eliminating causes of accident and disease to Federal workers and others.

The Federal Government should immediately take steps to prevent accidents and disease by erecting or reconditioning buildings, institutions, and parks, and equipping them so as to provide such safeguards as may be necessary. The advice of authorities, such as sanitary and safety engineers, should be used for this purpose.

Title X. Reports on Handicapped from Federal Agencies

This provides for coordination of reports from Federal agencies. With but rare exceptions, diseases and accidents leading to physical handicaps are not static, but, dynamic. They get better, or worse, as the case may be, but, they should be immediately treated, if the individual is to have fair chance of full recovery.

It would expedite recovery if Federal agencies such as the Public Health Service, Bureau of Mines, Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, and other Federal agencies at interest would provide reports to the Agency as soon as such accidents or epidemics occur, so that no time would be lost in getting remedial activities under way. Such agencies already receive such reports from their field staffs, and there is no good reason why the field representatives of the Agency could not, after such reports had been transmitted to them, make investigation to determine whether or not the Agency's services could and/or should be utilized advantageously.

Title XI. Federal Percentage on State Grants

This defines and fixes the Federal and States' financial relationship, under this program.

Title XII. Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund

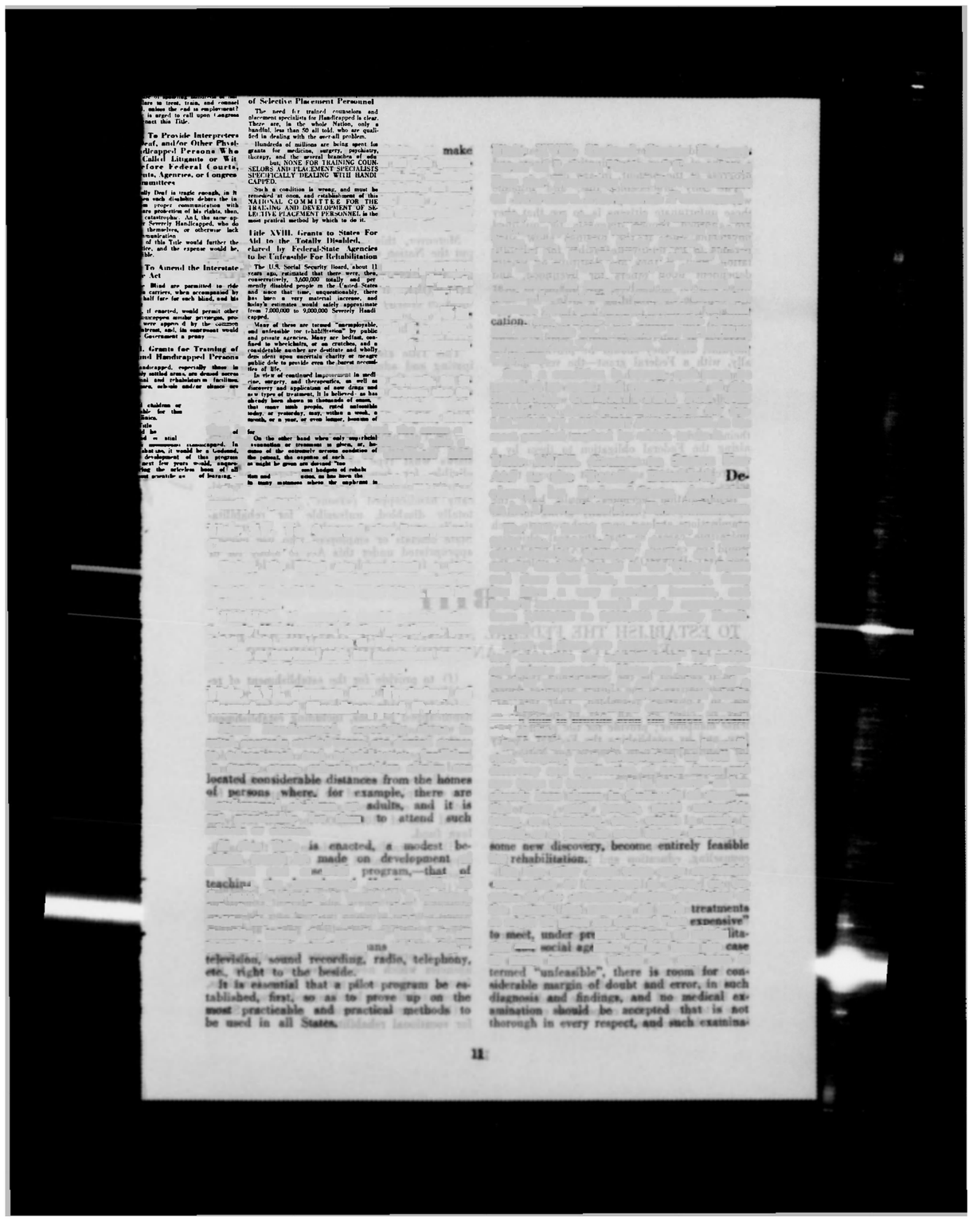
The present lack of a uniform standard of Second Injury laws thruout the States causes both employers and employees many difficulties, and imposes a severe barrier to employment of Severely Handicapped.

This Title provides establishment of a FEDERAL SECOND INJURY TAX AND FUND, which, if enacted, would be a great benefit to both industry and the employees thereof.

Title XIII. To Provide for the Establishment of a Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Selective Placement of Handicapped Individuals

The most and most necessary step in development of the whole Rehabilitation program is, PLACEMENT OF HANDICAPPED!

This Title provides establishment of a Commission, the purpose of which would be, to investigate and determine the work capacities of the variously Handicapped, so as to enable them to fit into the 25,000 jobs of different types in Industry and Business and other employment, today.



of Selective Placement Personnel

The need for trained counselors and placement specialists for Handicapped is clear. There are, in the whole Nation, only a handful, less than 50 all told, who are qualified in dealing with the over-all problem.

Hundreds of millions are being spent for grants for medicine, surgery, psychiatry, therapy, and the several branches of edu but, NONE FOR TRAINING COUNSELORS AND PLACEMENT SPECIALISTS SPECIFICALLY DEALING WITH HANDICAPPED.

Such a condition is wrong, and must be remedied at once, and establishment of this NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE PLACEMENT PERSONNEL is the most practical method by which to do it.

Title XVIII. Grants to States For Aid to the Totally Disabled, cleared by Federal-State Agencies to be Unfeasible For Rehabilitation

The U.S. Social Security Board, about 11 years ago, estimated that there were, then, conservatively, 3,500,000 totally and permanently disabled people in the United States and since that time, unquestionably, there has been a very material increase, and today's estimates would safely approximate from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 Severely Handicapped.

Many of these are termed "unemployable, and unfeasible for rehabilitation" by public and private agencies. Many are bedfast, confined to wheelchairs, or on crutches, and a considerable number are destitute and wholly dependent upon uncertain charity or meagre public dole to provide even the barest necessities of life.

In view of continued improvement in medicine, surgery, and therapeutics, as well as discovery and application of new drugs and new types of treatment, it is believed as has already been shown in thousands of cases, that many such people, rated unfeasible today, or yesterday, may, within a week, a month, or a year, or even longer, become of

So

On the other hand when only superficial examination or treatment is given, or, because of the extremely severe conditions of the patient, the expense of such as might be given are deemed "too ment budgets of rehabtion and cases, as has been the ly many instances where the emphasis in

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cation.

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located considerable distances from the homes of persons where, for example, there are adults, and it is to attend such

is enacted, a modest be- made on development se program,—that of

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television, sound recording, radio, telephony, etc., right to the beside.

It is essential that a pilot program be established, first, so as to prove up on the most practicable and practical methods to be used in all States.

some new discovery, become entirely feasible rehabilitation.

treatments expensive" to meet, under pr lita- social age case

termed "unfeasible", there is room for considerable margin of doubt and error, in such diagnosis and findings, and no medical examination should be accepted that is not thorough in every respect, and such examina-

tion should be given at least once yearly, as a means of proper determination of facts and progress of the patient, in any case.

The only practicable, just, and humane way to deal with the problems and needs of these unfortunate citizens is, to see that they are afforded proper diagnosis by qualified physicians and, if the findings show such persons to be totally unfeasible for rehabilitation, then, if they are destitute or wholly dependent upon others for livelihood, and these others, themselves, are unable to bear the expense of providing a living for such unfeasibles, these unfeasibles should be certified to the Agency, by State Rehabilitation agencies at interest as being wholly unemployable, and they should be provided, initially, with a Federal grant—the very modest sum of $40 per month.

Operations under this title would act as an effective double-check, and would reveal, over the long run, a more accurate picture of the so-called shut-ins, and provide for their needs, however meagerly—by recognizing the Federal obligation to them by a small monthly grant, if they are disqualified for rehabilitation and cannot support themselves.

Rehabilitation agencies would have the responsibility for periodically giving medical examinations at least once each year, to such unfeasible cases, to see that the real objective would be carried out,—REHABILITATION, and NOT PENSION or GRANT, unless the latter is absolutely necessary. But, as an alternative, there would be a measure of meeting and routing the fear of poverty, illness, and the misery of being wholly dependent upon others who lack means, themselves.—In the minds of destitute and totally handicapped persons.

Moreover, this would afford a means to put the Nation on record that, hereafter, the FIRST consideration of its Handicapped shall be, TO GET THEM WELL AND, BACK TO WORK, if possible, rather than leave them to charity in the guise of public assistance, or hold the false hopes of pension in front of the noses of such Handicapped people.

This Title also provides for States' participating and administration, and we strongly urge upon Congress the great need and desirability of immediately approving this Title.

Title XIX. General Provisions

This Title provides for appropriations which may be necessary to operate the Agency; shows what type of person would not be eligible for benefits administered by the Agency; defines "States"; defines "physically handicapped persons", and "a person totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation"; provides a penalty for Federal or State officials or employees who use moneys appropriated under this Act to lobby for or against future legislation on this field, etc.

A BILL

TO ESTABLISH THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, TO DEFINE ITS DUTIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That this Act may be cited as "An Act to increase defense manpower; provide for the general welfare, and by establishing the Federal Agency for Handicapped help preserve our Nation."

Title I—Purposes

Section. 101. The purposes of this Act, in furtherance of the general welfare, and to aid the national defense of the United States, are—

(a) to provide for maximum extension of medical services, vocational guidance and counseling, education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities;

(b) to provide for effective coordination of functions relative to rehabilitation and employment of the handicapped;

(c) to establish an independent Federal agency for the handicapped, and to establish and agency an advisory council on affairs of handicapped;

(d) to establish an office of services for [illegible] and to lend money for the handicapped;

(e) to provide for cooperative enterprises [illegible] handicapped;

(f) to provide for the establishment of rehabilitation centers for the handicapped;

(g) to provide special programs for severely handicapped persons, including establishment of workshops;

(h) to establish a Federal service to the handicapped revolving loan fund, from which fund States may borrow money at such times as their own funds for vocational rehabilitation or employment of the handicapped, so far both, are exhausted, and to appropriate an initial sum of $10,000,000 for such revolving loan fund.

(i) to establish a division for the handicapped in the United States Civil Service Commission;

(j) to promote public safety programs designed to eliminate and prevent conditions which tend to promote injuries and disease in public buildings, institutions, parks, and other public places;

(k) to provide for reports from all Federal agencies which now receive, or may in the future receive, as a part of their functions, reports relative to handicapped persons;

(l) to provide variable grants to States for vocational rehabilitation;

(m) to provide grants to handicapped persons who require special home training, and so forth;

(n) to establish a Federal second injury Tax and Fund;

(o) to establish a commission to survey and determine proper selective placement of handicapped individuals;

(p) to provide interpreters for the deaf, and for other physically handicapped persons, who may be called as litigants or witnesses before Federal courts, departments or agencies, or congressional committees;

(q) to amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act, so that common carriers may carry severely handicapped who require attendants on trains, under the same rules and regulations now applyiens to the blind;

(r) to provide for grants to the homebound handicapped;

(s) to establish, in the United States Department of Labor, training courses, in cooperation with the States, especially to develop specialists in counseling and placement of the handicapped; and to develop procedures, manuals, handbooks, special disability guides, physical demand studies on 25,339 jobs, methods of getting proper medical appraisal of work capacities, and methods of placing the severely handicapped, in cooperation with physicians, rehabilitation and social workers, and other experts in such matters.

Title II—Organization

Sec. 201. (a) There is hereby created the Federal Agency for Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Agency") which shall be an independent agency under the direction and control of an Administrator of Services for the Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator"), who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive compensation at the rate of $20,000 per annum.

(b) The Administrator is authorized to establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out his functions under the provisions of this Act. He may, subject to the civil service and classification laws, appoint such employees as he deems necessary to perform his functions and duties under the provisions of this Act. He may also employ such specialists and consultants as may be required, without reference to civil service laws. Whenever practicable, persons appointed under this subsection shall be drawn from (the ranks) qualified but physically handicapped applicants.

(c) The Administrator, with the consent of the head of the Department or agency concerned, is authorized to borrow officials and employees, who are specialists in the varied fields of the handicapped program, from other departments and agencies of the Federal or State governments: Provided, that the Administrator shall compensate such Departments or agencies for the use of such officials and employees.

Sec. 202. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended are hereby transferred to the Administrator.

(b) The functions of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation, established under the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, are transferred to the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, established under the provisions of section 203 of this Act, and the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation is abolished.

(c) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, all personnel (except the members of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation) property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available, or to be made available,) as are determined by Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to functions transferred by the provisions of this section.

Sec. 203 (a) There is hereby created in the Agency an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, to consist of eighteen members, who are qualified in handicapped affairs, who shall be appointed by the Administrator, without regards to civil service laws, as follows: Three to represent employers; three to represent bona fide national labor organizations; three, who are themselves, physically handicapped to represent bona fide organizations of handicapped; three, to represent bona fide organizations of farmers and stock raisers; three to be chosen from citizens experienced in public affairs, and three from the arts and sciences.

(b) The Administrator shall be ex officio Chairman of the Advisory Council, which shall meet at least three times yearly on call of the Chairman. Members shall be appointed, one from each representative group of three to serve a two year term; one from each such group to serve a two year term, and one from each such group to serve a three year term. They shall be paid a per diem of $50 per day, and traveling and other necessary expenses, for each day of actual service, and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(c) The Council is authorized to appoint such special advisory or technical sub-committees as may be necessary or useful in carrying out the functions of the Council under this Act, and the Administrator may appoint such additional individuals and advisory and technical subcommittees as may be necessary or useful in carrying out his functions under this Act.

Sec. 204 (a) There is hereby established a Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped, which shall be composed of qualified representatives to be chosen by the heads of the Federal departments or agencies which have a substantial or significant participation in activities dealing with problems of the Handicapped, such as Veterans Administration, United States Civil Service Commission,

United States Bureau of Employment Security, Public Health Service, etc.—ed.

(b) The Administrator shall serve as Chairman of the Interagency Committee, and shall use the authority granted him under the provisions of this Act to effectuate programs and policies developed by the Committee.

(c) The Committee shall develop and encourage the effectuation of more economical and efficient methods of administration of activities relating to the handicapped, encourage the coordination of the functions of the various Federal agencies serving the handicapped, and develop advanced programs for the blind, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, silicosis, or any large or distinct group of handicapped. In carrying out such duties the Committee is authorized—

(1) to collect, tabulate, and publish statistics relating to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(2) to ascertain and publicize the fields of employment available to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(3) to acquaint employers in private industry with the special capabilities of the handicapped, and to encourage the employment of the handicapped where feasible and practicable, on an equal footing with the nonhandicapped; and

(4) to cooperate with public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals in the medical and vocational rehabilitation and placement in suitable employment of the handicapped.

(d) In performing the activities authorized in this section the Committee shall, wherever practicable, and with the consent of the heads thereof, utilize the services and facilities of the Agency, the Bureau of Apprenticeship, Civil Service Commission, Social Security Administration, United States Public Health Service, Office of Education, Children's Bureau, Bureau of the Census, and other appropriate Federal agencies.

(e) The Administrator is authorized to detail to the Committee, upon its request, any officer or employee of the Agency, and, in his discretion, to reimburse, from funds available for the administration of this Act, the appropriation from which the salary or allowances of such officer or employee is paid.

(See. 205. (a) The functions of the Division of the Physically Handicapped in the Bureau of Labor Standards of the Department of Labor are hereby transferred to the Agency and shall hereafter be performed by the Administrator.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Administrator to provide such facilities, staff, and service to the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped as shall be necessary for proper performance of the Committee's functions in connection with the annual observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, and with the Committee's other, continuing programs. Such Committee may reimburse, out of funds appropriated to it, the Administrator for any facilities or assistance, or both, provided under the authority of this section.

(c) The joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution authorizing an appropriation for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week", approved July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), as amended, is amended by striking out "$225,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$250,000".

Title III—Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Sec. 301. The sum of $10,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year 1956-1957, and $5,000,000 annually, for each of the five fiscal years thereafter for establishing and maintaining work projects cooperative enterprises for physically or mentally handicapped persons.

Sec. 302. Out of the sums authorized to be appropriated in section 301, the Administrator is authorized and empowered to make loans, on the recommendation of State agencies engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped, to individuals, corporations, States, Territories, or subdivisions or agencies thereof, and to cooperative, nonprofit, or limited dividend associations organized under the laws of any State or Territory, for the purpose of financing work projects cooperative enterprises for those handicapped persons regarded as unfeasible for rehabilitation, who require special conditions of employment and training. No single loan shall exceed $50,000, and not less than 25 per centum of the loans made in any fiscal year shall be for projects established or to be established in rural areas as defined by the Administrator.

Sec. 303. Such loans shall be made on such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall determine: Provided, that all loans shall be self-liquidating within a period of twenty years, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 2 per centum per annum: Provided further, that no loans for the purchase, construction, enlargement, rental, or operation of any plan, or property, shall be made in any State except upon the recommendation of the State Agency engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped of that State; And Provided Further, that no loans shall be made except upon conditions that the recipient thereof provide safeguards to assure the observance, in the operation of the programs, of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards, regarding health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial and commercial establishments, and the observance of such requirements, not in conflict with such regulations, laws, or standards, as the Administrator may, by regulation, prescribe, to maintain adequate standards governing health, wages, hours, and working conditions.

Title IV—Office of Services for the Blind

Sec. 401. Benefits now received by the blind shall not prejudice nor debar the blind from seeking or receiving additional benefits as may be made available under this Act.

Sec. 402. (a) The functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of Title X of the Social Security Act as amended, are transferred to the Administrator.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, the personnel, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available, or to be made available) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to such functions.

Sec. 403. (a) The functions of the Library of Congress and the Librarian thereof, under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1931, (46 Stat. 1487), as amended, are transferred to the Administrator.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, the personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations and other funds (available so to be made available), of the Library of Congress which are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to such functions.

Sec. 404. The First sentence of the first section of the Act of June 20, 1939 (52 Stat. 1196), is amended to read as follows: "There is hereby created a committee to be known as the Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products (hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee') to be composed of a private citizen conversant with the problems incident to the employment of the blind, and a representative of each of the following Federal agencies: The Department of Defense, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Labor".

Sec. 405. For the purpose of coordinating services to blind persons, the functions transferred by this title shall be placed in an Office of Services for the Blind, which shall be headed by a Director, appointed by the Administrator.

Sec. 406. The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons, to enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936, as amended (20 U.S.C., secs. 107-107f) is hereby amended as follows:

(1) Renumber section 6 to be section 7 and section 7 to be section 8, and insert a new section 6 as follows:

"Sec. 6. In addition to blind persons hitherto designated as potential operators of stands in Federal buildings, hereafter, citizens handicapped to the extent of not less than 75 per centum disability, by cerebral palsy, cardiac conditions, arthritis, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, rheumatism, amputations, paraplegia, hemiplegia, quadroplegia, or results of other diseases, injuries, or congenital defects or deformities, if such person is otherwise qualified, or may be trained in the same manner as have, heretofore, the blind who have qualified for such positions, he shall be given equal opportunities with the blind to avail themselves of privileges of operating stands in Federal buildings."

(2) Amend the title to read as follows:

"An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons and other severely handicapped persons; to enlarge their economic opportunities; and for other purposes".

Title V—Rehabilitation Centers

Sec. 501. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Administrator, in addition to State plans under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, State plans for rehabilitation centers under this title.

Sec. 502. To be approvable under this title, the State plan, in addition to fulfilling the conditions specified in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, shall—

(a) provide such rules, regulations, and standards as the Administrator may find reasonable and necessary to assure, in the establishment, maintenance, and operation of rehabilitation centers established pursuant to this title—

(1) the observance of minimum standards for their adequate establishment and professional and efficient maintenance and operation, and the provision of services therein at reasonable rates and in accordance with professional standards;

(2) the observance, by such centers, of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards, governing health, safety, wages and hours and working conditions;

(3) the maintenance of accepted business standards, including adequate financial safeguards (including insurance), as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for such centers; and

(4) that such centers will remain available for the provision of services to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(b) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State under this title shall be applied, directly, or indirectly, to the cost of establishing any rehabilitation centers unless—

(1) the State agency therefore submitted such information as the Administrator may find necessary to justify the need therefor,

(2) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such center in that locality and that the plans and specifications for its establishment and operation, including finan-

eral arrangements for its establishment, and its maintenance and operation when completed, are practicable and calculated to achieve the purposes of this Act; and

(3) in the case of any rehabilitation center within the purview of section 503 of this Act, application therefor has been approved under such section.

Sec. 503. In the case of any rehabilitation center which constitutes a "Hospital", as defined in clause (e) of section 631 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 291 l (e)) an application therefor shall also be made under section 625 of such Act for Federal assistance in the cost of the construction and equipment thereof. The determination of the Surgeon General and the State agency (designated pursuant to subsection 623 of such Act), whether to approve such application, shall be made without regard to the project's priority or inclusion in a State construction program under such Act, and without regard to the availability of funds from the State's allotment under section 624 of such Act. Federal payments with respect to construction and equipment of such project shall—

(a) be made from appropriations pursuant to this Act and not from appropriations pursuant to section 624 of the Public Health Service Act;

(b) be made in the manner and subject to the same conditions as provided for payments under this Act and not under section 625 of the Public Health Service Act: Provided, that payments therefor under this Act shall be at the rate provided under part C of title VI of the Public Health Service Act as in effect at the time such payments are made; and

(c) not reduce the unobligated portion of the State's allotment under section 624 of the Public Health Service Act.

Sec. 504. The Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the conditions specified in the foregoing section, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds under such plan that would (1) substantially increase the costs of carrying out the purposes of this title in the State, or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of the State plan in carrying out the purposes of this title.

Sec. 505. (a) From sums made available pursuant to section 501, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan under this title, (as well as an approved plan under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,) for each quarter or shorter period prescribed by the Secretary, the sum of amounts he determines to be—

(1) one-half the necessary cost to such State, under such plan, of the establishment of public or nonprofit centers in accordance with the provisions of this title; and

(2) one-half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan, including necessary administrative costs in connection with the establishment of rehabilitation centers and justifying the need therefor.

(b) The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to subsection (a) shall be as follows:

(1) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this Act, such estimate to be based on (A) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the purposes of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State; (B) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate for such period, of the administrative expenses to be incurred in carrying out the State plan; (C) records and progress reports pertaining to each center being established pursuant to this title; and (D) such other investigation as the Administrator may find necessary.

(2) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator for any period, reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by which he finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to the State for such prior period, except that such increases or reductions shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior period greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior period.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon receiving such certification, pay, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, the amounts so certified. The money so received by the State shall be paid out in accordance with the provisions of the State plan.

Sec. 506. (a) Whenever the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, finds that in the administration of the plan under this title there is—

(1) a failure to comply substantially with any provision of the plan approved by the Administrator under section 504; or

(2) a failure to afford reasonable cooperation with other Federal or State agencies providing vocational rehabilitation or related services, the Administrator shall notify such State agency that future payments will not be made with respect to the plan approved pursuant to this title until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure or that further payments will not be made with respect to any center or centers designated by the Secretary as being affected by the default, as he may determine to be appropriate under the circumstances. Until the Administrator is so satisfied, he shall make no further certifica-

tion to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such State plan or with respect to any center thereunder.

(b) If any rehabilitation center for which funds have been paid under this title shall, at any time within twenty years after the establishment thereof, (A) be sold or transferred to, or come into the hands of any person, agency, or organization, (1) which is not a public or private nonprofit agency, or (2) which is not approved as a transferee by the State agency, or its successor, or (B) ceases to be a public or other nonprofit rehabilitation center as defined in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act as amended, the United States shall be entitled to recover from either the transferee or the transferor, or, in the case of a center which has ceased to be a nonprofit rehabilitation center, from the owner thereof, one-half of the then value of such center as determined by agreement of the parties, or by suits brought in the District Court of the United States in the district in which such center is situated: Provided, that the treasury thereunder shall not exceed the total amount paid to the State under this title with respect to such center.

SEC. 507. Until such time as a plan is submitted by the Board of Vocational Rehabilitation (or other agency designated by law) of the District of Columbia, and approved by the Administrator under this title, the Administrator, out of funds made available for this purpose, is authorized to carry out the purposes of this title in the District of Columbia. In carrying out his functions under this section, the Administrator is authorized to utilize and enlarge appropriate units of the Federal Departments and agencies and to enter into agreements and cooperating working arrangements with public agencies and private persons, and institutions within the United States, its Territories and possessions, for services and use of facilities of such persons, agencies, and institutions, and to compensate them and such units for such services and use.

SEC. 508. As used in this title—

(a) the term "rehabilitation center" is a facility operated for the primary purpose of assisting in the rehabilitation of physically and mentally handicapped persons, (1) which provides one or more of the following types of services:

(A) testing, fitting, or training in the use of prosthetic or orthopedic appliances and devices;

(B) corrective or conditioning therapy;

(C) physical, corrective, or occupational therapy;

(D) adjustment training; or

(E) evaluation or control of special disabilities; or

(2) in which a coordinated approach is made to use physical, mental, and vocational evaluation of physically and mentally handicapped persons, and an integrated program of physical restoration and prevocational or vocational training is provided under competent professional supervision and direction; and

(b) The term "establishment" means construction of new buildings, acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings and initial equipment of such buildings; and the cost of establishment includes fees of architects and other technical consultants, but excludes (1) the cost of offsite improvements and (2) except in the case of publicly owned and operated rehabilitation, the cost of acquisition of land.

Title VI—Special Programs for the Severely Handicapped

SEC. 601. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for making payments under the provisions of this title, to States which, in addition to submitting and having approved plans for vocational rehabilitation in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, have submitted and had approved by the Administrator plans for services to severely handicapped persons.

SEC. 602. To be approvable under this title, a State plan for services to severely handicapped persons shall—

(1) fulfill the conditions specified germane, under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended;

(2) provide the following programs:

(A) services to sheltered workshops employing severely handicapped persons;

(B) assistance to home-bound severely handicapped persons in establishing themselves and continuing in remunerative employment;

(C) establishment and supervision of individual business enterprise programs for severely handicapped persons;

(3) provide such regulations as the Administrator may find appropriate to assure in the operation of services in sheltered workshops and assistance to the home-bound—

(A) the observance of all applicable regulations, laws, or standards governing health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial or commercial establishments and the observance of such other requirements not in conflict therewith as the Administrator may prescribe to maintain adequate labor standards;

(B) the payment of wages in cash;

(C) the maintenance of accepted business standards, including adequate financial accounting, and personnel records and such financial safeguards (including workmen's compensation and other insurance) as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for program assets;

(4) the provision of such management and supervisory services, including adequate marketing arrangements, instruction, and assistance in the design and production of marketable articles, and insurance protection as may be necessary for the successful operation of enterprises receiving assistance pursuant to this title;

(5) provide for such ancillary medical and health services as are necessary and pre-

sonable to assist in the employment of severely handicapped persons receiving services under any program pursuant to this title;

(6) provide such regulations and standards as the Administrator may find reasonable and necessary with respect to the maximum fees which may be paid for the costs of services which are provided other than by the State agency responsible for the administration of the program;

(7) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State with respect to programs pursuant to this title shall be applied to the direct cost of selling articles produced;

(8) provide that all persons selected as operators of individual business enterprises shall be severely handicapped persons and shall be qualified as operators of business enterprises which they elect to operate;

(9) provide that any funds set aside from the proceeds of the operation of the program shall be used only for program purposes;

(10) provide that, if the services of a public agency or private non-profit corporation or limited dividend association are to be utilized in the provision of services in the program, the terms of the agreement between the State agency having jurisdiction, and such public agency or private corporation or association shall contain such provisions as the Administrator may determine to be necessary to insure the retention by the State agency of the responsibility for the management, control, and operation of all phases of the program, and beneficial operation of all program assets;

(11) provide that no funds paid to the State pursuant to this title shall be applied to the cost of any sheltered workshop unless—

(A) the State agency has theretofore submitted such information as the Administrator may find necessary to justify the need for such workshop;

(B) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such workshops and that the plans and specifications for the establishment and operation of such workshops are practicable; and

(C) the Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the applicable conditions specified in this section, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds thereunder as would (1) substantially increase the costs of the program to the States or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of such plan in carrying out the purpose of this Act.

Sec. 603. From the sums made available pursuant to this title, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, with respect to each State which has an approved plan for vocational rehabilitation and an approved plan in conformity with this title, for each quarter of a fiscal year or other period prescribed by the Administrator the sum of amounts the Administrator determines to be comprised as follows:

(a) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to sheltered workshops, for auxiliary services in such workshops, for the acquisition of equipment and supplies necessary for the provision of such auxiliary services, and for management and supervisory services in such workshops;

(b) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to home-bound severely handicapped persons for—

(1) instruction of, and assistance to, the home-bound in the design and production of marketable products; and

(2) acquisition of production equipment stocks and supplies necessary to enable a severely handicapped person to enter upon the production or processing of products in the home, and arrangements for the purchase and regular delivery of stocks and supplies to such person, where the individual is found to require financial assistance with respect thereto, after full consideration of the eligibility of such individual for any similar benefit by way of—pension, compensation, insurance, or other non-sequential sources;

(c) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to the establishment and supervision of business enterprise programs for severely handicapped persons in such period for (1) establishing and equipping such business enterprises; (2) stock and supplies necessary for undertaking the particular type of business enterprise determined to be suitable for such persons; and (3) the management and supervision of such business enterprise program for a period of five years from the effective date of this Act, and the Administrator shall prescribe, by appropriate regulation, procedures to govern operation of such business enterprises, after the first five year period is complete; and

(d) One-half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of each program, including necessary administrative costs in connection with providing the foregoing services to severely handicapped individuals.

Sec. 604. The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to section 603 shall be as follows:

(a) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this title with respect to each program, each estimate to be based on (1) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the purposes of services under each program part for the purposes of clauses (a) through (c) respectively of section 603, during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State and the political subdivisions thereof for such expenditures in such period; and (2) a report filed by the State agency, containing an estimate for each period of the administrative expenses to be incurred in carrying out such a program; (3) progress reports and records pertaining to clause (a) of section

603 with respect to each workshop; and (4) such other information as the Administrator may find necessary.

(b) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator for any period, reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by which he finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to the State for such prior period, except that such increases or reductions shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior period greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior period.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall upon receiving such certification, pay, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, the amounts so certified. The sums so received by the State shall be paid out in accordance with the provisions of the State plan.

Sec. 605. Whenever the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, finds that in the administration of a State plan there is—

(a) a failure to comply substantially with any provision of such plan approved by the Administrator under this title; or

(b) a failure to afford reasonable cooperation with other Federal and State agencies providing similar services, the Administrator shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made with respect to such plan, until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure. Until he is so satisfied, the Administrator will make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such plan under this title.

Sec. 606. Until such time as a plan is submitted hereunder by the agency responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act in the District of Columbia or by whatever agency may be charged with responsibility for this program, and such plan is approved by the Administrator under section 602, the Administrator, out of funds made available for the purpose, is authorized to establish and provide the services provided for in this title to and for severely handicapped persons actually residing in the District of Columbia. In carrying out his functions under this section, the Administrator is authorized to enter into agreements and cooperative working arrangements with public agencies and private persons, agencies, and institutions within the United States, its Territories and possessions, for services and use of facilities of such persons, agencies, and institutions, and to compensate them and such units for such services and use.

Sec. 607. If any State cannot fully comply with the conditions of this title on the date of enactment of this title, such State may secure the benefits of this title until sixty days after the legislature of such State first meets in due course, after such date of enactment, or until the earliest effective date after sixty days, which could be given in such State to legislation passed within sixty days, to secure the benefits of such title, whichever is the later, if it complies therewith to the fullest extent.

Sec. 608. As used in this title—

(a) The term "auxiliary services" means such services of a medical character as are necessary, or such services as are medically determined to be required by reason of the severity of the individual's disability, to protect his health while at work in a workshop; and

(b) The term "sheltered workshop" means a place where any manufacture of handiwork is carried on and which is operated by a public agency or by a private corporation or association, no part of the net earnings of which inures or may lawfully inure to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, or by a cooperative, for the primary purpose of providing remunerative employment to severely handicapped persons who cannot be absorbed in the competitive labor market.

Title VII—Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund

Sec. 701. (a) There is hereby established in the Agency, the Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund. The Administrator is authorized to make loans from this Fund to States making application therefor, pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Administrator, in order to replenish funds used to carry out approved State plans for vocational rehabilitation, pursuant to the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, at such time as such funds are or are about to become exhausted.

(b) A State obtaining such a loan must use not less than 25 per centum of the amount thereof for vocational rehabilitation in rural areas as defined by the administrator.

(c) The sum of $10,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of the Treasury, from funds not otherwise appropriated, to establish said Fund.

(d) Such Revolving Fund shall consist of all moneys appropriated or gifts made thereto; repayments of loans made to the States; interest paid on such loans; and income from the investment of moneys in such fund.

(e) Loans made pursuant to this section shall be made for a period expiring not later than two years from the date thereof, and shall bear interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum.

(f) The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to invest and reinvest the moneys in such Fund, not required to meet current withdrawals, in interest-bearing obligations of the United States, or in obligations guar-

assumed both as to principal and interest by the United States.

(g) The Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a Director and such staff and assistants as may be required to operate the Fund, and to report in detail upon the Fund to the President and to the Congress at the beginning of each regular session of Congress.

Title VIII — United States Civil Service Commission

Sec. 801. There is hereby established in the United States Civil Service Commission a Division for the Handicapped, with a chief and such staff as may be required, to be appointed by the chairman of such Commission. It shall be the duty of the Division to deal with problems attendant upon the recruitment, examination, and appointment of handicapped applicants for employment in the Federal Civil Service. It is declared to be the policy of the Congress that no citizen who is otherwise examined shall be denied the right to examination and appointment by reason of physical disability.

Sec. 802. The expense of the administration of the Division for the Handicapped shall hereafter be included in the regular appropriations for the Civil Service Commission, such sums as are necessary for the establishment and operation of the Division are hereby authorized to be appropriated.

Title IX — Promotion of Public Safety Programs

Sec. 901. (a) The Administrator is authorized and directed to cooperate with all Federal agencies in devising and arranging proper safeguards to use and limit on Federal property, and assisting in the development of programs to eliminate conditions tending to promote disease, or cause injury thereto; on

(b) The Administrator may cooperate with the American Institute of Architects and other interested groups and individuals, with a view to having public and other buildings constructed or remodeled with ramps, in addition to stairs and/or elevators, and with railings, to facilitate the use and safe movement of lame and crippled persons.

(c) The Administrator is authorized and directed to cooperate with the Bureau of Labor Standards in the promotion, development, and fostering of standards for establishment and maintenance of safe work places and practices in industry, through the cooperation of State Labor agencies and of management and labor.

Title X—Reports on Handicapped from Federal Agencies

Sec. 1001. The United States Public Health Service, United States Bureau of Mines, United States Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and other Federal agencies which may now, or will in the future receive, as a regular part of their functions, reports upon persons disabled through accidents, or disease, or in disasters in mines, sinking or disabling of ships, railroad accidents, or aviation crashes or explosions shall transmit to the Agency a monthly report listing epidemics and accidents, and, so far as possible, or practicable, submit the names and addresses of those severely disabled by reason of such epidemics and accidents, as soon after such occurrences as may be possible.

Title XI—Federal Percentage on State Grants

Sec. 1101. The Federal percentage applicable to any program under this act with respect to any State, except States otherwise specified herein, for any fiscal year shall be 100 per centum less than the State percentage; the State percentage with respect to any State whose per capita income is equal to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska) shall be that percentage which is designated in the following table as the pivotal State percentage for each program for such year; and the State percentage with respect to any other State shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to the pivotal State percentage specified for such program for such year as the per capita income of such States bear to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska); except that Federal percentage shall not be more than the maximum, or less than the minimum percentages as shown in such table for the specified program for each year.

For each fiscal year, pivotal State percentage, 45 per centum; Federal percentage, maximum 75 per centum; minimum, 40 per centum.

Title XII—Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund

Sec. 1201. Every employer (as defined in section 1205 (a) of this Act) shall pay for the calendar year 1956 and for each calendar year thereafter, an excise tax, with respect to individuals in his employ, equal to one tenth of 1 per centum of the total wages (as defined in section 1205 (e) of this Act) after December 31 1955. Provided, that no tax shall be levied during the taxable year on employment in a state certified by the Administrator made under section 1203 of this title.

Sec. 1202. Not later than January 31, next following the close of the taxable year, each employer shall make a return of the tax under this title for such taxable year. Each such return shall be made under oath, shall be filed with the Director of the Internal Revenue Service for the internal revenue district in which is located the principal place of business of the employer, or, if he has no principal place of business in the United States, then with the Director at Baltimore, Maryland, and shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the Secretary

of the Treasury, with the approval of the Administrator, may, by regulation prescribe.

Sec. 1202. (a) The tax imposed by this title shall be collected by the Internal Revenue Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be paid into the Treasury as internal revenue collections.

Sec. 1203. (a) The Administrator shall approve any workmen's compensation law submitted to him, within thirty days of such submission, if he finds that the law adequately provides a means for relieving the employers subject to such law from the burden of paying those workmen's compensation costs in the case of a second or subsequent injury, which are not fairly attributable to the disability caused by such injury, or disease. In making any such finding, the Administrator shall give due consideration, among other relevant factors, (1) to the incentive which such provision gives to the employment of handicapped workers, (2) to the adequacy of the method under such provision for determining and delimiting the amount of relief, and (3) the uniformity of the provision of State law to the provisions of section 1205, thereof, relating to payments from the Federal Second Injury Fund. The Administrator shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

(b) The Administrator shall, upon approving such law, notify the Governor of the State of his approval.

(c) On December 31 of each taxable year the Administrator shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury each State whose law he has previously approved, except that he shall not certify any State where, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, he no longer makes adequate provision for relief, in accordance with subsection (a).

(d) If, at any time during the taxable year, the Administrator has reason to believe that a State whose law he has previously approved, should not be certified under subsection (c), he shall promptly so notify the Governor of such State.

Sec. 1204. When used in this title—

(a) The term "employer" means any person who is required under workmen's compensation law to secure disability benefits to his employees, or any person who elects to secure disability benefits to his employees pursuant to State laws;

(b) The term "employee" means every person employed by an employer, as herein defined, who, while so employed, is covered by State workmen's compensation law on a compulsory basis or through an election exercised by his employer providing such coverage;

(c) The term "employment" means any service performed in any State by any "employee" as herein defined, for an employer as herein defined, since December 31, 1956;

(d) The term "State" includes Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia;

(e) The term "wages" means all remuneration for employment, paid to an individual by an employer during any calendar year including the cash value of all remuneration paid in any medium other than cash; except such term shall not include that part of the remuneration for employment which exceeds $5,000.

Sec. 1205. (a) There is hereby created on the books of the Treasury a fund to be known as the "Federal Second Injury Fund". There is hereby appropriated to the Federal Second Injury Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for each fiscal year thereafter out of the moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, amounts equivalent to 10% per centum of the taxes (including interest, penalties, and additions to the taxes,) collected under this title.

(b) There is authorized to be appropriated from the Federal Second Injury Fund (in addition to such payments as are authorized by section 1207 thereof) for the fiscal year ending June 30, thereafter, a sum not to exceed the amounts specified by Congress in the appropriation act or acts for the Federal Agency for Handicapped and for the Treasury Department, as may be necessary for the administration by them of the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 1207. (a) Commencing July 1, 1956, any employer (or any reinsurer of workmen's compensation insurance carrier insuring such employer), who has individuals in employ in any State which has not been certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for the preceding year under section 1204 (c) thereof, and who is liable under the workmen's compensation law of such State for the payment of compensation to an individual so employed, may petition the Administrator, setting forth such liability, alleging (1) that the compensable injury to such individual would, of itself, only cause permanent partial disability, but, when combined with a previous disability, does in fact cause permanent total disability, or (2) that the compensable injury in fact follows a previous disability not covered by (1) which contributes to the total resulting disability, and request appropriate relief by way of payment from the Federal Second Injury Fund. Any such petition shall be in a form prescribed by the Administrator and shall be accompanied by such documents and other satisfactory proof as the Administrator may prescribe.

(b) Upon the filing of a petition under subsection (a) of this section, the Administrator or an authorized representative shall determine the correctness of the allegations of the petition and shall pay to the petitioner out of the Federal Second Injury Fund that amount which, under all of the circumstances, he finds to be a fair and equitable adjustment necessary to relieve the employer of compensation costs except for those which the Administrator or his representative finds to be due to disability caused by the subsequent injury. In making any such finding the Administrator or his representative shall con-

sider, among other relevant factors, the wages earned by the injured individual, the amount of compensation required to be paid to him under the State workmen's compensation law and any determinations with respect to his injury as have been made by the State agency administering such law.

(c) The administrator, or his authorized representative, may make such investigation, hold such hearings, administer such oaths, take such testimony, and require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, documents, papers and evidence as may be necessary for the purpose of a finding and payment under this section. The provisions of sections 9 and 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 26, 1914, as amended, are hereby made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Administrator or his authorized representative under this section. Any finding of the Administrator under this section shall be final, unless arbitrary or capricious.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the terms "injury", "disability", "permanent partial disability", and "permanent total disability" shall have the same meaning as under the Longshoremen's and Harborworkers' Compensation Act, approved March 4, 1927, as amended.

Sec. 2. This title shall take effect ninety days after the date of enactment.

Title XIII—To Provide for the Establishment of a Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Selective Placement of Handicapped Individuals

Sec. 301. (a) It is the purpose of this title to provide for a thorough determination of the employment capacities of the handicapped before and after treatment and training, to disseminate and publicize the information resulting from such determination, and to thereby—

(1) benefit the economy of the United States, generally, by promoting greater employment and thereby providing greater purchasing power;

(2) benefit private industry and government by providing knowledge necessary to the proper utilization of the handicapped;

(3) reduce taxes by obviating the necessity of providing public assistance for the handicapped, and by increasing taxable income; and

(4) promote the national welfare and defense by developing the full potentials of the people of the United States.

(b) As used in this title the term "handicapped" means individuals who are blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, orthopedics, amputees, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, or rheumatism, or suffering from any other physical or mental disability which constitutes a partial or substantial handicap to employment.

Sec. 1301. (a) In order to carry out the purpose of this title, there is hereby established in the Agency a commission to be known as the Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Placement of the Handicapped (in this title referred to as the "Commission".)

(b) The Commission shall be composed of five members, as follows—

(1) A Director, to be appointed by the President;

(2) The Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission or his designee from among the commissioners or other personnel of such Commission;

(3) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or his designee from among the personnel of the Veterans' Administration;

(4) The Director of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor, or his designee from among the personnel of such bureau; and

(5) The Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or his designee from among the personnel of such Service.

(c) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Three members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

(e) The Director of the Commission shall be compensated at the rate of $20,000 per annum. The other members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services for the Government.

All members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistance, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

Sec. 1302. The Commission shall make a full and complete investigation and study in order to determine which of the jobs listed in the Occupational Directory of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor may be filled by the variously handicapped, both before treatment or training, and after proper treatment and training. In order to expedite such investigation and study the Commission may carry out such of its functions as it may deem appropriate through subcommittees composed of one or more members of the Commission, or their designees.

Sec. 1303. (a) The Commission, or any member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, and take such testimony, as the Commission may deem advisable.

(b) The Commission may secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the Federal

Government, information, suggestions, estimates and statistics for the purpose of this Act; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment or instrumentality shall furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Director of the Commission.

Sec. 1304. The Commission may appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the classification laws.

Sec. 1305. The Commission shall prepare interim reports at least once each year, of its determinations under the provisions of this Act, and shall prepare a final and complete report of such determinations after it has completed its duties. All such reports shall be submitted to the President and the Congress, and shall be printed as public documents. The Commission shall promote the distribution of such reports, and may distribute copies free of charge whenever it determines that such distribution will promote the purposes of this Act. Thirty days after the submission of such final report to the President and the Congress, the Commission shall cease to exist.

Sec. 1306. As necessary and corollary to this Survey, the United States Bureau of Employment Security shall prepare and publish up-to-date aids for the placement of the handicapped, to include—

(a) guides to be used by placement and rehabilitation personnel in government and industry, in appraising work capacities and developing job opportunities for the severely handicapped; and

(b) basic physical demands information on all the jobs listed in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles and Codes, prepared and published by the Bureau of Employment Security.

Sec. 1307. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 and such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

Sec. 1308. This title shall become effective 90 days after enactment.

Title XIV—To Provide Interpreters for the Deaf, and Other Physically Handicapped Persons Who May be Called as Litigants or Witnesses Before Federal Courts, Departments or Agencies, or Congressional Committees

Sec. 1401. (a) If any person is accused of any crime or misdemeanor or is called as a witness before any instrumentality of the Federal Judiciary, including the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Customs Court, Emergency Court of Appeals, Court of Military Appeals, Register of Wills and Clerk of the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Municipal Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, the Department of Justice, any committee or subcommittee of the Congress, or any Federal Department, establishment, commission, board, office, or agency, and the justice, magistrate, department or agency head, or their designated representatives; or chairmen of congressional committees or subcommittees, determine that such person is incapable of adequate understanding of the charge, or is incapable of presenting his defense (in re to, or making presentation of testimony otherwise, because of lack of ability to use the English language, or inability to communicate adequately because of being deaf and/or mute, or that such person suffers from a speech defect of other physical defect which handicaps such person in maintaining his rights in such cases, or matters, the justice, magistrate, or other presiding officer, or chairmen of committees, or subcommittees of Congress; or representatives of departments or agencies, shall appoint a qualified person to act as interpreter, who shall be compensated for his services at $25 per diem for each day of service.

(b) Such interpreters shall be paid from funds of courts, departments, or other agencies of the Federal Government, or from funds of Congressional Committees at interest.

Sec. 1402. This title shall be effective upon enactment.

Title XV—Amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act

Sec. 1501. Section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act is amended by inserting after "or other guide dog specially trained and educated for that purpose a muzzle, and "or from carrying a disabled individual accompanied by an attendant if such individual is disabled to the extent of requiring such attendant."

Sec. 1502. This title shall be effective upon date of enactment.

Title XVI—Grants for Training of Homebound Handicapped Persons

Sec. 1601. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and $5,000,000 annually, thereafter, and from the amounts hereunder appropriated, the Administrator is authorized and empowered, on the recommendation of State agencies in charge of vocational rehabilitation, to make grants to local school boards, through State Departments of Education, and to nonprofit public or private educational groups providing special services to handicapped and coordinated with the objective of affording a means of teachers and training homebound handicapped persons, commonly known as "shut-ins," whose disabilities confine them to their homes or beds

The States' Vocational Rehabilitation Services shall furnish necessary medical care to such handicapped, out of their regular appropriations for such services.

(b) Such grants shall be made for the purpose of providing general ameliorative services and vocational training in addition to that now provided by law for such handicapped persons. The total grants under this section to school boards or educational groups in any one State in any year shall bear the same ratio to the total grants made in such year pursuant to this section as the population of such State bears to the total population of the United States: Provided, that not less than 25 percentum of all grants in any fiscal year shall be made to groups functioning in rural areas, as defined by the Administrator.

Sec. 1602. (a) In order to perfect a workable program before initiating it in all States, for the period of the first twelve months during which this title is effective, the Administrator shall design and apply a pilot program, in consonance with this title, to cover three States, which have large rural areas and have wide diversification of mining, manufacturing, farming, cattle and sheep raising, forestry, and other industries and begin operations of the program within such States.

(b) Such pilot program shall utilize mobile training units, comprising medical services, instruction and library services, means of merchandising products of handicapped labor, and transportation services for handicapped clients where feasible.

(c) Such mobile services shall be similar to medical and other types of traveling clinics, and similar to the rural postal service on wheels, and they shall include speech and hearing clinics, as well as facilities to provide instruction in the arts and crafts, prevocational and vocational, which could most readily be handled by this method. The mobile sales merchandising services shall have regular pick-up and delivery service of all articles made throughout the area by homebound individuals, carried to a central place for distribution. The personnel of such mobile units shall have responsibility for preparation and maintenance of all clerical records of their work.

(d) In addition to the personnel which accompanies the mobile units throughout the States, the Administrator shall establish Service Centers within each State, in which the director for such State and his staff shall supervise preparation of course material, displays, sales promotion, curriculum instruction, printed materials, audio-visual aids, arts and crafts material, and carry on other functions assigned by the Administrator.

Sec. 1603. (a) Since the most effective and comparatively low cost method of preparing, and evaluating educational courses for the varied types of handicapped is by use of sound recording machines, the Administrator is authorized and directed, in cooperation with officials of State Departments of Education, to have prepared such courses as may be suitable, using for the purpose machines which not only record the lessons involved in such course, but also provide means to record answers to the lessons.

(b) The Postmaster-General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary, to provide for transmittal of these records to and from the pupil as sent by the educational centers, on the same gratis basis as the present recorded books for blind are now handled by the Post Office Department.

(c) Thoroughly practicable sound recording machines of which, "Audograph" is an outstanding example, shall be procured by the Administrator in sufficient numbers to cover the needs of the pilot program, and shall be used in furthering the program, in cooperation with States' agencies at interest.

(d) After the expiration of the twelve month pilot program, outlined above, the Administrator shall, out of the experience thus gained, apply the most successful methods thus proven, to all States, and make further recommendations to the President and to the Congress to cover necessary expansion of the program and appropriations therefor.

Title XVII—United States Department of Labor, National Committee for the Training and Development of Selective Placement Personnel

Sec. 1701. (a) There is hereby established in the United States Department of Labor the Committee for the Training and Development of Placement Personnel.

(b) The purpose of the Committee shall be, to establish means to assure that there will be an adequate number of personnel, skilled in providing guidance toward employment and assistance in job placement to handicapped individuals, and to further the national defense effort by promotion of proper placement of handicapped so that the individual handicapped may be suitably employed in jobs where his particular disability is not a factor.

(c) The Secretary of Labor, or his designee, shall be Chairman of the Committee, which shall consist of 12 additional persons who are outstanding with respect to their knowledge of employment problems of handicapped individuals, and who are representatives of—

(1) The Veterans Administration,

(2) The United States Public Health Service,

(3) The United States Civil Service Commission,

(4) The Bureau of Employment Security in the United States Department of Labor,

(5) California institutes, and universities providing comprehensive courses in guidance, personnel administration, sociology, psychology, and rehabilitation,

(6) Medicine, (including surgery and psychiatry),

(7) Industry and business.

(8) Agriculture and stock raising.

(9) Organized labor.

(10) Private agencies serving only handicapped individuals,

(11) Organizations of the handicapped, and

(12) Veterans organizations.

(d) Representatives of the United States Public Health Service, Civil Service Commission, and Veterans Administration shall be appointed by the respective heads of these agencies. The remaining members shall be appointed by the Secretary of Labor for four year terms.

(e) Members of the Committee, other than employees of the Federal Government, shall be entitled to compensation fixed by the Secretary of Labor, but not to exceed $50 per diem, and shall be also paid necessary travel and subsistence expense while serving away from their residences.

(f) It shall be the responsibility and function of the Committee to—

(1) identify the areas of knowledge, competencies, skills, techniques and methods involved in guiding handicapped workers toward employment commensurate with their capabilities, and in assisting them to find remunerative employment in competitive business, industry, and agriculture;

(2) encourage and assist colleges, universities, public agencies and private organizations qualified to do so, to establish courses of instruction consisting of formalized study or supervised practice or both, designed to improve the competency of qualified persons already engaged in employment counseling or job placement of the handicapped, or to prepare qualified persons to enter this field of work;

(3) review applications submitted by organizations enumerated in this section, and recommend to the Secretary grants covering any course of instruction which the Committee believes will fulfill the purposes of the Committee's functions;

(4) encourage qualified persons to acquire the necessary skills for providing employment counseling and job placement services to handicapped individuals, or to advance their skills in this respect;

(5) establish qualification standards, consistent with the requirements of colleges or universities or other training institutions, for persons applying for traineeships, fellowships, or scholarships under this section, and recommend qualified persons to the Secretary, for grants established hereunder; and

(6) survey and report on a continuing basis the need for workers qualified to provide employment counseling and job placement services to handicapped individuals and develop long-range plans to meet these needs through the system of training grants and traineeships provided hereunder.

SEC. 1702. (a) The Secretary of Labor shall after receiving recommendations from the Committee, establish a pilot program covering the varied phases of his authority under this title and use such pilot programs as the appropriate means of setting up standard courses in universities and colleges and other educational institutions, public and private.

(b) The Secretary shall after consultation with State agencies in the States involved, and upon recommendation of the Committee, make grants to universities and colleges and other training organizations, public and private, and agencies serving as training schools, for paying all or part of the cost of establishing and maintaining such courses of instruction in employment counseling and job placement of the handicapped.

(c) The Secretary may make grants to individuals for training and instruction in methods and techniques of employment counseling and job placement of handicapped individuals, including the establishment and maintenance of traineeships, scholarships and fellowships, with such stipends and allowances, (including travel and subsistence) as the Secretary may deem necessary, except that no such training or instruction shall be provided to any individual for any one course of study for a period in excess of two years.

SEC. 1703. (a) There is hereby authorized to be included in the appropriations of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1956 the sum of $10,000,000, and such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

SEC. 1704. This title shall be effective thirty days after the date of its enactment.

Title XVIII—Grants to States for Aid to the Totally Disabled, Declared by Federal-State Agencies, to be Unfeasible for Rehabilitation

SEC. 1801. (a) For the purpose of enabling each State to furnish financial assistance to needy individuals, who are physically or mentally incapacitated, exclusive of those individuals covered under Social Security laws, and who are certified pursuant to section 1804 of this Act as being unfeasible for rehabilitation, there is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for each fiscal year thereafter such sums as are necessary to effectuate this title. The sums made available for the purposes this title shall be used in making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Administrator, State plans for aid to the totally disabled.

SEC. 1802. (a) A State plan for aid to the totally disabled under this title must (1) provide that it shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State and, if administered by them be mandatory upon them; (2) either provide for the designation or establishment of a single State agency to administer or to supervise the administration of the plan, utilizing present State agencies for vocational rehabilitation, or, if later legislation changes

the administration in the States from vocational rehabilitation to some other agency, as provided for in section 1802 of this Act; (3) provide for payment of $60 per month to each individual certified by the State agency as totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation, provided such individual qualifies under the provisions of section 1804 of this Act, and regulations issued thereunder; (4) provide for the periodic medical examination, at intervals not to exceed one year apart, of each individual certified as being totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation, and receiving monthly payments of $60, as provided in clause 3 thereof; (5) provided for the discontinuance of payments to, and the necessary treatment and training for rehabilitation of certified individuals, pursuant to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, found, after examination, to be feasible for rehabilitation; Provided, that any such individual found, after treatment and training, to be incapable of self-support, shall be immediately eligible to receive the monthly payment of $60; (6) provide for granting to any individual whose claim for aid is denied, an opportunity for a fair hearing before such State agency; (7) provide such methods of administration (including methods relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, except that the Administrator shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office, and compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such methods) as found by the Administrator to be necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the plan; (8) provide that the State agency will make such reports in such form and containing such information as the Administrator may, from time to time, require, and comply with such provisions as the Administrator may, from time to time, find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; and (9) provide safeguards which restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants, and recipients, to purposes directly connected with the administration of aid to the totally disabled.

(b) The Administrator shall approve any plan which fulfills the conditions specified in subsection (a), except that he shall not approve any plan which imposes, as a condition of eligibility for aid to the totally disabled under the plan, (1) any residence requirement which excludes any resident of the State who has resided there for one year immediately preceding the application; or (2) any citizenship requirement which excludes any citizen of the United States.

SEC. 1803. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for aid to the totally disabled, conforming to this title, beginning with the quarter commencing July 1, 1956 (1) an amount which shall be used exclusively as aid to the totally disabled, equal to the product of $60 multiplied by the number of monthly payments made during such quarter to individuals certified by the State agency designated as engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped in such State, pursuant to section 1802 (not including any individual who has been reported to the Administrator by the State agency as feasible for rehabilitation, unless such individual has been subsequently found to be unfeasible for rehabilitation), and (2) an amount equal to two-thirds of the sums expended by the State during such quarter for medical examination of applicants and other services which are found necessary by the Administrator for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan.

(b) The method of computing and paying such amounts shall be as follows: (1) The Administrator shall, prior to the beginning of each quarter, estimate the amount to be paid to the State for such quarter under the provisions of subsection (a), such estimate to be based on (a) a report filed by the State containing its estimate of the total sum to be expended in such quarter in accordance with the provisions of subsection, (b) records showing the number of totally disabled individuals in the States, and (C) such other investigations as the Administrator may find necessary.

(2) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator, (A) reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum which he finds that his estimate for any prior quarter was greater or lesser than the amount which should have been paid to the State under subsection (a) for such quarter, and (B) reduced by the net amount recovered during a prior quarter by the State or any political subdivision thereof with respect to aid for the totally disabled, furnished, shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior quarter greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior quarter: Provided, that any part of the amount recovered from the estate of a deceased recipient which is not in excess of the amount expended by the State or any political subdivision thereof for the funeral expenses of the deceased, shall not be considered as a basis for reduction under clause (B) of this paragraph.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, thereupon, through the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department, and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay to the State at the time or times fixed by the Administrator the amount so certified.

SEC. 1804. In the case of any State plan for aid to the totally disabled which has been approved by the Administrator, if the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency administering or supervising the administration of such plan, finds that in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any provision required by section 1802 (a) of this Act to be included in

the plan, or that the plan has been so changed or administered as to impose any residence or citizenship requirement prohibited by section 1802 (b), the Administrator shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made to the State until the Administrator is satisfied that such prohibited requirement is no longer so imposed, or that there is no longer any such failure to comply. Until he is so satisfied, the Administrator shall make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to such State.

Sec. 1805. The Administrator, upon compilation of reports received from State agencies administering this program, shall report to the President, and to the Congress, each year, upon the number and types of unfeasible cases, and the disposition made thereof.

Sec. 1806. Nothing in this Act shall prohibit any State from increasing the amount paid to such handicapped, unfeasible for rehabilitation, by making a separate addition of whatever amount such State may determine is desirable.

Title XIX—General Provisions

Sec. 1901. The Administrator is authorized and directed to submit an annual report on all activities of the Agency to the President and to the Congress, and he is further authorized to include therein such recommendations for further legislation as he may deem advisable.

Sec. 1902. For the purpose of administering this Act, and for the purpose of making investigations, studies, publications, and reports herein provided for, including cost of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stenographic recording and translating services, including such services rendered on a contractual basis, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses for attendance at meetings, when specifically authorized by the Administrator; costs of Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, and special consultants or technical subcommittees authorized by the Council, Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped, and other committees or subcommittees authorized by this Act; supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of medical and reference books, periodicals, newspapers, and press clippings; purchase, operation and maintenance of motor-propelled vehicles; printing and binding (in addition to that otherwise provided by law), and for all other necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of this Act, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, such sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary.

Sec. 1903. The benefits provided to this Act under titles XVI and XVIII shall be extended only to persons who are in financial need of such assistance, and the Administrator is authorized and directed to establish, by regulation, qualifying standards for persons seeking such benefits; Provided, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to debar any person from seeking or receiving any benefits specified in title IV.

Sec. 1904. As used in this Act, the term "States" means the States of the Union; also Alaska, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

Sec. 1905. The term "physically handicapped person", or "handicapped", as used in this Act, and unless defined otherwise, means a person who, on account of congenital defect or deformity, or of injury or disease, or other physical or mental handicap, is substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment, or in undertaking work on his or her own account of a kind which, apart from deformity, injury, disease, or mental condition, would be suited to his or her age, experience, and qualifications.

(b) A person "totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation", means a person who is physically or mentally incapacitated to the point where he is unable to do any kind of work or care for himself.

Sec. 1906. The Administrator is authorized and directed to define by regulation the term "rural areas", as used in this Act.

Sec. 1907. The provisions of this Act shall not apply, and the Government shall not be liable for claims in the cases of persons who are adequately provided for, financially, by means such as the following:

(a) Recovery of large amounts of money or suits for damages in personal injury cases.

(b) Payment of special compensation for injury or disease or mental institutional care, covered by State laws, or by special Federal enactment.

(c) Other conditions under which Handicapped persons are provided adequate compensation, as defined by the Administrator.

Sec. 1908. States, operating under the provisions of this Act, may, if circumstances necessitate, acquire services or facilities in other States having such services or facilities, and may enter into contracts with public or private agencies, organizations, institutions, or individuals providing such services in other States, and divert such portion of appropriations as may be necessary to pay for these services and/or facilities outside the State in which the case arises.

Sec. 1909. Hereafter, no part of any funds appropriated hereunder, or for future Federal vocational rehabilitation or Federal aid to handicapped programs, shall be expended by any Federal or State official or employee for the purpose of lobbying for or against Federal laws in this field; Provided, that no official or employee of Federal or State Governments shall be denied the right to testify if called upon by any Congressional Committee.

(b) Persons violating this prohibition shall be liable to fines of not less than $500, nor

more than $1,000, or not more than six months' imprisonment, or both penalties.

Sec. 1910. If the provisions of this Act, or the application thereto to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provisions to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 1911. This Act shall, unless otherwise provided, be effective ninety days after date of enactment.

Sec. 1912. All laws, or parts of laws, in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Explanatory Statement of a Bill

TO GRANT ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS TO TAXPAYERS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED, AND TO ALLOW ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS TO TAXPAYERS SUPPORTING DEPENDENTS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED

By Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

1. We respectfully point out that if such deductions as would be permitted under this bill are not allowed, many handicapped, now employed, would be unable to meet the increasing cost of living and the cost of special transportation necessary because of their physical handicaps. These handicapped are, for the most part, paid small salaries and wages. Yet, because of their severe disabilities, they are obliged to travel by individual taxi instead of regular bus, street car, or train. Unless they are permitted a tax deduction for this expense, they will be obliged to give up work entirely, go upon relief, and thus cause the Government loss in two different ways: one, loss of income taxes now being paid to the Government by these employed handicapped; and two, loss through increased relief appropriations, should these handicapped now employed be forced to go on relief.

2. There are many persons in moderate circumstances, financially, who are compelled to remain in nursing homes, hospitals, etc., for continuous and continual treatment and care. They are not, under present laws, allowed a fair deduction in taxes, and this bill is an effort to abate, somewhat, the heavy drain upon such persons' financial resources.

3. One of the sad situations today is that of parents, relatives, or others who are compelled to support children who are totally, or at least, severely handicapped. A case in point, known to me, is that of a young woman in her early thirties, whose husband is a disabled veteran of World War II, and the total income of the family is $3,000 per year. The couple have two small children, a girl 9½ years old, and a boy about a year and a half older.

The girl is a victim of cerebral palsy and requires, now, medical care in an institution, costs not less than $250 per month. The young and distracted parents, having no means other than the husband's earnings and his small disability allowance, are forced to follow the course of putting the girl into this institution; letting her stay in a couple of months; then, taking her out until they can save up enough money to reenter her, and so on, ad infinitum. There are many such instances to my knowledge, and certainly the Federal Government does not wish to impose undue stress and tribulation upon these otherwise willing and hard-working, patriotic American citizens.

4. There are cases where a single man or woman takes upon himself, or herself, the support of a totally or severely disabled person—generally relatives. This single man or woman is not given tax allowance sufficient to meet the amounts expended for such assistance to these handicapped people.

In conclusion, H.R. 4748 is an effort to deal more equitably with the Handicapped. It is essential that all citizens who can do any kind of work in this grave emergency be afforded opportunity for suitable employment. That, of course, includes the physically handicapped. However, due to the high cost of the special transportation necessary because of their handicaps, as outlined above, they find employment uneconomic under existing laws. This bill will be the instrument which would rectify that inequity.

Persons who support those who are so severely handicapped that they cannot care for themselves, should also be afforded sufficient Federal tax exemption to ease their financial burden.

Congress should immediately approve of this bill, not only as a means of furthering employment of handicapped, and affording some relief to parents and others who support helpless handicapped people, but as an economic and humanitarian move to benefit the whole Nation, as well.

A BILL

TO GRANT ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS TO TAXPAYERS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED, AND TO ALLOW ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS TO TAXPAYERS SUPPORTING DEPENDENTS WHO ARE SO DISABLED AS UNABLE TO CARE FOR THEMSELVES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) part VII of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to additional itemized deductions for individuals) is hereby amended by redesignating section 217 as section 218 and inserting after section 216 the following new section:

"Sec. 217. Transportation of Disabled Individual To and From Work.

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of a disabled individual, there shall be allowed as a deduction expenses paid during the taxable year for transportation to and from work to the extent that such expenses do not exceed $600.

"(b) DISABLED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term 'disabled individual' means an individual who is blind (within the meaning of section 151 (d) (4)) or who has lost the use of a leg, of both legs, or of both arms, to such an extent that he is unable during the entire taxable year to use, without undue hardship or danger, a streetcar, bus, subway, train, or similar form of public transportation, as a means of traveling to and from work."

(b) The table of sections for such part VII is hereby amended by striking out

"Sec. 217. Cross references."

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 217. Transportation of disabled individuals to and from work.

"Sec. 218. Cross references."

(c) Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to definition of adjusted gross income) is hereby amended by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph:

"(7) TRANSPORTATION OF DISABLED INDIVIDUALS.—The deduction allowed by section 217."

SEC. 2. (a) Section 151 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to additional exemption for blindness of taxpayer or spouse) is hereby amended—

(1) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

"(3) FOR DEPENDENTS.—An additional exemption of $600 for each dependent who is blind, if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subsection (e) for such dependent. For purposes of this paragraph, the determination of whether a dependent is blind shall be made as of the close of the taxable year of the taxpayer; except that if the dependent dies during such taxable year such determination shall be made as of the time of such death.";

(2) by striking out the heading and inserting in lieu thereof "ADDITIONAL EXEMPTIONS FOR BLINDNESS.—"; and

(3) by renumbering paragraph (3) as paragraph (4).

(b) Section 151 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to allowance of deductions for personal exemptions) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) ADDITIONAL EXEMPTIONS FOR DISABILITY.—

"(1) FOR TAXPAYER.—An additional exemption of $600 for the taxpayer if he is a disabled individual at the close of his taxable year.

"(2) FOR SPOUSE.—An additional exemption of $600 for the spouse of the taxpayer if the spouse is a disabled individual and if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subsection (a) for such spouse.

"(3) FOR DEPENDENT.—An additional exemption of $600 for each dependent who is a disabled individual if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subsection (e) for such dependent.

"(4) DISABLED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'disabled individual' means an individual who is permanently incapacitated in connection with normal remunerative employment or work by reason of a medically demonstrable chronic sickness or a physical defect or infirmity (whether congenital or acquired by accident or disease); except that such term does not include an individual who is blind within the meaning of subsection (d) (4). The determination of whether the spouse or a dependent of the taxpayer is a disabled individual shall be made as of the close of the taxable year of the taxpayer; except that if the spouse or dependent dies during such taxable year such determination as to the decedent shall be made as of the beginning of such taxable year."

SEC. 3. Section 213 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to medical, dental, etc., expenses) is hereby amended—

(1) by striking out "(c) or (d)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(c), (d), or (f)", and

(2) by striking out "age or blindness" and inserting in lieu thereof "age, blindness, or disability".

Sec. 4. (a) Paragraph (1) of section 3402 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to withholding exemptions) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraphs:

"(F) one additional exemption for himself if, on the basis of facts existing at the beginning of such day, there may reasonably be expected to be allowable an exemption under section 151 (f) (1) (relating to the disabled) for the taxable year under subtitle A in respect of which amounts deducted and withheld under this chapter in the calendar year in which such days falls are allowed as a credit; and

"(G) if the employee is entitled to an exemption under subparagraph (E) for any dependent of the employee, any exemption to which such dependent is entitled, or would be entitled if such dependent were an employee receiving wages under subparagraph (C) or (F), but only if such dependent does not have in effect a withholding exemption certificate claiming such exemption."

(b) (1) Subparagraph (D) of such paragraph (1) is hereby amended (A) by striking out "(B), or (C)," and inserting in lieu thereof "(B), (C), or (F),", and (B) by striking out "and" at the end thereof.

(2) Subparagraph (E) of such paragraph (1) is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end and inserting in lieu thereof "; and".

Sec. 5. The amendments made by the first three sections of this Act shall apply with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1954. The amendments made by section 4 of this Act shall apply with respect to wages paid on or after the first day of the first month which begins more than twenty days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(Note: All persons supporting these bills to advance the welfare of our 40,000,000 Physically Handicapped, should write to their own Senators and Representatives, urging them to support and vote for these measures, and, in addition, to Members of the following Committees having jurisdiction:)

* * * * * * *

Committees having jurisdiction over FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills

Members, SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

(Address: Care Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS
Lester Hill (Ala.) Chairman	H. Alexander Smith (N. J.)
James E. Murray (Mont.)	Irving M. Ives (N. Y.)
Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.)	William A. Purtell (Conn.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)	Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)
Herbert H. Lehman (N. Y.)	George H. Bender (Ohio)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	Gordon Allott (Colo.)
Pat McNamara (Mich.)	

* * * * * * *

Members, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

(Address: Care House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.)

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS
Graham A. Barden (N. C.) Chairman	Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (Pa.)
Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.)	Ralph W. Gwinn (N. Y.)
Adam C. Powell, Jr. (N. Y.)	Wint Smith (Kans.)
Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.)	Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.)
Carl D. Perkins (Ky.)	Harold H. Velde (Ill.)
Roy W. Wier (Minn.)	Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)
Phil M. Landrum (Ga.)	Albert H. Bosch (N. Y.)
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)	Joe Holt (Calif.)
James B. Bowler (Ill.)	John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
Earl Chudoff (Pa.)	Stuyvesant Wainwright (N. Y.)
Edith Green (Ore.)	Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (N. J.)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)	Sam Coon (Ore.)
Herbert Zelenko (N. Y.)	Orren B. Fjare (Mont.)
Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (Del.)	
Frank Thompson, Jr. (N. J.)	
Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.)	

Committees having jurisdiction over bills to PROVIDE TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED, AND THOSE WHO CARE FOR HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT SUPPORT THEMSELVES:

Members, SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

(Address: Care Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

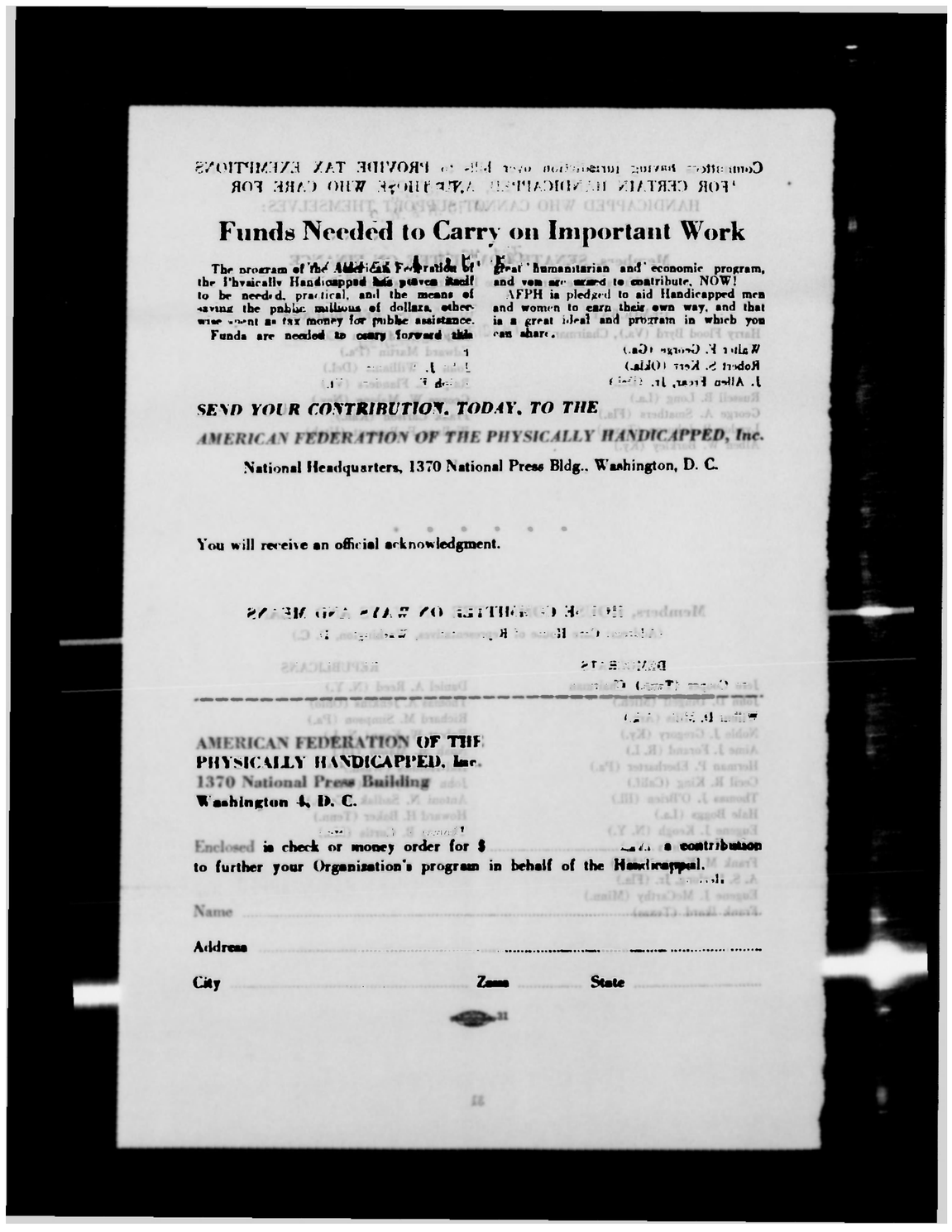
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George A. Smathers (Fla.)	Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas)	Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
Alben W. Barkley (Ky.)	

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Members, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

(Address: Care House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.)

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Jere Cooper (Tenn.), Chairman	Daniel A. Reed (N. Y.)
John D. Dingell (Mich.)	Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio)
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Frank M. Karsten (Mo.)	
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Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)	
Frank Ikard (Texas)	



Funds Needed to Carry on Important Work

The program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped has proven itself to be needed, practical, and the means of saving the public millions of dollars, otherwise spent as tax money for public assistance. Funds are needed to carry forward this great humanitarian and economic program, and you are urged to contribute, NOW!

AFPH is pledged to aid Handicapped men and women to earn their own way, and that is a great ideal and program in which you can share.

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION, TODAY, TO THE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

National Headquarters, 1370 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

You will receive an official acknowledgment.

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PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Enclosed is check or money order for $ ..... a contribution to further your Organization's program in behalf of the Handicapped.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

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Washington 1, D.C.

November 15, 1954

Mr. Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of October 30, informing us of the AFPH National Membership Campaign and a conference that will be held in December on handicapped legislation. I share your interest in the real need of an adequate physically handicapped program, and wish to assure you of our continued cooperation and support to accomplish this objective.

In this connection, I am enclosing a copy of the Annual Report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council on the physically handicapped, including a resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the A. F. of L. held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954.

You will note that the resolution calls upon all A. F. of L. constituent labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to the AFPH. Copies of the resolution have been sent to the press, all members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals interested.

In regard to the legislative conference in December, I am pleased to advise that Mr. Walter Mason, a member of the National Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor will represent the Federation at this meeting. May I suggest that you advise Mr. Mason of the time and place of this conference.

With best wishes for a successful membership campaign, I am

Sincerely yours,

George Meany

President
American Federation of Labor

WJMja
Encl.

Copy of Resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954 --

(AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE) PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Whereas, The problems and needs of our 38,000,000 handicapped citizens, including the blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, osteomyelitis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, congenital defects and deformities and other injuries and diseases constitute one of our Nation's greatest problems, and

Whereas, Organized Labor initiated, and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and 34 years ago the American Federation of Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and

Whereas, The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization composed primarily of physically handicapped people, with national headquarters at 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C., for the past 14 years has spearheaded all activities beneficial to handicapped, and has had official endorsement of Organized Labor, and has many eminent leaders of labor amongst its National Officers, and

Whereas, Said Federation's program includes establishment of a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and other measures which have been approved by all labor groups, and

Whereas, the 83rd Congress, 2d Session, enacted a bill to expand the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped with close cooperation from its Labor allies, succeeded in amending this bill in major particulars, so that the entire program, roughly, will be expanded to more than three times its present scope, and

Whereas, To enable the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to set up informational services, so that all Labor Organizations may know of benefits to their members, and to families of their members, as well as to carry on other phases of its overall program, will require approximately $250,000 for its annual budget, and urgently needs immediate financial assistance, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, Los Angeles, California, does hereby endorse the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, particularly its bills to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, Tax Exemptions for Handicapped and Those who Cannot Support Themselves, and such other measures as may develop, which are approved by official American Federation of Labor representatives are introduction, and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention calls upon its constituent Labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to AFPH; and that copies of this Resolution be sent to the press, all Members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals at interest.

On motion of Committee Secretary Soderstrom, the recommendation of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

American Federation for Handicapped Sets Plan

By Labor's Daily News Service

WASHINGTON—Proposals for an inter-departmental committee on selective job placement of the handicapped, and for a one-year pilot program in Pennsylvania leading to a nation-wide program of fitting the home-bound handicapped for work, have been put forward by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

AFPH President Paul A. Strachan outlined his home-bound training plan to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Federal Health, Education and Welfare Department and to Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.), who is in line to head a House Labor Subcommittee on the handicapped as he did in the mid '40s.

The 1954 Congress ordered Welfare Secretary Hobby to report in six months on problems of home-bound or bed-bound physically handicapped persons — commonly known as "shutins." The report request was a substitute for Kelley's Amendment providing for a grant-in-aid program now.

Mrs. Hobby has ordered to study existing programs for teaching and training such persons to determine if additional programs are needed especially in rural areas. She turned the job over to OVR (OVR asked AFPH and other organizations for suggestions.

Strachan noted in his reply to OVR that that agency's outline of services to be considered were "okay as far as they go" but not sufficiently specific.

He insisted that "medical treatment, when needed, accompany training of home-bound handicapped, or else—in all too many cases—training will not be of avail, because the individual will not be physically able to undertake and go through with it."

He proposed also that aptitude testing be used for the person being trained and that all efforts in training and treatment be aimed at enabling him to earn his own living in whole or in part.

Pilot Program

Noting that the full development of the plan would ultimately cover each of the nation's 66,000 school districts, he proposed that for a year or so a pilot program be started in one state to work out the "bug."

Because Pennsylvania is large, has divarsified population and "is about equally divided between manufacturing, mining and farming," he suggested that that state be the locale of the pilot program.

To cut estimated $330 million costs of sending teachers into the homes of all the nation's home-bound, Strachan suggested use of the "audograph" sound recorder and transcriber on which lessons could be recorded by specialists and on which pupils could then transcribe their answers for return and correction.

He declared that a few years ago he found by querying the Postmaster General and congressional committees on post office that a proposal to provide postage-free delivery of audograph lessons for the home-bound would win approval. Strachan said he believes the same situation would be true today.

Home-bound persons could be located, he suggested, by consulting the letter carriers, local unions, farm organizations, medical societies, handicapped associations and so forth.

Strachan's proposal on coordination of selective placement ran like this:

Progress has been slow during the past 12½ years in federal experiments and programs on scientific matching of handicapped persons' abilities and jobs needing such abilities, he said.

But from the trial-and-error "certain facts" developed, he continued.

There now is an Occupational Directory covering 25,339 different jobs, with specifications for them.

"We have shown that approximately 9,000 of these 25,339 jobs can be satisfactorily filled by the variously handicapped—the blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing; arthritics; amputees; cardiacs; cerebral palsied; diabetics; epileptics; victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, polio, rheumatism, etc., including congenital defects and deformities.

"Now we must take the essence of what we have learned and use that knowledge," Strachan continued.

Coordination Urged

He suggested coordinating the:

1—United States Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security's occupational directory division which developed the directory.

2—United States Civil Service Commission which he credited with developing the "shape up" of the 9,000 jobs the variously handi-

3—The VA's Department of Physical Medicine "which has carried on more programs for rehabili- . . . than any other public agency and has the power and capacity to enlist the support and coordinate the knowledge of private industry. . . ."

4—The Public Health Service which he said "recognized the importance of proper placement of handicapped as requisite to successful rehabilitation" and has the experienced physicians, surgeons and therapists.

The coordination proposed by Strachan would be through a congressional law setting up a joint committee to survey and determine proper selective placement of handicapped.

The committee would have an authorized budget of $10 million to start with for taking each of the 25,339 jobs and "breaking it down to the potentials of what a handicapped individual might do, in his present state of disability, or might do if properly treated and trained. . . ."

AMERICAN FEDERATION of the PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
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Enclosed is check or money order for $, a contribution to further your Organization's program in behalf of the Handicapped.

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LABOR'S DAILY, Saturday, December 4, 1954

Good Record of CIO Is Obvious

By Labor's Daily News Service

When the CIO convention delegates begin hammering out CIO welfare program policies for the new year, they will have behind them a long and brilliant CIO record in the fields of health and safety, social security, housing and related subjects.

They will approach their task with experience—experience developed in the shops and in wage-earners' homes, in union health clinics and welfare funds, in legislative battles in city councils, state legislatures and Congress, and in work with governmental agencies and private organizations.

Health Benefits

The health field alone provided a tremendous range of activities for CIO unions, councils, committees, and individual members and officers.

CIO helped pioneer for new forms of economies in medical care, to make modern medicine available to the people when needed without charity and without bankruptcy. Its fight here too was one against well-heeled forces led by the American Medical Association and their insurance industry allies.

It was a fight for national health insurance, for federal aid in the training of adequate numbers of doctors and other health personnel, for public aid to hospital construction, for maternal and child health aids, and for federal aid to local public health services.

CIO unionists participated in, and sought to improve, Blue Cross plans while others built union health centers.

They carried on health work in other fields too — work for improved industrial safety and health measures, for vastly expanding and improving the vocational rehabilitation of injured wage earners, for inspection of metal and non-metal mines and quarries and establishment of a safety commission in the United States Labor Department and for improvement of state workmen's compensation laws.

They worked with private organizations like the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, the American College of Surgeons, the National Safety Council, the National Society for Prevention of Blindness and with various governmental agencies too.

But they had to fight against "economy" forces which have whittled health appropriations to save a few millions—while billions were lost through ill health and injury.

LABOR'S DAILY, Tuesday, December 7, 1954.

'Handicapped' Group Is Given AFL's Support

By Labor's Daily News Service

WASHINGTON — AFL Legislative Committee Member Walter Mason has been named by AFL President George Meany as representative to the legislative conference of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to take place here Dec. 21.

In Meany's letter accepting the AFPH invitation to participate in the conference on handicapped legislation, the AFL chief noted that "I share your interest in the real need of an adequate physically handicapped program" and pledged AFL's continued cooperation and support.

Meany sent AFPH a copy of the resolution adopted by the AFL seventy-third convention at Los Angeles Sept. 20-27, remarking that copies of it have been sent to the press, to all members of the AFL Executive Council, and to all interested organizations and individuals.

"You will note," said Meany to AFPH President Paul A. Strachan, that the resolution calls upon all AFL constituent labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to the AFPH."

Resolution Passed

The AFL convention resolution recalled that "organized labor initiated, and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and 34 years ago the American Federation of Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the federal-state vocational rehabilitation program."

It noted further that AFPH for the past 14 years "has spearheaded all activities beneficial to (physically) handicapped, and has had official endorsement of organized labor, and has many eminent leaders of labor among its national officers."

It reviewed the enactment by the 83d Congress of the bill expanding the federal-state vocational rehabilitation program. AFL commented that the AFPH "with close cooperation from its labor allies, succeeded in amending this bill in major particulars, so that the entire program, roughly, will be expanded to more than three times its present scope."

The AFL convention reaffirmed previous support for AFPH proposed legislation especially measures to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and to provide tax exemptions for handicapped who can't support themselves.

Authors and Sponsors "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2—8, 1955

AMERICAN FEOERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 88, 1942

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William Thornton Spence, M.D.
Jean J. Vivino, M.D.

April 19, 1955.

Mr. Dave Beck, Preaident,
Mr. John F. Engliah, Sec'y-Treas.,
Int. Bro. Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen
and Helpers of America,
100 Indiana Ave., NW
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Bros. Beck and English:

After six months of arduous drafting, reviaing, conferring with Labor leaders; Congressmen; Department heada, and others, we completed our 1955-56 Legislative Program (copy and explanation enclosed,) which haa been introduced by Majority Leader McCormack, Sen. Murray, and others.

Aa you know, last year we aucceeded in gaining some $250,000,000 in benefits, by amendments to Vocational Rehabilitation, Employment, Social Security, and Hill-Burton Acts. The new bill covers wore than twice as much ground, and is the greateat step ever made forward in the Handicapped field, with ita 40,000,000 victims.

Our budget, to launch this campaign, is not less than $150,000, and this does not include general educational programs, etc. As Mr. Einar Mohn told our representative, recently, that the Teamsters would give careful considesation to this matter, in the light of the great need, we urge that they contribute $5,000 so we may get this wagon rolling at once.

Your help will be appreciated, and I am sure that your great Union will want to be in the vanguard of the movement to do justice to, and to aid the unfortunate millions of Handicapped.

Please let me hear from you.

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN
President

M

Authors and Sponsors of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2—8, 1955

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Br. John F. English, Sec'y-Treas.,
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Fraternally,

PAUL A. STACHAN
President

V Elmer Mohn

Author and Sponsor: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 3-9, 1954

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICAELY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

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Explanatory Statement of Bills to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED

By PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

THE GREATEST BASTION OF AMERICAN SECURITY IS, A STRONG AND WELL-TRAINED CITIZENRY, UNITED TO PRESERVE OUR LIBERTIES AND WAY OF LIFE.

To strengthen and fortify that bastion, immediate steps must be taken to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, so as to develop, to the utmost, the latent abilities and work capacities of our more than 40,000,000 physically handicapped citizens.

In a world dominated by fears and jealousies, the dark and ominous clouds of "cold war" can, at any time, give way to the white lightings and thunders of a "hot war", and the uncertainties of alliances, abroad, make it imperative that the United States develop every potential that will aid our own citizens, upon whom we must chiefly depend for defense, attain the highest possible proficiency, both physically and mentally, in order that they may be thus enabled to make the fullest contribution to our national defense.

Today, Government, Industry, Labor, and the general public are beginning to recognize the great potentials of Handicapped workers. Our pressing need for more manpower necessitates concentration of rehabilitation and employment of Handicapped activities within a legitimate orbit, and the only way to effectuate that is, by establishing a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, to coordinate the far flung activities of the present thirty-five Federal agencies which now, each have a piece of the program, but, lacking coordination, results in lost motion, waste of time, effort, taxpayers' money, and continues chaos, instead of adopting orderly, effective administration.

AMERICA'S GREATEST ECONOMIC PROBLEM

The average number of industrial accidents alone, annually, reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, approximates 2,000,000—a grand total of 32,000,000 such accidents, within the past 16 years. Of these, it is estimated that more than 100,000 persons, annually, have had some form of physical handicap imposed upon them as a result of such accidents, either as total, or permanent partial disabilities, and this does not include the distress results of injuries or disease, to the hosts, forms, etc., which swell the total appreciably.

The National Safety Council's 1956 Report shows a total of 9,700,000 injuries: 350,000 permanent impairments, and 9,250,000 temporary total disabilities during that year. The total cost of such accidents, including property damage, fire losses, and other costs of work accidents, was $9,700,000,000. These stupendous figures afford a tragic summary of the gravest economic problem before us, today—that of rehabilitating, and utilizing, to the utmost, our millions of Handicapped men and women, who are, in fact, our greatest undeveloped asset, but, who, now, constitute our greatest tax drain, aside from preparation for, and maintenance of our national defense.

NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED IN THE UNITED STATES

The Report of the National Health Survey (1935-36) estimated that there were then 23,600,000 handicapped, of whom 16,000,000 were in the non-Social Security benefit ages between 16 and 60. Since that Report, 20 years have elapsed, and two Wars have been fought, or are being fought, and disabilities, both military and civilian, have mounted to new highs.

In 1946 the U.S. Retraining and Reemployment Administration estimated that there were then 25,000,000 persons in some degree handicapped, and since that time, official reports from public and private agencies, including both veterans and civilians, estimate an additional 10,000,000 or more have been added.

Experts, testifying before the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in 1950-53-55 estimated that there were then a total of approximately 38,000,000—Blind, Partially Sighted; Deaf, Hard of Hearing; Amputees; Arthritics; Cardio-Vascular victims; Cerebral Palsied; Epileptics; Diabetics; victims of Muscular Dystrophy; Multiple Sclerosis; Poliomyelitis; Cancer; Rheumatism; Tuberculosis, and other crippling diseases and results of injuries, as well as Congenital Defects and Deformities.

Previously, the American Medical Association had estimated that there are some 55,000,000 in our population, in some degree disabled.

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Because some Handicapped have two or more different types of disabilities, it is probable, conservatively, that one person out of every four, or 40,000,000 of our population, is physically handicapped.

Of that number, from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are severely handicapped, from 60% to 100% disabled, and unfeasible for rehabilitation, and at least 3,000,000 are totally disabled. The remaining 4,000,000 to 6,000,000, altho possibly ambulant and able to move around in some degree, have not the present physical strength, and often not the education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible if they were provided means to develop latent abilities and were physically restored to the point of becoming able to perform some kind of work where their particular disabilities were not factors, and thus earn their living, wholly, or in part.

THIS WOULD SAVE TAXPAYERS UNTOLD MILLIONS, EVEN HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, YEARLY, NOW SPENT ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

PRESENT FACILITIES, FUNDS, AND PERSONNEL INADEQUATE

Public and private institutions, today—hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, rehabilitation centers, etc., are wholly inadequate to meet the needs, and, also, there is great need of more physicians, therapists, nurses, and specialists, such as counselors and placement experts, in the varied fields of Handicapped work, particularly educators who understand and are trained in the psychology of the Handicapped. It is particularly emphasized that many thousands of well trained guidance experts and selective placement specialists are needed now. It is sad to note that, despite the imperative need for specialists in job placement, alone, there are not a dozen such, in the whole United States, who have extensive knowledge of the requirements of the 25,339 different types of jobs in the United States, nor, what types of Handicapped might, if properly placed, fill them, suitably.

It is an astonishing fact that there is not a single place in the United States or, even the entire World, where a Handicapped person could be treated, medically, surgically, or therapeutically; be given vocational counseling and guidance; provided with such education and training as may be necessary to fully develop latent talents, including physical assets theretofore unused and undeveloped, and, after full evaluation of such person's abilities and training, lead them, thru Selective Placement, to employment where their particular disability is not a factor.

A.F.P.H. INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING

Taking cognizance of this great national and human need, the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped plans establishment of the AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, in Florida, where climatic conditions will permit the pupils and patients benefits of a warm sun, salt and fresh water, and balmy air that cannot but help improve the general health tone by natural therapy.

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GOVERNMENT ACTION IMPERATIVE

To make a beginning on solving these problems as a whole, the Federal Government, in collaboration with States, Counties, and Municipalities, must take the lead, and act at once to establish a sustable agency for our approximate 40,000,000 Handicapped, as the problems and needs of these millions of Handicapped citizens grow more acute, daily, and they are specialized problems, which must be dealt with by specialists, and in a specialized way.

Administration of the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED should be independent of other phases of the Federal Government, so that the Chief Executive, the Congress, and the public may have a clear understanding of this Agency's responsibilities and functions, and thus be enabled to get full value for every tax dollar spent therefor. The Agency should collaborate and cooperate with all other Federal and State Agencies in the Handicapped field, but, under control of the President and the Congress, it should be free to develop its program in the most effective manner.

After more than 40 years of study and practice in this field, we are sure that this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill offers the best plan yet submitted, to do this important job. Congress, in enacting this bill, will thus prove its long expressed desire and intention to deal fairly and adequately

with the millions of its constituents who are handicapped—as well as their families and communities.

Coordination of the activities of the 35 Federal agencies which each now have a part of the program would, in itself, save millions of dollars of tax money, and provide a business-like administration of the varied affairs of the Handicapped, which will be far more efficient and economical in function than the present extravagance of 35 widely scattered and unrelated Federal agencies.

On the evidence and results, we assert that the present Federal-State Rehabilitation program is totally inadequate. The feeble and ineffective U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation has hardly made a dent in the 350,000 who are Handicapped, yearly, as—out counting the more or less static number of approximately 40,000,000 Handicapped, of whom at least 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are from 60% to 100% disabled—the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, by straining its facilities and abilities to the utmost, has with its present tie-up with States' Rehabilitation Agencies, ACCORDING TO ITS MOST RECENT REPORT, ONLY REHABILITATED SOME 60,000 PERSONS IN 1954!

Under strain of War preparation and Industrial needs, unless this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED is established, the program will continue to limp along, making only snail's progress for many years to come. We should gear up, now, for production of better men and women, physically, and otherwise, and stop this appalling waste of human talent, and its concomitant of misery, want, and suffering.

OUTLINE OF FEDERAL AGENCY BILL, BY SECTIONS

Title I. Purposes

This outlines the scope of the Act, by citing 20 objectives.

Title II. Organization

Outlines and defines the functions of the Agency and the Administrator thereof. The present duplication of work, and consequent waste of money would, largely, disappear, under more business-like administration of the over-all program.

This Title transfers the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to the Agency, sets up the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, composed of representatives of employers, labor, farmers and stockraisers, the Handicapped, themselves, and those qualified in public affairs from the arts and sciences. Such an independent Council is clearly essential to proper development and review of the entire program.

Establishes the Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, to consist of representatives from each of the Federal Departments and Agencies of interest, to coordinate all activities on a voluntary basis—which is NOT done NOW—so as to render more efficient and economical service to the Handicapped.

Provides for maximum extension of medical services; vocational guidance and counseling, education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities.

Provides a base for the present "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK," the main purpose of which Committee is, to promote "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", and to give vigorous leadership to the national movement spark-plugging employment of Handicapped as a continuing, all-year round program.

Title III. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Congress should provide the means whereby Severely Handicapped persons, many of whom are commonly termed "shut ins", home, or bed-bound, etc., may learn and earn, under conditions of employment where their handicap is not a factor, or, at least, is properly evaluated and provided against.

Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a great range of benefits for Handicapped people, such as Sheltered Workshops which are not a new concept, but, have already proven their value in many respects. Yet, they are too few in number; have inadequate facilities, personnel and funds; and in many instances, lack proper business management. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a practical solution for the present lack of training schools, as well as means of affording incomes for otherwise capable, willing, and ambitious Handicapped people, who never had opportunity to earn a living, especially when pitted against non-handicapped in our competitive economy.

Title IV. Office of Services to the Blind

This continues and expands present assistance and rehabilitation to the blind. It provides additional means of training, over the present setup, of which the blind may avail themselves, if desired.

This Title amends the Randolph-Sheppard Act, to permit a wider variety of Handicapped people to avail themselves of privileges now afforded only to the Blind, to establish vending stands in Federal buildings.

This Title also establishes an "Office of Services to the Blind", with a Director, to group, and coordinate the present far-flung activities for blind, now in the Federal Government, under one head.

Title V. Rehabilitation Centers

This provides the policy, method of operation, division of costs, etc., for establishing and maintaining so-called Rehabilitation Centers in various parts of the U.S.A.

Title VI. Special Programs For Severely Handicapped

This outlines the varied procedures, plans, and methods of operation of the program on behalf of the Severely Handicapped, and also provides computation of payment to States, etc.

Title VII. Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund

This Title provides a revolving loan fund, with an initial sum of $10,000,000, from which States which have exhausted their own funds for vocational rehabilitation may borrow, so that this important work would be carried on, without interruption.

Operations of the present Federal State Vocational Rehabilitation system shows that, periodically, under the stress of continually increasing numbers of applications for services therefrom, States' Rehabilitation Agencies frequently go broke, and are unable to give the full, needed services to Handicapped. Today, such a condition exists in approximately 25 States, where, altho administrative costs are paid for officials and employees out of the Federal contribution, very little or no real services to Handicapped can be performed, for long intervals, because of lack of money.

Title VIII. United States Civil Service Commission

Mandating requirements of Federal Civil Service, dealing with Handicapped applicants, both veteran and civilian, necessitates establishing a Division within the Civil Service Commission for that express purpose. The expense would be nominal, the effects far-reaching and beneficial; and operations under this Title would implement the declaration of Congressional policy exemplified in H.R. 1236 (80th Cong., 2d Session,) which provides that no handicapped person, otherwise qualified, shall be denied examinations or appointment to positions for which they may be fitted.

Title IX. Promotion of Public Safety Programs

This provides for collaboration and cooperation with Federal and private agencies, to develop inspection services not now in general use, but, badly needed, both from the standpoint of conserving the health of employees of the Government and the public, using Federal buildings, parks, etc., but, it would actually save money for the Government by eliminating causes of accident and disease to Federal workers and others.

The Federal Government should immediately take steps to prevent accidents and disease by erecting or reconditioning buildings, institutions, and parks, and equipping them so as to provide such safeguards as may be necessary. The advice of authorities, such as sanitary and safety engineers, should be used for this purpose.

Title X. Reports on Handicapped from Federal Agencies

This provides for coordination of reports from Federal agencies. With but rare exceptions, diseases and accidents leading to physical handicaps are not static, but, dynamic. They get better, or worse, as the case may be, but, they should be immediately treated, if the individual is to have fair chance of full recovery.

It would expedite recovery if Federal agencies such as the Public Health Service, Bureau of Mines, Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, and other Federal agencies at interest would provide reports to the Agency as soon as such accidents or epidemics occur, so that no time would be lost in getting remedial activities under way. Such agencies already receive such reports from their field staffs, and there is no good reason why the field representatives of the Agency could not, after such reports, had been transmitted to them, make investigation to determine whether or not the Agency's services could and/or should be utilized advantageously.

Title XI. Federal Percentage on State Grants

This defines and fixes the Federal and States' financial relationship, under this program.

Title XII. Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund

The present lack of a uniform standard of Second Injury laws thruout the States causes both employers and employees many difficulties, and imposes a severe barrier to employment of Severely Handicapped.

This Title provides establishment of a FEDERAL SECOND INJURY TAX AND FUND, which, if enacted, would be a great benefit to both industry and the employees thereof.

Title XIII. To Provide for the Establishment of a Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Selective Placement of Handicapped Individuals

The next and most necessary step in development of the whole Rehabilitation program is, PLACEMENT OF HANDICAPPED!

This Title provides establishment of a Commission, the purpose of which would be, to investigate and determine the work capacities of the variously Handicapped, so as to

enable them to fit into the 25,339 jobs of different types in industry and Government and other employment, today.

Establishment of this Commission, to make such survey and determination of job potentials for Handicapped is imperative, because what is the use of spending hundreds of millions of dollars to treat, train, and counsel Handicapped, unless the end is employment?

The public is urged to roll upon Congress to speedily enact this Title.

Title XIV. To Provide Interpreters For the Deaf, and/or Other Physically Handicapped Persons Who May Be Called Litigants or Witnesses Before Federal Courts, Departments, Agencies, or Congressional Committees

To be totally Deaf is tragic enough, in itself, but, when such disability debars the individual from proper communication with others to assure protection of his rights, then, that is truly catastrophic. And, the same applies to other Severely Handicapped, who do not possess, themselves, or otherwise lack means of communication.

Enactment of this Title would further the ends of Justice, and the expense would be, overall, negligible.

Title XV. To Amend the Interstate Commerce Act

Today, the Blind are permitted to ride upon common carriers, when accompanied by a guide, for half fare for each blind, and his accompanist.

This Title, if enacted, would permit other Severely Handicapped similar privileges, provided such were approved by the common carriers at interest, and, as enactment would not cost the Government a penny.

Title XVI. Grants for Training of Homebound Handicapped Persons

Many Handicapped, especially those in rural, sparsely settled areas, are denied access to educational and rehabilitation facilities. In many cases, schools and/or clinics are located considerable distances from the homes of persons where, for example, there are Handicapped children or adults, and it is not practicable for them to attend such schools or clinics.

If this Title is enacted, a modest beginning would be made on development of a great and essential program, that of teaching the homebound Handicapped. In the case of shut-ins, it would be a Godsend, indeed, as development of this program within the next few years would, unquestionably, bring the ageless boon of all latest and most scientific means of learning,—television, sound recording, radio, telephony, etc., right to the bedside.

It is essential that a pilot program be established, first, so as to prove up on the most practicable and practical methods to be used in all States.

Title XVII. United States Department of Labor, National Committee For the Training and Development of Selective Placement Personnel

The need for trained counselors and placement specialists for Handicapped is clear. There are, in the whole Nation, only a handful, less than 50 all told, who are qualified in dealing with the over-all problem.

Hundreds of millions are being spent for grants for medicine, surgery, psychiatry, therapy, and the several branches of education, but, NONE FOR TRAINING COUNSELORS AND PLACEMENT SPECIALISTS SPECIFICALLY DEALING WITH HANDICAPPED.

Such a condition is wrong, and must be remedied at once, and establishment of this NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE PLACEMENT PERSONNEL is the most practical method by which to do it.

Title XVIII. Grants to States For Aid to the Totally Disabled, Declared by Federal-State Agencies to be Unfeasible For Rehabilitation

The U.S. Social Security Board, about 11 years ago, estimated that there were, then, conservatively, 3,000,000 totally and permanently disabled people in the United States and since that time, unquestionably, there has been a very material increase, and today's estimates would safely approximate from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 Severely Handicapped.

Many of these are termed "unemployable and unfeasible for rehabilitation" by public and private agencies. Many are bedfast, confined to wheelchairs, or on crutches, and a considerable number are destitute and wholly dependent upon uncertain charity or meagre public dole to provide even the barest necessities of life.

In view of continued improvement in medicine, surgery, and therapeutics, as well as discovery and application of new drugs and new types of treatment, it is believed—as has already been shown in thousands of cases,—that many such people, rated unfeasible today, or yesterday, may, within a week, a month, or a year, or even longer, because of some new discovery, become entirely feasible for rehabilitation.

On the other hand when only superficial examination or treatment is given, or, because of the extremely serious condition of the patient, the expense of such treatments as might be given are deemed "too expensive" to meet, under present budgets of rehabilitation and social agencies, as has been the case

in many instances where the applicant is termed "unfeasible", there is room for considerable margin of doubt and error, in such diagnosis and findings, and no medical examination should be accepted that is not thorough in every respect, and each examination should be given at least once yearly, as a means of proper determination of facts and progress of the patient, in any case.

The only practicable, just, and humane way to deal with the problems and needs of these unfortunate citizens is, to see that they are afforded proper diagnosis by qualified physicians and, if the findings show such persons to be totally unfeasible for rehabilitation, then, if they are destitute or wholly dependent upon others for livelihood, and these others, themselves, are unable to bear the expense of providing a living for such unfeasibles, these unfeasibles should be certified to the Agency, by State Rehabilitation agencies at interest as being wholly unemployable, and they should be provided, initially, with a Federal grant—the very modest sum of $60 per month.

Operations under this title would act as an effective double-check, and would reveal, over the long run, a more accurate picture of the so-called shut-ins, and provide for their needs,—however meagerly—by recognizing the Federal obligation to them by a small monthly grant, if they are disqualified for rehabilitation and cannot support themselves.

Rehabilitation agencies would have the responsibility for periodically giving medical examinations at least once each year, to such unfeasible cases, so that the real objective would be carried out,—REHABILITATION, and NOT PENSION or GRANT, unless the latter is absolutely necessary. But, as an alternative, there would be a means of meeting and routing the fear of proverty, illness, and the misery of being wholly dependent upon others who lack means, themselves,—in the minds of destitute and totally handicapped persons.

Moreover, this would afford a means to put the Nation on record that, hereafter, the FIRST consideration of its Handicapped shall be, TO GET THEM WELL, AND, BACK TO WORK, if possible, rather than leave them to charity in the guise of public assistance, or hold the false hopes of pension in front of the noses of such Handicapped people.

This Title also provides for States' participating and administration, and we strongly urge upon Congress the great need and desirability of immediately approving this Title.

Title XIX. General Provisions

This Title provides for appropriations which may be necessary to operate the Agency; shows what type of person would not be eligible for benefits administered by the Agency, defines "States", defines "physically handicapped persons", and "a person totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation"; provides a penalty for Federal or State officials or employees who use moneys appropriated under this Act to lobby for or against future legislation in this field, etc.

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In 1944 the U.S. Retraining and Reemployment Administration estimated that there were then 28,000,000 persons in some degree handicapped, and since that time, official reports from public and private agencies, including both veterans and civilians, estimate an additional 10,000,000 or more have been added.

Experts, testifying before the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in 1944-45-46 estimated that there were then a total of approximately 38,000,000—Blind, Partially Sighted; Deaf, Hard of Hearing; Amputees; Arthritics; Cardio-Vascular victims; Cerebral Palsied; Epileptics; Diabetics; victims of Muscular Dystrophy; Multiple Sclerosis; Poliomyelitis; Cancer; Rheumatism; Tuberculosis, and other crippling diseases and results of injuries, as well as Congenital Defects and Deformities.

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with the millions of its constituents who are handicapped—as well as their families and communities.

Coordination of the activities of the 35 Federal agencies which each now have a part of the program would, in itself, save millions of dollars of tax money, and provide a business-like administration of the varied affairs of the Handicapped, which will be far more efficient and economical in function than the present extravagance of 35 widely scattered and unrelated Federal agencies.

On the evidence and results, we assert that the present Federal-State Rehabilitation program is totally inadequate. The feeble and ineffective U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, has hardly made a dent in the 350,000 who are Handicapped, yearly, gain—not counting the more or less static number of approximately 40,000,000 Handicapped, of whom at least 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are from 60% to 100% disabled—the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, by straining its facilities and abilities to the utmost, has with its present tie-up with States' Rehabilitation Agencies, ACCORDING TO ITS MOST RECENT REPORT, ONLY REHABILITATED SOME 60,000 PERSONS IN 1954!

Under strain of War preparation and Industrial needs, unless this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED is established, the program will continue to limp along, making only snail's progress for many years to come. We should gear up, now, for production of better men and women, physically, and otherwise, and stop this appalling waste of human talent, and its concomitant of misery, want, and suffering.

OUTLINE OF FEDERAL AGENCY BILL, BY SECTIONS

Title I. Purposes

This outlines the scope of the Act, by citing 20 objectives.

Title II. Organization

Outlines and defines the functions of the Agency and the Administrator thereof. The present duplication of work, and consequent waste of money would, largely, disappear, under more business-like administration of the over-all program.

This Title transfers the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to the Agency, sets up the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, composed of representatives of employers, labor, farmers and stockraisers, the Handicapped, themselves, and those qualified in public affairs from the arts and sciences. Such an independent Council is clearly essential to proper development and review of the entire program.

Establishes the Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, to consist of representatives from each of the Federal Departments and Agencies at interest, to coordinate all activities on a voluntary basis—which is NOT done NOW—so as to render more efficient and economical service to the Handicapped.

Provides for maximum extension of medical services, vocational guidance and counseling, education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities.

Provides a base for the present "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" the main purpose of which Committee is, to promote "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", and to give vigorous leadership to the national movement spark-plugging employment of Handicapped as a continuing, all-year 'round program.

Title III. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Congress should provide the means whereby Severely Handicapped persons, many of whom are commonly termed "shut ins", home, or bed-bound, etc., may learn and earn, under conditions of employment where their handicap is not a factor, or, at least, is properly evaluated and provided against.

Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a great range of benefits for Handicapped people, such as Sheltered Workshops, which are not a new concept, but, have already proven their value in many respects. Yet, they are too few in number; have inadequate facilities, personnel and funds, and in many instances, lack proper business management. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a practical solution for the present lack of training schools, as well as means of affording incomes for otherwise capable, willing, and ambitious Handicapped people, who never had opportunity to earn a living, especially when pitted against non-handicapped in our competitive economy.

Title IV. Office of Services to the Blind

This continues and expands present assistance and rehabilitation to the blind. It provides additional means of training, over the present setup, of which the blind may avail themselves, if desired.

This Title amends the Randolph-Sheppard Act, to permit a wider variety of Handicapped people to avail themselves of privileges now afforded only to the Blind, to establish vending stands in Federal buildings.

This Title also establishes an "Office of Services to the Blind", with a Director, to group, and coordinate the present far-flung activities for blind, now in the Federal Government, under one head.

Title V. Rehabilitation Centers

This provides the policy, method of operation, theirsom of costs, etc., for establishing and maintaining so-called Rehabilitation Centers in various parts of the U.S.A.

Title VI. Special Programs For Severely Handicapped

This outlines the varied procedures, plans, and methods of operation of the program on behalf of the Severely Handicapped, and also provides computation of payment to States, etc.

Title VII. Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund

This Title provides a revolving loan fund, with an initial sum of $10,000,000, from which States which have exhausted their own funds for vocational rehabilitation may borrow, so that this important work would be carried on, without interruption.

Operations of the present Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation system shows that, periodically, under the stress of continually increasing numbers of applications for services therefrom, States' Rehabilitation Agencies frequently go broke, and are unable to give the full, needed services to Handicapped. Today, such a condition exists in approximately 25 States, where, altho administrative costs are paid for officials and employees out of the Federal contribution, very little or no real services to Handicapped can be performed, for long intervals, because of lack of money.

Title VIII. United States Civil Service Commission

Meeting requirements of Federal Civil Service, dealing with Handicapped applicants, both veterans and civilian, necessitates establishing a Division within the Civil Service Commission for that express purpose. The expense would be nominal; the effects far-reaching and beneficial; and operations under this Title would implement the declaration of Congressional policy exemplified in H.R. 4236 (80th Cong., 2d Session) which provides that no handicapped person, otherwise qualified, shall be denied examination or appointment to positions for which they may be fitted.

Title IX. Promotion of Public Safety Programs

This provides for collaboration and cooperation with Federal and private agencies, to develop inspection services not now in general use, but badly needed both from the standpoint of conserving the health of employees of the Government and the public, among Federal buildings, parks, etc., but, it would actually save money for the Government by eliminating causes of accident and disease to Federal workers and others.

The Federal Government should immediately take steps to prevent accidents and disease by erecting or reconditioning buildings, institutions, and parks, and equipping them so as to provide such safeguards as may be necessary. The advice of authorities, such as sanitary and safety engineers, should be used for this purpose.

Title X. Reports on Handicapped from Federal Agencies

This provides for coordination of reports from Federal agencies. With but rare exceptions, diseases and accidents leading to physical handicaps are not static, but, dynamic. They get better, or worse, as the case may be, but, they should be immediately treated, if the individual is to have fair chance of full recovery.

It would expedite recovery if Federal agencies such as the Public Health Service, Bureau of Mines, Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, and other Federal agencies at interest would provide reports to the Agency as soon as such accidents or epidemics occur, so that no time would be lost in getting remedial activities under way. Such agencies already receive such reports from their field staffs, and there is no good reason why the field representatives of the Agency could not, after such reports, had been transmitted to them, make investigation to determine whether or not the Agency's services could and/or should be utilized advantageously.

Title XI. Federal Percentage on State Grants

This defines and fixes the Federal and States' financial relationship, under this program.

Title XII. Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund

The present lack of a uniform standard of Second Injury laws thruout the States causes both employers and employees many difficulties, and imposes a severe barrier to employment of Severely Handicapped.

This Title provides establishment of a FEDERAL SECOND INJURY TAX AND FUND, which, if enacted, would be a great benefit to both industry and the employees thereof.

Title XIII. To Provide for the Establishment of a Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Selective Placement of Handicapped Individuals

The next and most necessary step in development of the whole Rehabilitation program is, PLACEMENT OF HANDICAPPED!

This Title provides establishment of a Commission, the purpose of which would be, to investigate and determine the work capacities of the variously Handicapped, so as to

enable them to fit into the 25,339 jobs of different types in industry and Business and other employment, today.

Establishment of this Commission, to make such survey and determination of job potentials for Handicapped is imperative, because, what is the use of spending hundreds of millions of dollars to treat, train, and counsel Handicapped, unless the end is employment?

The public is urged to call upon Congress to speedily enact this Title.

Title XIV. To Provide Interpreters For the Deaf, and/or Other Physically Handicapped Persons Who May Be Called Litigants or Witnesses Before Federal Courts, Departments, Agencies, or Congressional Committees

To be totally deaf is tragic enough, in itself, but, when such disability debars the individual from proper communication with others to insure protection of his rights, then, that is truly catastrophic. And, the same applies to other Severely Handicapped, who do not possess, themselves, as otherwise such means of communication.

Enactment of this Title would further the ends of Justice, and the expense would be, overall, negligible.

Title XV. To Amend the Interstate Commerce Act

Today, the Blind are permitted to ride upon common carriers, when accompanied by a guide, for half fare for such blind, and his accompanier.

This Title, if enacted, would permit other Severely Handicapped similar privileges, provided such were approved by the common carriers at interest, and, its enactment would not cost the Government a penny.

Title XVI. Grants for Training of Homebound Handicapped Persons

Many Handicapped, especially those in rural, sparsely settled areas, are denied access to educational and rehabilitation facilities. In many cases, schools and/or clinics are located considerable distances from the homes of persons where, for example, there are Handicapped children or adults, and it is not practicable for them to attend such schools or clinics.

If this Title is enacted, a modest beginning would be made on development of a great and essential program, that of teaching the homebound Handicapped. In the case of shut-ins, it would be a Godsend, indeed, as development of this program within the next few years would, unquestionably, bring the priceless boon of all latest and most scientific means of learning, — tele-vision, sound recording, radio, telephony, etc., right to the bedside.

It is essential that a pilot program be established, first, so as to prove up on the most practicable and practical methods to be used in all States.

Title XVII. United States Department of Labor, National Committee For the Training and Development of Selective Placement Personnel

The need for trained counselors and placement specialists for Handicapped is clear. There are, in the whole Nation, only a handful, less than 50 all told, who are qualified in dealing with the over-all problem.

Hundreds of millions are being spent for grants for medicine, surgery, psychiatry, therapy, and the several branches of education, but, NONE FOR TRAINING COUNSELORS AND PLACEMENT SPECIALISTS SPECIFICALLY DEALING WITH HANDICAPPED.

Such a condition is wrong, and must be remedied at once, and establishment of this NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE PLACEMENT PERSONNEL is the most pratical method by which to do it.

Title XVIII. Grants to States For Aid to the Totally Disabled, Declared by Federal/State Agencies to be Unfeasible For Rehabilitation

The U.S. Social Security Board, about 11 years ago, estimated that there were, then, conservatively, 3,600,000 totally and permently disabled people in the United States and since that time, unquestionably, there has been a very material increase, and today's estimates would safely approximate from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 Severely Handicapped.

Many of these are termed "unemployable, and unfeasible for rehabilitation" by public and private agencies. Many are bedfast, confined to wheelchairs, or on crutches, and a considerable number are destitute and wholly dependent upon uncertain charity or meagre public dole to provide even the barest necessities of life.

In view of continued improvement in medicine, surgery, and therapeutics, as well as discovery and application of new drugs and new types of treatment, it is believed—as has already been shown in thousands of cases,— that many such people, rated unfeasible today, or yesterday, may, within a week, a month, or a year, or even longer, because of some new discovery, become entirely feasible for rehabilitation.

On the other hand when only superficial examination or treatment is given, or, because of the extremely serious condition of the patient, the expense of such treatments as might be given are deemed "too expensive" to meet, under present budgets of rehabilitation and social agencies, as has been the case

in many instances where the applicant is termed "unfeasible", there is room for considerable margin of doubt and error. In such diagnosis and findings, and an medical examination should be accepted that is not through in every respect, and such examination should be given at least once yearly, as a means of proper determination of facts and progress of the patient, in any case.

The only practicable, just, and humane way to deal with the problems and needs of these unfortunate citizens is, to see that they are afforded proper diagnosis by qualified physicians and, if the findings show such persons to be totally unfeasible for rehabilitation, then, if they are destitute or wholly dependent upon others for livelihood, and these others, themselves, are unable to bear the expense of providing a living for such unfeasibles, these unfeasibles should be certified to the Agency, by State Rehabilitation agencies at interest as being wholly unemployable, and they should be provided, initially, with a Federal grant—the very modest sum of $60 per month.

Operations under this title would act as an effective double-check, and would reveal, over the long run, a more accurate picture of the so-called shut-ins, and provide for their needs, however meagerly by recognizing the Federal obligation to them by a small monthly grant, if they are disqualified for rehabilitation and cannot support themselves.

Rehabilitation agencies would have the responsibility for periodically giving medical examinations, at least once each year, to such unfeasible cases, so that the real objective would be carried out,—REHABILITATION, and NOT PENSION or GRANT, unless the latter is absolutely necessary. But, as an alternative, there would be a means of meeting and routing the fear of poverty, illness, and the misery of being wholly dependent upon others who lack means, themselves,—in the minds of destitute and totally handicapped persons.

Moreover, this would afford a means to put the Nation on record that, hereafter, the FIRST consideration of its Handicapped shall be, TO GET THEM WELL, AND, BACK TO WORK, if possible, rather than leave them to charity in the guise of public assistance, or hold the false hopes of pension in front of the noses of such Handicapped people.

This Title also provides for States' participating and administration, and we strongly urge upon Congress the great need and desirability of immediately approving this Title.

Title XIX. General Provisions

This Title provides for appropriations which may be necessary to operate the Agency, shows what type of person would not be eligible for benefits administered by the Agency; defines "States"; defines "physically handicapped persons", and "a person totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation"; provides a penalty for Federal or State officials or employees who use moneys appropriated under this Act to lobby for or against future legislation in this field, etc.

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EXECUTIVE PRESIDENT

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5487

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 4, 1955

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

A BILL

To establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as "An Act to increase defense manpower; provide for the general welfare, and by establishing the Federal Ageney for Handicapped help preserve our Nation".

TITLE I—PURPOSES

SEC. 101. The purposes of this Act, in furtherance of the general welfare, and to aid the national defense of the United States, are—

(a) to provide for maximum extension of medical

services, vocational guidance and counseling, education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities;

(b) to provide for effective coordination of functions relating to rehabilitation and employment of the handicapped;

(c) to establish an independent Federal agency for the handicapped, and to establish in said agency an advisory council on affairs of the handicapped;

(d) to establish an office of services for the blind in said agency for the handicapped;

(e) to provide for cooperative enterprises for the handicapped;

(f) to provide for the establishment of rehabilitation centers for the handicapped;

(g) to provide special programs for severely handicapped persons, including establishment of workshops;

(h) to establish a Federal services to the handicapped revolving loan fund, from wbich fund States may borrow money at such times as their own funds for vocational rehabilitation or employment of the handicapped, or for both, are exhausted, and to appropriate an initial sum of $10,000,000 for such revolving loan fund;

(i) to establish a division for the handicapped in the United States Civil Service Commission;

(j) to promote public safety programs designed to eliminate and prevent conditions which tend to promote injuries and disease in public buildings, institutions, parks, and other public places;

(k) to provide for reports from all Federal agencies which now receive, or may in the future receive, as a part of their functions, reports relating to handicapped persons;

(l) to provide variable grants to States for vocational rehabilitation;

(m) to provide grants to handicapped persons who require special home training, and so forth;

(n) to establish a Federal second injury tax and fund;

(o) to establish a commission to survey and determine proper selective placement of handicapped individuals;

(p) to provide interpreters for the deaf, and for other physically handicapped persons, who may be called as litigants or witnesses before Federal courts, departments or agencies, or congressional committees;

(q) to amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce

Act, so that common carriers may carry severely handicapped who require attendants on trains, under the same rules and regulations now applying to the blind;

(r) to provide for grants to the homebound handicapped; and

(s) to establish, in the United States Department of Labor, training courses, in cooperation with the States, especially to develop specialists in counseling and placement of the handicapped; and to develop procedures, manuals, handbooks, special disability guides, physical demand studies on twenty-five thousand three hundred and thirty-nine jobs, methods of getting proper medical appraisal of work capacities, and methods of placing the severely handicapped, in cooperation with physicians, rehabilitation and social workers, and other experts in such matters.

TITLE II—ORGANIZATION

SEC. 201. (a) There is hereby created the Federal Agency for Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Agency") which shall be an independent Agency under the direction and control of an Administrator of Services for the Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator"), who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive compensation at the rate of $20,000 per annum.

(b) The Administrator is authorized to establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out his functions under the provisions of this Act. He may, subject to the civil-service and classification laws, appoint such employees as he deems necessary to perform his functions and duties under the provisions of this Act. He may also employ such specialists and consultants as may be required, without reference to civil-service laws. Whenever practicable, persons appointed under this subsection shall be drawn from otherwise qualified but physically handicapped applicants.

(c) The Administrator, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, is authorized to borrow officials and employees, who are specialists in the varied fields of the handicapped program, from other departments and agencies of the Federal or State Governments: *Provided*, That the Administrator shall compensate such departments or agencies for the use of such officials and employees.

SEC. 202. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, are hereby transferred to the Administrator.

(b) The functions of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation, established under the provisions of

the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, are transferred to the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, established under the provisions of section 203 of this Act, and the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation is abolished.

(c) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, all personnel (except the members of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation) property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available, or to be made available), as are determined by Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to functions transferred by the provisions of this section.

SEC. 203. (a) There is hereby created in the Agency an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, to consist of eighteen members, who are qualified in handicapped affairs, who shall be appointed by the Administrator, without regard to civil-service laws, as follows: Three to represent employers; three to represent bona fide national labor organizations; three, who are themselves physically handicapped, to represent bona fide organizations of handicapped; three to represent bona fide organizations of farmers and stock-raisers; three to be chosen from citizens experienced in public affairs, and three from the arts and sciences.

(b) The Administrator shall be ex officio Chairman of the Advisory Council, which shall meet at least three times yearly on call of the Chairman. Members shall be appointed, one from each representative group of three to serve a one-year term; one from each such group to serve a two-year term, and one from each such group to serve a three-year term. They shall be paid a per diem of $50 per day, and traveling and other necessary expenses, for each day of actual service and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(c) The Council is authorized to appoint such special advisory or technical subcommittees as may be necessary or useful in carrying out the functions of the Council under this Act, and the Administrator may appoint such additional individuals and advisory and technical subcommittees as may be necessary or useful in carrying out his functions under this Act.

SEC. 204. (a) There is hereby established a Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped, which shall be composed of qualified representatives to be chosen by the heads of the Federal departments or agencies which have a substantial or significant participation in activities dealing with problems of the handicapped, such as Veterans' Administration, United States Civil Service Commission, United States Bureau of Employment Security, Public Health Service, and so forth.

(b) The Administrator shall serve as Chairman of the Interagency Committee, and shall use the authority granted him under the provisions of this Act to effectuate programs and policies developed by the Committee.

(c) The Committee shall develop and encourage the effectuation of more economical and efficient methods of administration of activities relating to the handicapped, encourage the coordination of the functions of the various Federal agencies serving the handicapped, and develop advanced programs for the blind, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, silicosis, or any large or distinct group of handicapped. In carrying out such duties the Committee is authorized—

(1) to collect, tabulate, and publish statistics relating to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(2) to ascertain and publicize the fields of employment available to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(3) to acquaint employers in private industry with the special capabilities of the handicapped, and to encourage the employment of the handicapped where

feasible and practicable, on an equal footing with the nonhandicapped; and

(4) to cooperate with public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals in the medical and vocational rehabilitation and placement in suitable employment of the handicapped.

(d) In performing the activities authorized in this section the Committee shall, wherever possible, and with the consent of the heads thereof, utilize the services and facilities of the Agency, the Bureau of Apprenticeship, Civil Service Commission, Social Security Administration, United States Public Health Service, Office of Education, Children's Bureau, Bureau of the Census, and other appropriate Federal agencies.

(e) The Administrator is authorized to detail to the Committee, upon its request, any officer or employee of the Agency, and, in his discretion, to reimburse, from funds available for the administration of this Act, the appropriation from which the salary or allowances of such officer or employee is paid.

SEC. 205. (a) The functions of the Division for Physically Handicapped in the Secretary's Office of the Department of Labor, are hereby transferred to the Agency and shall hereafter be performed by the Administrator.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Administrator to provide

such facilities, staff, and service to the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped as shall be necessary for proper performance of the Committee's functions in connection with the annual observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, and with the Committee's other continuing programs. Such Committee may reimburse, out of funds appropriated to it, the Administrator for any facilities or assistance, or both, provided under the authority of this section.

(c) The joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week", approved July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), as amended, is amended by striking out "$225,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$250,000".

TITLE III—COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES FOR HANDICAPPED

SEC. 301. The sum of $10,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year 1956–1957, and $5,000,000 annually, for each of the five fiscal years thereafter for establishing and maintaining work projects cooperative enterprises for physically or mentally handicapped persons.

SEC. 302. Out of the sums authorized to be appropriated in section 301, the Administrator is authorized and empowered to make loans, on the recommendation of State agencies engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped, to individuals, corporations, States, Territories, or subdivisions or agencies thereof, and to cooperative, nonprofit, or limited dividend associations organized under the laws of any State or Territory, for the purpose of financing work projects cooperative enterprises for those handicapped persons regarded as unfeasible for rehabilitation, who require special conditions of employment and training. No single loan shall exceed $50,000, and not less than 25 per centum of the loans made in any fiscal year shall be for projects established or to be established in rural areas as defined by the Administrator.

SEC. 303. Such loans shall be made on such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall determine: *Provided*, That all loans shall be self-liquidating within a period of twenty years, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 2 per centum per annum: *Provided further*, That no loans for the purchase, construction, enlargement, rental, or operation of any plan, or property, shall be made in any State except upon the recommendation of the State agency engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped of that State: *And*

provided further, That no loans shall be made except upon condition that the recipient thereof provide safeguards to assure the observance, in the operation of the program, of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards, regarding health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial and commercial establishments, and the observance of such requirements, not in conflict with such regulations, laws, or standards, as the Administrator may, by regulation, prescribe, to maintain adequate standards governing health, wages, hours, and working conditions.

TITLE IV—OFFICE OF SERVICES FOR THE BLIND

SEC. 401. Benefits now received by the blind shall not prejudice nor debar the blind from seeking or receiving additional benefits as may be made available under this Act.

SEC. 402. (a) The functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of title X of the Social Security Act as amended, are transferred to the Administrator.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, the personnel, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which are determined by the

Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to such functions.

SEC. 403. (a) The functions of the Library of Congress and the Librarian thereof, under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1487), as amended, are transferred to the Administrator.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, the personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available), of the Library of Congress which are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to such functions.

SEC. 404. The first sentence of the first section of the Act of June 20, 1939 (52 Stat. 1196), is amended to read as follows: "There is hereby created a committee to be known as the Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products (hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee') to be composed of a private citizen conversant with the problems incident to the employment of the blind, and a representative of each of the following Federal agencies: The Department of Defense, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Labor.".

SEC. 405. For the purpose of coordinating services to blind persons, the functions transferred by this title shall be placed in an Office of Services for the Blind, which shall be headed by a Director, appointed by the Administrator.

SEC. 406. The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons, to enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936, as amended (20 U. S. C., secs. 107–107F), is hereby amended as follows:

(1) Renumber section 6 to be section 7 and section 7 to be section 8, and insert a new section 6 as follows:

"SEC. 6. In addition to blind persons hitherto designated as potential operators of stands in Federal buildings, hereafter, citizens handicapped to the extent of not less than 75 per centum disability, by cerebral palsy, cardiac conditions, arthritis, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, rheumatism, amputations, paraplegia, hemiplegia, quadruplegia, or results of other diseases, injuries, or congenital defects or deformities, if such person is otherwise qualified, or may be trained in the same manner as have, heretofore, the blind who have qualified for such positions, he shall be given equal opportunities with the blind to avail themselves of privileges of operating stands in Federal buildings."

(2) Amend the title to read as follows: "An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons and other severely handicapped persons; to enlarge their economic opportunities; and for other purposes.".

TITLE V—REHABILITATION CENTERS

SEC. 501. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Administrator, in addition to State plans under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, State plans for rehabilitation centers under this title.

SEC. 502. To be approvable under this title, the State plan, in addition to fulfilling the conditions specified in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, shall—

(a) provide such rules, regulations, and standards as the Administrator may find reasonable and necessary to assure, in the establishment, maintenance, and operation of rehabilitation centers established pursuant to this title—

(1) the observance of minimum standards for their adequate establishment and economical and efficient maintenance and operation, and the provision of services therein at reasonable rates and in accordance with professional standards;

(2) the observance, by such centers, of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards governing health, safety, wages and hours, and working conditions;

(3) the maintenance of accepted business standards, including adequate financial safeguards (including insurance), as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for such centers; and

(4) that such centers will remain available for the provision of services to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(b) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State under this title shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the cost of establishing any rehabilitation centers unless—

(1) the State agency theretofore submitted such information as the Administrator may find necessary to justify the need therefor;

(2) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such center in that locality and that the plans and specifications for its establishment and operation, including financial arrangements for its establishment, and its maintenance and operation when completed, are practicable and calculated to achieve the purposes of this Act; and

(3) in the case of any rehabilitation center within the purview of section 503 of this Act, application therefor has been approved under such section.

SEC. 503. In the case of any rehabilitation center which constitutes a "hospital", as defined in clause (e) of section 631 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C. 291 1 (e)), an application therefor shall also be made under section 625 of such Act for Federal assistance in the cost of the construction and equipment thereof. The determination of the Surgeon General and the State agency (designated pursuant to subsection 623 of such Act), whether to approve such application, shall be made without regard to the project's priority or inclusion in a State construction program under such Act, and without regard to the availability of funds from the State's allotment under section 624 of such Act. Federal payments with respect to construction and equipment of such project shall—

(a) be made from appropriations pursuant to this Act and not from appropriations pursuant to section 624 of the Public Health Service Act;

(b) be made in the manner and subject to the same conditions as provided for payments under this Act and not under section 625 of the Public Health Service Act;

Provided, That payments therefor under this Act shall be at the rate provided under part C of title VI of the Public Health Service Act as in effect at the time such payments are made; and

(c) not reduce the unobligated portion of the State's allotment under section 624 of the Public Health Service Act.

SEC. 504. The Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the conditions specified in the foregoing section, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds under such plan that would (1) substantially increase the costs of carrying out the purposes of this title in the State, or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of the State plan in carrying out the purposes of this title.

SEC. 505. (a) From sums made available pursuant to section 501, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan under this title (as well as an approved plan under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended), for each quarter or shorter period prescribed by the Secretary, the sum of amounts he determines to be—

(1) one-half the necessary cost to such State, under such plan, of the establishment of public or nonprofit

centers in accordance with the provisions of this title; and

(2) one-half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan, including necessary administrative costs in connection with the establishment of rehabilitation centers and justifying the need therefor.

(b) The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to subsection (a) shall be as follows:

(1) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this Act, such estimate to be based on (A) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the purposes of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State; (B) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate for such period, of the administrative expenses to be incurred in carrying out the State plan; (C) records and progress reports pertaining to each center being established pursuant to this title; and (D) such other investigation as the Administrator may find necessary.

(2) The Administrator shall then certify to the

Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator for any period, reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by which he finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to the State for such prior period, except that such increases or reductions shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior period greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior period.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon receiving such certification, pay, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, the amounts so certified. The money so received by the State shall be paid out in accordance with the provisions of the State plan.

SEC. 506. (a) Whenever the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, finds that in the administration of the plan under this title there is—

(1) a failure to comply substantially with any provision of the plan approved by the Administrator under section 504; or

(2) a failure to afford reasonable cooperation with other Federal or State agencies providing vocational rehabilitation or related services, the Administrator shall notify such State agency that future payments will not be made with respect to the plan approved pursuant to this title until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure or that further payments will not be made with respect to any center or centers designated by the Secretary as being affected by the default, as he may determine to be appropriate under the circumstances. Until the Administrator is so satisfied, he shall make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such State plan or with respect to any center thereunder.

(b) If any rehabilitation center for which funds have been paid under this title shall, at any time within twenty years after the establishment thereof, (A) be sold or transferred to, or come into the hands of any person, agency, or organization, (1) which is not a public or private nonprofit agency, or (2) which is not approved as a transferee by the State agency, or its successors, or (B) ceases to be a public or other nonprofit rehabilitation center as defined in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act as amended, the United States shall be entitled to recover from either the transferee or the transferor, or, in the case of a center which has ceased to be

a nonprofit rehabilitation center, from the owner thereof, one-half of the then value of such center as determined by agreement of the parties, or by action brought in the District Court of the United States in the district in which such center is situated: *Provided*, That the recovery thereunder shall not exceed the total amount paid to the State under this title with respect to such center.

SEC. 507. Until such time as a plan is submitted by the Board of Vocational Rehabilitation (or other agency designated by law) of the District of Columbia, and approved by the Administrator under this title, the Administrator, out of funds made available for this purpose, is authorized to carry out the purposes of this title in the District of Columbia. In carrying out his functions under this section, the Administrator is authorized to utilize and enlarge appropriate units of the Federal Departments and agencies and to enter into agreements and cooperating working arrangements with public agencies and private persons, and institutions within the United States, its Territories and possessions, for services and use of facilities of such persons, agencies, and institutions, and to compensate them and such units for such services and use.

SEC. 508. As used in this title—

(a) The term "rehabilitation center" is a facility ope-

ated for the primary purpose of assisting in the rehabilitation of physically and mentally handicapped persons—

(1) which provides one or more of the following types of services:

(A) testing, fitting, or training in the use of prosthetic or orthopedic appliances and devices;

(B) prevocational or conditioning therapy;

(C) physical, corrective, or occupational therapy;

(D) adjustment training; or

(E) evaluation or control of special disabilities; or

(2) in which a coordinated approach is made to the physical, mental, and vocational evaluation of physically and mentally handicapped persons, and an integrated program of physical restoration and prevocational or vocational training is provided under competent professional supervision and direction.

(b) The term "establishment" means construction of new buildings, acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings and initial equipment of such buildings; and the cost of establishment includes fees of architects and other technical consultants, but excludes (1) the cost of off-site improvements and (2) except in the case of

publicly owned and operated rehabilitation, the cost of acquisition of land.

TITLE VI—SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE SEVERELY HANDICAPPED

SEC. 601. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for making payments under the provisions of this title, to States which, in addition to submitting and having approved plans for vocational rehabilitation in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, have submitted and had approved by the Administrator plans for services to severely handicapped personnel.

SEC. 602. To be approvable under this title, a State plan for services to severely handicapped persons shall—

(1) fulfill the conditions specified germane, under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended;

(2) provide the following programs:

(A) services to sheltered workshops employing severely handicapped persons;

(B) assistance to homebound severely handicapped persons in establishing themselves and continuing in remunerative employment;

(C) establishment and supervision of individual business enterprise programs for severely handicapped persons;

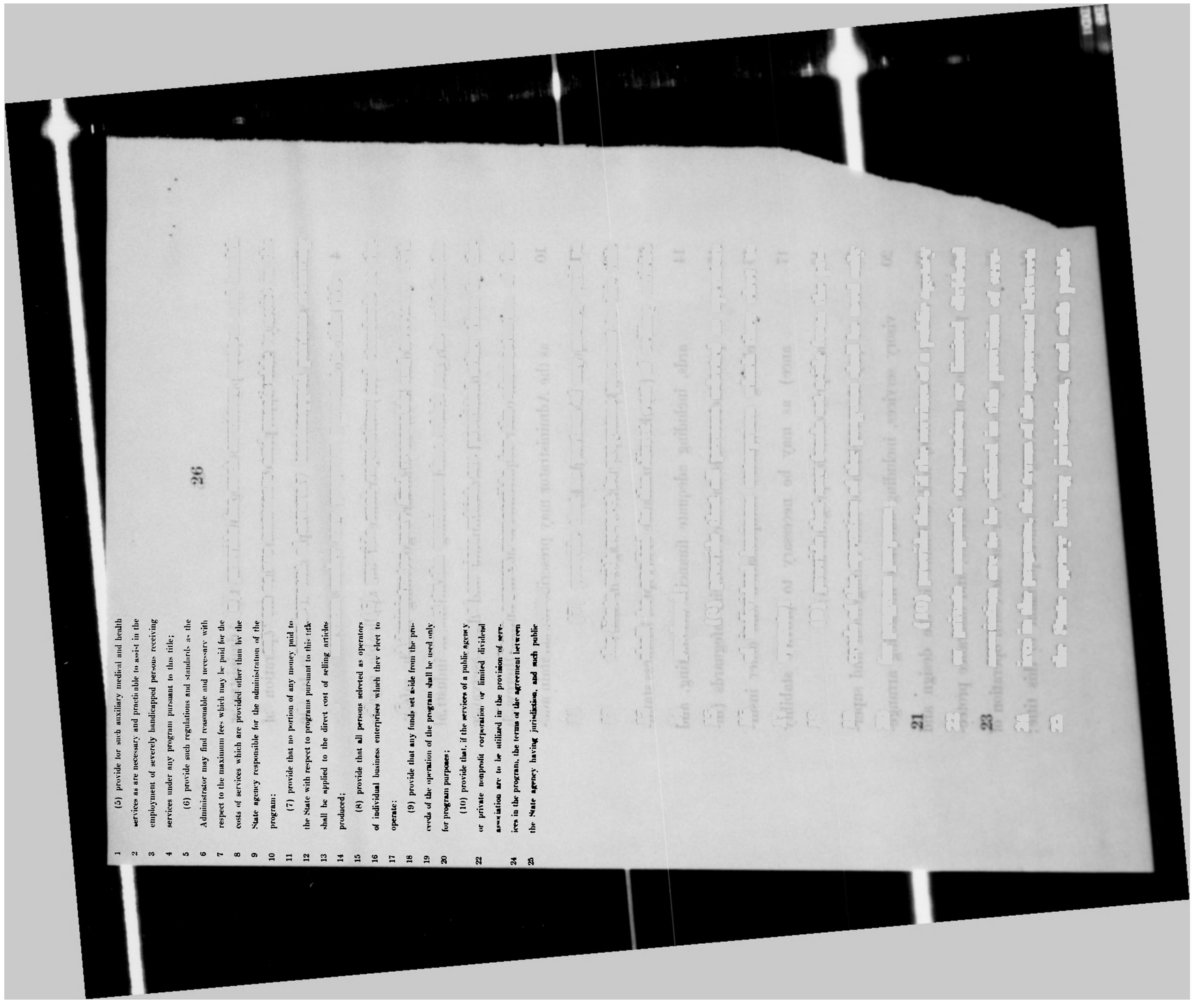
(3) provide such regulations as the Administrator may find appropriate to assure in the operation of services in sheltered work-hops and assistance to the home-bound—

(A) the observance of all applicable regulations, laws, or standards governing health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial or commercial establishments and the observance of such other requirements not in conflict therewith as the Administrator may prescribe to maintain adequate labor standards;

(B) the payment of wages in cash;

(C) the maintenance of accepted business standards, including adequate financial accounting, and personnel records and such financial safeguards (including workmen's compensation and other insurance) as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for program assets;

(4) the provision of such management and supervisory services, including adequate marketing arrangements, instruction, and assistance in the design and production of marketable articles, and insurance protection as may be necessary for the successful operation of enterprises receiving assistance pursuant to this title;



agency or private corporation such provisions as the Administrator may determine to be necessary to insure the retention by the State agency of the responsibility for the management, control, and operation of all phases of the program, and beneficial operation of all program assets;

(11) provide that no funds paid to the State pursuant to this title shall be applied to the cost of any sheltered workshop unless—

(A) the State agency has theretofore submitted such information as the Administrator may find necessary to justify the need for such workshop;

(B) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such workshops and that the plans and specifications for the establishment and operation of such workshops are practicable; and

(C) the Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the applicalde conditions specified in this section, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds thereunder as would (1) substantially increase the costs of the program in the State or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of such plan in carrying out the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 603. From the sums made available pursuant to this title, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, with respect to each State which has an approved plan for vocational rehabilitation and an approved plan in conformity with this title, for each quarter of a fiscal year or other period prescribed by the Administrator the sum of amounts the Administrator determines to be comprised as follows:

(a) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to sheltered workshops, for auxiliary services in such workshops, for the acquisition of equipment and supplies necessary for the provision of such auxiliary services, and for management and supervisory services in such workshops.

(b) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to home-bound severely handicapped persons for—

(1) instruction of, and assistance to, the home-bound in the design and production of marketable products; and

(2) acquisition of production equipment stocks and supplies necessary to enable a severely handicapped person to enter upon the production or processing of products in his home, and arrangements for the purchase and regular delivery of stocks and supplies to such person, where the individual is found to require financial

assistance with respect thereto, after full consideration of the eligibility of such individual for any similar benefit by way of pension, compensation, insurance, or other consequential sources.

(c) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to the establishment and supervision of business enterprise programs for severely handicapped persons in such period for (1) establishing and equipping such business enterprises; (2) stock and supplies necessary for undertaking the particular type of business enterprise determined to be suitable for such persons; and (3) the management and supervision of such business enterprise program for a period of five years from the effective date of this Act, and the Administrator shall prescribe, by appropriate regulation, procedures to govern operation of such business enterprises, after the first five-year period is complete.

(d) One-half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of each program, including necessary administrative costs in connection with providing the foregoing services to severely handicapped individuals.

SEC. 604. The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to section 603 shall be as follows:

(a) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this title with respect to each program, such estimate to be based on (1) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the provisions of services under each program part for the purposes of clauses (a) through (c) respectively of section 603, during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State and the political subdivisions thereof for such expenditures in such period; (2) a report filed by the State agency, containing its estimate for such period of the administrative expenses to be incurred in carrying out such a program; (3) progress reports and records pertaining to clause (a) of section 603 with respect to each workshop; and (4) such other information as the Administrator may find necessary.

(b) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator for any period, reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by which he finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to the State for such prior period, except that such increases or reductions shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the

amount certified for any prior period greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior period.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon receiving such certification, pay, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, the amounts so certified. The money so received by the State shall be paid out in accordance with the provisions of the State plan.

SEC. 605. Whenever the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, finds that in the administration of a State plan there is—

(a) a failure to comply substantially with any provision of such plan approved by the Administrator under this title; or

(b) a failure to afford reasonable cooperation with other Federal and State agencies providing similar services, the Administrator shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made with respect to such plan, until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such faihure. Until he is so satisfied, the Administrator will make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such plan under this title.

SEC. 606. Until such time as a plan is submitted here-

under by the agency responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act in the District of Columbia or by whatever agency may be charged with responsibility for this program, and such plan is approved by the Administrator under section 602, the Administrator, out of funds made available for the purpose, is authorized to establish and provide the services provided for in this title to and for severely handicapped persons actually residing in the District of Columbia. In carrying out his functions under this section, the Administrator is authorized to enter into agreements and cooperative working arrangements with public agencies and private persons, agencies, and institutions within the United States, its Territories and possessions, for services and use of facilities of such persons, agencies, and institutions, and to compensate them and such units for such services and use.

SEC. 607. If any State cannot fully comply with the conditions of this title on the date of enactment of this title, such State may secure the benefits of this title until sixty days after the legislature of such State first meets in due course, after such date of enactment, or until the earliest effective date after sixty days, which could be given in such State to legislation passed within sixty days, to secure the benefits of such title, whichever is the later, if it complies wherewith to the fullest extent.

SEC. 608. As used in this title—

(a) The term "anxiliary services" means such services of a medical character as are necessary, or such services as are medically determined to be required by reason of the severity of the individual's disability, to protect his health while at work in a workshop.

(b) The term "sheltered workshop" means a place where any manufacture of handiwork is carried on and which is operated by a public agency or by a private corporation or association, no part of the net earnings of which inures or may lawfully inure to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, or by a cooperative, for the primary purpose of providing remunerative employment to severely handicapped persons who cannot be absorbed in the competitive labor market.

TITLE VII—FEDERAL SERVICES TO HANDICAPPED REVOLVING LOAN FUND

SEC. 701. (a) There is hereby established in the Agency, the Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund. The Administrator is authorized to make loans from this fund to States making application therefor, pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Adnanistrator, in order to replenish funds used to carry out approved State plans for vocational rehabilitation, pursuant to the provisions

and arranging proper safeguards to life and limb on Federal property, and assisting in the development of programs to eliminate conditions tending to promote disease, or cause injury thereupon.

(b) The Administrator may cooperate with the American Institute of Architects and other interested groups and individuals, with a view to having public and other buildings constructed or remodeled with ramps, in addition to stairs and/or elevators, and with railings, to facilitate the free and safe movement of lame and crippled persons.

(c) The Administrator is authorized and directed to cooperate with the Bureau of Labor Standards in the promotion, development, and fostering of standards for establishment and maintenance of safe work places and practices in industry, through the cooperation of State labor agencies and of management and labor.

TITLE X—REPORTS ON HANDICAPPED FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

SEC. 1001. The United States Public Health Service, United States Bureau of Mines, United States Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and other Federal agencies which may now, or will in the future receive, as a regular part of their functions, reports upon persons disabled through accidents, or disease, or in disasters in mines, sinking or disabling of

ships, railroad accidents, or aviation crashes or explosions shall transmit to the Agency a monthly report listing epidemics and accidents, and, so far as possible, or practicable, submit the names and addresses of those severely disabled by reason of such epidemics and accident, as soon after such occurrences as may be possible.

TITLE XI—FEDERAL PERCENTAGE ON STATE GRANTS

SEC. 1101. The Federal percentage applicable to any program under this Act with respect to any State, except States otherwise specified herein, for any fiscal year shall be 100 per centum less than the State percentage; the State percentage with respect to any State whose per capita income is equal to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska) shall be that percentage which is designated in the following table as the pivotal State percentage for such program for such year; and the State percentage with respect to any other State shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to the pivotal State percentage specified for such program for such year as the per capita income of such States bear to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska); except that Federal percentage shall not be more than the maximum, or less than the minimum percentages as shown in such table for the specified program for each year.

For each fiscal year, pivotal State percentage, 45 per centum; Federal percentage, maximum 75 per centum; minimum, 40 per centum.

TITLE XII—FEDERAL SECOND INJURY TAX AND FUND

SEC. 1201. Every employer (as defined in section 1205 (a) of this Act) shall pay for the calendar year 1956 and for each calendar year thereafter, an excise tax, with respect to individuals in his employ, equal to one-tenth of 1 per centum of the total wages (as defined in section 1205 (c) of this Act) after December 31, 1955: *Provided*, That no tax shall be levied during the taxable year on employment in a State certified by the Administrator made under section 1204 of this title.

SEC. 1202. Not later than January 31, next following the close of the taxable year, each employer shall make a return of the tax under this title for such taxable year. Each such return shall be made under oath; shall be filed with the Director of the Internal Revenue Service for the internal revenue district in which is located the principal place of business of the employer, or, if he has no principal place of business in the United States, then with the Director at Baltimore, Maryland, and shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the Secretary of the Treas-

ury, with the approval of the Administrator, may by regulation prescribe.

SEC. 1203. (a) The tax imposed by this title shall be collected by the Internal Revenue Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be paid into the Treasury as internal revenue collections.

SEC. 1204. (a) The Administrator shall approve any workmen's compensation law submitted to him, within thirty days of such submission, if he finds that the law adequately provides a means for relieving the employers subject to such law from the burden of paying those workmen's compensation costs in the case of a second or subsequent injury, which are not fairly attributable to the disability caused by such injury or disease. In making any such finding, the Administrator shall give due consideration, among other relevant factors, (1) to the incentive which such provision gives to the employment of handicapped workers, (2) to the adequacy of the method under such provision for determining and delimiting the amount of relief, and (3) the similarity of the provision of State law to the provisions of section 1207 thereof relating to payments from the Federal Second Injury Fund. The Administrator shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

The Administrator shall, upon approving such law, notify the governor of the State of his approval.

(c) On December 31 of each taxable year the Administrator shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury each State whose law he has previously approved, except that he shall not certify any State where, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, the Administrator finds that the State no longer makes adequate provision for relief, in accordance with subsection (a).

(d) If, at any time during the taxable year, the Administrator has reason to believe that a State whose law he has previously approved, should not be certified under subsection (c), he shall promptly so notify the governor of such State.

SEC. 1205. When used in this title—

(a) The term "employer" means any person who is required under workmen's compensation law to assure disability benefits to his employees, or any person who elects to assure disability benefits to his employees pursuant to State laws.

(b) The term "employee" means every person employed by an employer, as herein defined, who, while so employed, is covered by State workmen's compensation law on a compulsory basis or through an election exercised by his employer providing such coverage.

(c) The term "employment" means any service performed in any State by any "employee" as herein defined, for an employer as herein defined, after December 31, 1955.

(d) The term "State" includes Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.

(e) The term "wages" means all remuneration for employment, paid to an individual by an employer during any calendar year, including the cash value of all remuneration paid in any medium other than cash; except such term shall not include that part of the remuneration for employment which exceeds $3,600.

SEC. 1206. (a) There is hereby created on the books of the Treasury a fund to be known as the "Federal Second Injury Fund". There is hereby appropriated to the Federal Second Injury Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for each fiscal year thereafter, out of the moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, amounts equivalent to 100 per centum of the taxes (including interest, penalties, and additions to the taxes) collected under this title.

(b) There is authorized to be expended from the Federal Second Injury Fund (in addition to such payments as are authorized by section 1207 thereof) for the fiscal year ending June 30 thereafter, a sum not to exceed the amounts specified by Congress in the appropriation Act or Acts for the Federal Agency for Handicapped and for the Treasury

Department, as may be necessary for the administration by them of the provision of this Act.

SEC. 1207. (a) Commencing July 1, 1956, any employer (or any regular workmen's compensation insurance carrier insuring such employer) who has individuals in employ in any State which has not been certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for the preceding year under section 1204 (c) thereof, and who is liable under the workmen's compensation law of such State for the payment of compensation to an individual so employed, may petition the Administrator, setting forth such liability, alleging (1) that the compensable injury to such individual would, of itself, only cause permanent partial disability, but, when combined with a previous disability, does in fact cause permanent total disability, or (2) that the compensable injury in fact follows a previous disability not covered by (1) which contributes to the total resulting disability, and request appropriate relief by way of payment from the Federal Second Injury Fund. Any such petition shall be in a form prescribed by the Administrator and shall be accompanied by such documents and other satisfactory proof as the Administrator may prescribe.

(b) Upon the filing of a petition under subsection (a) of this section, the Administrator or his authorized representative shall determine the correctness of the allegations

of the petition and shall pay to the petitioner out of the Federal Second Injury Fund that amount which, under all of the circumstances, he finds to be a fair and equitable adjustment necessary to relieve the employer of compensation costs except for those which the Administrator or his representative finds to be due to disability caused by the subsequent injury. In making any such finding the Administrator or his representative shall consider, among other relevant factors, the wages earned by the injured individual, the amount of compensation required to be paid to him under the State workmen's compensation law and any determinations with respect to his injury as have been made by the State agency administering such law.

(c) The Administrator, or his authorized representative, may make such investigation, hold such hearings, administer such oaths, take such testimony, and require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, documents, papers, and evidence as may be necessary for the purpose of a finding and payment under this section. The provisions of sections 9 and 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 26, 1914, as amended, are hereby made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Administrator or his authorized representative under this section. Any finding of the Administrator under this section shall be final, unless arbitrary or capricious.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the terms "injury", "disability", "permanent partial disability", and "permanent total disability" shall have the same meaning as under the Longshoremen's and Harborworkers' Compensation Act, approved March 4, 1927, as amended.

SEC. 2. This title shall take effect ninety days after the date of enactment.

TITLE XIII—TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION TO SURVEY AND DETERMINE PROPER SELECTIVE PLACEMENT OF HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS

SEC. 301. (a) It is the purpose of this title to provide for a thorough determination of the employment capacities of the handicapped before and after treatment and training, to disseminate and publicize the information resulting from such determination, and to thereby—

(1) benefit the economy of the United States, generally, by promoting greater employment and thereby providing greater purchasing power;

(2) benefit private industry and government by providing knowledge necessary to the proper utilization of the handicapped;

(3) reduce taxes by obviating the necessity of providing public assistance for the handicapped, and by increasing taxable income; and

(4) promote the national welfare and defense by developing the full potentials of the people of the United States.

(b) As used in this title the term "handicapped" means individuals who are blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, arthritics, amputees, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, or rheumatism, or suffering from any other physical or mental disability which constitutes a partial or substantial handicap to employment.

SEC. 1301. (a) In order to carry out the purpose of this title, there is hereby established in the Agency a commission to be known as the Commission To Survey and Determine Proper Placement of the Handicapped (in this title referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of five members, as follows:

(1) A Director, to be appointed by the President;

(2) The Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission or his designee from among the Commissioners or other personnel of such Commission;

(3) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or his designee from among the personnel of the Veterans' Administration;

(4) The Director of the Bureau of Employment

Security in the Department of Labor, or his designee from among the personnel of such Bureau; and

(5) The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or his designee from among the personnel of such Service.

(c) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Three members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

(e) The Director of the Commission shall be compensated at the rate of $20,000 per annum. The other members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services for the Government.

All members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

SEC. 1302. The Commission shall make a full and complete investigation and study in order to determine which of the jobs listed in the Occupational Directory of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor may be filled by the variously handicapped, both before treatment

or training, and after proper treatment and training. In order to expedite such investigation and study the Commission may carry out such of its functions as it may deem appropriate through subcommittees composed of one or more members of the Commission, or their designees.

SEC. 1303. (a) The Commission, or any member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, and take such testimony, as the Commission may deem advisable.

(b) The Commission may secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this Act; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality shall furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Director of the Commission.

SEC. 1304. The Commission may appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provision of the civil service laws and the classification laws.

SEC. 1305. The Commission shall prepare interim reports

at least once each year, of its determinations under the provisions of this Act, and shall prepare a final and complete report of such determinations after it has completed its duties. All such reports shall be submitted to the President and the Congress, and shall be printed as public documents. The Commission shall promote the distribution of such reports, and may distribute copies free of charge whenever it determines that such distribution will promote the purposes of this Act. Thirty days after the submission of such final report to the President and the Congress, the Commission shall cease to exist.

SEC. 1306. As necessary and corollary to this survey, the United States Bureau of Employment Security shall prepare and publish up-to-date aids for the placement of the handicapped, to include—

(a) guides to be used by placement and rehabilitation personnel in government and industry, in appraising work capacities and developing job opportunities for the severely handicapped; and

(b) basic physical demands information on all the jobs listed in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles and Codes, prepared and published by the Bureau of Employment Security.

SEC. 1307. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated

$10,000,000 and such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

SEC. 1308. This title shall become effective thirty days after enactment.

TITLE XIV—TO PROVIDE INTERPRETERS FOR THE DEAF, AND OTHER PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS WHO MAY BE CALLED AS LITIGANTS OR WITNESSES BEFORE FEDERAL COURTS, DEPARTMENTS OR AGENCIES, OR CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

SEC. 1401. (a) If any person is accused of any crime or misdemeanor or is called as a witness before any instrumentality of the Federal judiciary, including the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Customs Court, Emergency Court of Appeals, Court of Military Appeals, Register of Wills and Clerk of the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Municipal Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, the Department of Justice, any committee or subcommittee of the Congress, or any Federal Department, establishment, commission, board, office, or agency, and the justice, magistrate, department or agency head, or their designated representatives; or chairman of

congressional committees or subcommittees, determine that such person is incapable of adequate understanding of the charge, or is incapable of presenting his defense thereto, or making presentation of testimony otherwise, because of lack of ability to use the English language, or inability to communicate adequately because of being deaf and/or mute, or that such person suffers from a speech defect or other physical defect which handicaps such person in maintaining his rights in such cases, or matters, the justice, magistrate, or other presiding officer, or chairmen of committees, or subcommittees of Congress; or representatives of departments or agencies, shall appoint a qualified person to act as interpreter, who shall be compensated for his services at $25 per diem for each day of service.

(b) Such interpreters shall be paid from funds of courts, departments, or other agencies of the Federal Government, or from funds of congressional committees at interest.

SEC. 1402. This title shall be effective upon enactment.

TITLE XV—AMENDMENT TO THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT

SEC. 1501. Section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act is amended by inserting after "or other guide dog specially trained and educated for that purpose" a comma, and "or from carrying a disabled individual accompanied by an

attendant if such individual is disabled to the extent of requiring such attendant".

SEC. 1502. This title shall be effective upon date of enactment.

TITLE XVI—GRANTS FOR TRAINING OF HOMEBOUND HANDICAPPED PERSONS

SEC. 1601. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Trea-ury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and $5,000,000 annually thereafter, and from the amounts hereunder appropriated the Administrator is authorized and empowered, on the recommendations of State agencies in charge of vocational rehabilitation, to make grants to local school boards, through State departments of education, and to nonprofit public or private educational groups providing special services to handicapped and organized with the objective of affording a means of teaching and training handicapped persons, commonly known as "shut-in", whose disabilities confine them to their homes or beds. The States' vocational rehabilitation services shall furnish necessary medical care to such handicapped out of their regular appropriations for such services.

(b) Such grants shall be made for the purpose of providing general ameliorative services and vocational training

in addition to that now provided by law for such handicapped persons. The total grants under this section to school boards or educational groups in any one State in any year shall bear the same ratio to the total grants made in such year pursuant to this section as the population of such State bears to the total population of the United States: *Provided*, That not less than 25 per centum of all grants in any fiscal year shall be made to groups functioning in rural areas, as defined by the administrator.

SEC. 1602. (a) In order to perfect a workable program before initiating it in all States, for the period of the first twelve months during which this title is effective, the Administrator shall design and apply a pilot program, in consonance with this title, to cover three States, which have large rural areas and have wide diversification of mining, manufacturing, farming, cattle and sheep raising, forestry, and other industries and begin operations of the program within such States.

(b) Such pilot program shall utilize mobile training units, comprising medical services, instruction and library services, means of merchandising products of handicapped labor, and transportation services for handicapped clients where feasible.

(c) Such mobile services shall be similar to medical

and other types of traveling clinics, and similar to the rural postal service on wheels, and they shall include speech and hearing clinics, as well as facilities to provide instruction in the arts and crafts, prevocational and vocational, which could most readily be handled by this method. The mobile sales merchandising services shall have regular pickup and delivery service of all articles made throughout the area by homebound individuals, carried to a central place for distribution. The personnel on such mobile units shall have responsibility for preparation and maintenance of all clerical records of their work.

(d) In addition to the personnel which accompanies the mobile units throughout the States, the Administrator shall establish Service Centers within each State, in which the director for such State and his staff shall supervise preparation of course material, displays, sales promotion, curriculum instruction, printed materials, audiovisual aids, arts and crafts material, and carry on other functions assigned by the Administrator.

SEC. 1603. Since the most effective and comparatively low cost method of preparing, and evalnating educational courses for the varied types of handicapped is by use of sound recording machines, the Administrator is authorized and directed, in cooperation with officials of State Depart-

ments of Education, to have prepared such courses as may be suitable, using for the purpose machines which not only record the lessons involved in such course, but also provide means to record answers to the lessons.

(b) The Postmaster General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary, to provide for transmittal of these records to and from the pupil as sent by the educational centers, on the same gratis basis as the present recorded books for blind are now handled by the Post Office Department.

(c) Thoroughly practicable sound recording machines of which, Audograph is an outstanding example, shall be procured by the Administrator in sufficient numbers to cover the needs of the pilot program, and shall be used in furthering the program, in cooperation with States' agencies at interest.

(d) After the expiration of the twelve month pilot program, outlined above, the Administrator shall, out of the experience thus gained, apply the most successful methods thus proven, to all States, and make further recommendations to the President and to the Congress to cover necessary expansion of the program and appropriations therefor.

TITLE XVII—UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE PLACEMENT PERSONNEL

SEC. 1701. (a) There is hereby established in the United States Department of Labor the Committee for the Training and Development of Placement Personnel.

(b) The purposes of the Committee shall be, to establish means to assure that there will be an adequate number of personnel, skilled in providing guidance toward employment and assistance in job placement to handicapped individuals, and to further the national defense effort by promotion of proper placement of handicapped so that the individual handicapped may be suitably employed in jobs where his particular disability is not a factor.

(c) The Secretary of Labor, or his designee, shall be Chairman of the Committee, which shall consist of twelve additional persons who are outstanding with respect to their knowledge of employment problems of handicapped individuals, and who are representatives of—

(1) the Veterans' Administration;

(2) the United States Public Health Service;

(3) the United States Civil Service Commission;

(4) the Bureau of Employment Security in the United States Department of Labor;

(5) colleges, institutes, and universities providing comprehensive courses in guidance, personnel administration, sociology, psychology, and rehabilitation;

(6) medicine (including surgery and psychiatry);

(7) industry and business;

(8) agriculture and stock raising;

(9) organized labor;

(10) private agencies serving only handicapped individuals;

(11) organizations of the handicapped; and

(12) veterans' organizations.

(d) Representatives of the United States Public Health Service, Civil Service Commission, and Veterans' Administration shall be appointed by the respective heads of these agencies. The remaining members shall be appointed by the Secretary of Labor for four-year terms.

(e) Members of the Committee, other than employees of the Federal Government, shall be entitled to compensation fixed by the Secretary of Labor, but not to exceed $50 per diem, and shall be also paid necessary travel and subsistence expense while serving away from their residences.

(f) It shall be the responsibility and function of the Committee to—

(1) identify the areas of knowledge, competencies, skills, techniques, and methods involved in guiding handicapped workers toward employment commensurate with their capabilities, and in assisting them to find remunerative employment in competitive business, industry, and agriculture;

(2) encourage and assist colleges, universities, public agencies, and private organizations qualified to do so, to establish courses of instruction consisting of formalized study or supervised practice or both, designed to improve the competency of qualified persons already engaged in employment counseling or job placement of the handicapped, or to prepare qualified persons to enter this field of work;

(3) review applications submitted by organizations enumerated in this section, and recommend to the Secretary grants covering any course of instruction which the Committee believes will fulfill the purposes of the Committee's functions;

(4) encourage qualified persons to acquire the necessary skills for providing employment counseling and job-placement services to handicapped individuals, or to advance their skills in this respect;

(5) establish qualification standards, consistent with the requirements of colleges or universities or other train-

ing institutions, for persons applying for traineeships, fellowships, or scholarships under this section, and recommend qualified persons to the Secretary, for grants established hereunder; and

(6) survey and report on a continuing basis the need for workers qualified to provide employment counseling and job-placement services to handicapped individuals and develop long-range plans to meet these needs through the system of teaching grants and traineeships provided hereunder.

SEC. 1702. (a) The Secretary of Labor shall after receiving recommendations from the Committee, establish a pilot program covering the varied phases of his authority under this title and use such pilot program as the appropriate means of setting up standard courses in universities and colleges and other educational institutions, public and private.

(b) The Secretary shall, after consultation with State agencies in the States involved, and upon recommendation of the Committee, make grants to universities and colleges and other training organizations, public and private, and agencies serving as training schools, for paying all or part of the cost of establishing and maintaining such courses of instruction in employment counseling and job placement of the handicapped.

(c) The Secretary may make grants to individuals for

training and instruction in methods and techniques of employment counseling and job placement of handicapped individuals, including the establishment and maintenance of traineeships, scholarships, and fellowships, with such stipends and allowances (including travel and subsistence) as the Secretary may deem necessary, except that no such training or instruction shall be provided to any individual for any one course of study for a period in excess of two years.

SEC. 1703. (a) There is hereby authorized to be included in the appropriations of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1956 the sum of $10,000,000, and such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

SEC. 1704. This title shall be effective thirty days after the date of its enactment.

TITLE XVIII—GRANTS TO STATES FOR AID TO THE TOTALLY DISABLED, DECLARED BY FEDERAL-SATE AGENCIES, TO BE UNFEASIBLE FOR REHABILITATION

SEC. 1801. (a) For the purpose of enabling each State to furnish financial assistance to needy individuals, who are physically or mentally incapacitated, exclusive of those individuals covered under social-security laws, and who are certified pursuant to section 1804 of this Act as being unfeasible for rehabilitation, there is authorized to be appro-

priated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for each fiscal year thereafter such sums as are necessary to effectuate this title. The sums made available for the purposes of this title shall be used in making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Administrator, State plans for aid to the totally disabled.

SEC. 1802. (a) A State plan for aid to the totally disabled under this title must (1) provide that it shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State and, if administered by them be mandatory upon them; (2) either provide for the designation or establishment of a single State agency to administer or to supervise the administration of the plan, utilizing present State agencies for vocational rehabilitation, or, if later legislation changes the administration in the States from vocational rehabilitation to some other agency, as provided for in section 1802 of this Act; (3) provide for payment of $80 per month to each individual certified by the State agency as totally disabled and unfeasible for rehabilitation: *Provided*, That such individual qualifies under the provisions of section 1804 of this Act, and regulations issued thereunder; (4) provide for the periodic medical examination, at intervals not to exceed one year apart, of each individual certified as being totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation, and receiving monthly

payments of $60, as provided in clause 3 thereof; (5) provide for the discontinuance of payments to, and the necessary treatment and training for rehabilitation of certified individuals, pursuant to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, found, after examination, to be feasible for rehabilitation: *Provided*, That any such individual found, after treatment and training, to be incapable of self-support, shall be immediately eligible to receive the monthly payment of $60; (6) provide for granting to any individual whose claim for aid is denied, an opportunity for a fair hearing before such State agency; (7) provide such methods of administration (including methods relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, except that the Administrator shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office, and compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such methods) as found by the Administrator to be necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the plan; (8) provide that the State agency will make such reports in such form and containing such information as the Administrator may, from time to time, require, and comply with such provisions as the Administrator may, from time to time, find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; and (9) provide safeguards which restrict the

use of disclosure of information concerning applicants, and recipients, to purposes directly connected with the administration of aid to the totally disabled.

(b) The Administrator shall approve any plan which fulfills the conditions specified in subsection (a), except that he shall not approve any plan which imposes, as a condition of eligibility for aid to the totally disabled under the plan (1) any residence requirement which excludes any resident of the State who has resided there for one year immediately preceding the application; or (2) any citizenship requirement which excludes any citizen of the United States.

SEC. 1803. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for aid to the totally disabled, conforming to this title, beginning with the quarter commencing July 1, 1956, (1) an amount which shall be used exclusively as aid to the totally disabled, equal to the product of $60 multiplied by the number of monthly payments made during such quarter to individuals certified by the State agency designated as engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped in such State, pursuant to section 1802 (not including any individual who has been reported to the Administrator by the State agency as feasible for rehabilitation, unless such individual has been subsequently found to be unfeasible for rehabilitation), and (2) an amount equal to two-thirds

of the sums expended by the State during such quarter for medical examination of applicants and other services which are found necessary by the Administrator for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan.

(b) The method of computing and paying such amounts shall be as follows: (1) The Administrator shall, prior to the beginning of each quarter, estimate the amount to be paid to the States for such quarter under the provisions of subsection (a), such estimate to be based on (A) a report filed by the State containing its estimate of the total sum to be expended in such quarter in accordance with the provisions of subsection, (B) records showing the number of totally disabled individuals in the States, and (C) such other investigations as the Administration may find necessary.

(2) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator, (A) reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum which he finds that his estimate for any prior quarter was greater or lesser than the amount which should have been paid to the State under subsection (a) for such quarter, and (B) reduced by the net amount recovered during a prior quarter by the State or any political subdivision thereof with respect to aid for the totally disabled, furnished, shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any

prior quarter greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior quarter: *Provided*, That any part of the amount recovered from the estate of a deceased recipient which is not in excess of the amount expended by the State or any political subdivision thereof for the funeral expenses of the deceased, shall not be considered as a basis for reduction under clause (B) of this paragraph.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, thereupon, through the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department, and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay to the State at the time or times fixed by the Administrator the amount so certified.

SEC. 1804. In the case of any State plan for aid to the totally disabled which has been approved by the Administrator, if the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency administering or supervising the administration of such plan, finds that in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any provision required by section 1802 (a) of this Act to be included in the plan, or that the plan has been so changed or administered as to impose any residence or citizenship requirement prohibited by section 1802 (b), the Administrator shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made to the State until

the Administrator is satisfied that such prohibited requirement is no longer so imposed, or that there is no longer any such failure to comply. Until he is so satisfied, the Administrator shall make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to such State.

SEC. 1805. The Administrator, upon compilation of reports received from State agencies administering this program, shall report to the President, and to the Congress, each year, upon the number and types of unfeasible cases, and the disposition made thereof.

SEC. 1806. Nothing in this Act shall prohibit any State from increasing the amount paid to such handicapped, unfeasible for rehabilitation, by making a separate addition of whatever amount such State may determine is desirable.

TITLE XIX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1901. The Administrator is authorized and directed to submit an annual report on all activities of the Agency to the President and to the Congress, and he is further authorized to include therein such recommendations for further legislation as he may deem advisable.

SEC. 1902. For the purpose of administering this Act, and for the purpose of making investigations, studies, publications, and reports herein provided for, including cost of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stenographic recording and translating services, including

such services rendered on a contractual basis, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses for attendance at meetings, when specifically authorized by the Administrator; costs of Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, and special consultants or technical subcommittees authorized by the Council; Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped, and other committees or subcommittees authorized by this Act; supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of medical and reference books, directories, periodicals, newspapers, and press clippings; purchase, operation and maintenance of motor-propelled vehicles; printing and binding (in addition to that otherwise provided by law), and for all other necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of this Act, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, such sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary.

SEC. 1903. The benefits provided in this Act under titles XVI and XVIII shall be extended only to persons who are in financial need of such assistance, and the Administrator is authorized and directed to establish, by regulation, qualifying standards for persons seeking such benefits: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to debar any person from seeking or receiving any benefits specified in title IV.

SEC. 1904. As used in this Act, the term "States" means the States of the Union; also, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 1905. The term "physically handicapped person", or "handicapped", as used in this Act, and unless defined otherwise, means a person who, on account of congenital defect or deformity, or of injury or disease, or other physical or mental handicap, is substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment, or in undertaking work on his or her own account of a kind which, apart from deformity, injury, disease, or mental condition, would be suited to his or her age, experience, and qualifications.

(b) A person "totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation", means a person who is physically or mentally incapacitated to the point where he is unable to do any kind of work or care for himself.

SEC. 1906. The Administrator is authorized and directed to define by regulation the term "rural areas", as used in this Act.

SEC. 1907. The provisions of this Act shall not apply, and the Government shall not be liable for claims in the cases of persons who are adequately provided for, financially, by means such as the following:

(a) Recovery of large amounts of money or suits for damages in personal injury cases.

(b) Payment of special compensation for injury or disease or mental institutional care, covered by State laws, or by special Federal enactment.

(c) Other conditions under which handicapped persons are provided adequate compensation, as defined by the Administrator.

SEC. 1908. States operating under the provisions of this Act may, if circumstances necessitate, acquire services or facilities in other States having such services or facilities, and may enter into contracts with public or private agencies, organizations, institutions, or individuals providing such services in other States, and divert such portion of appropriations as may be necessary to pay for these services and or facilities outside the State in which the case arises.

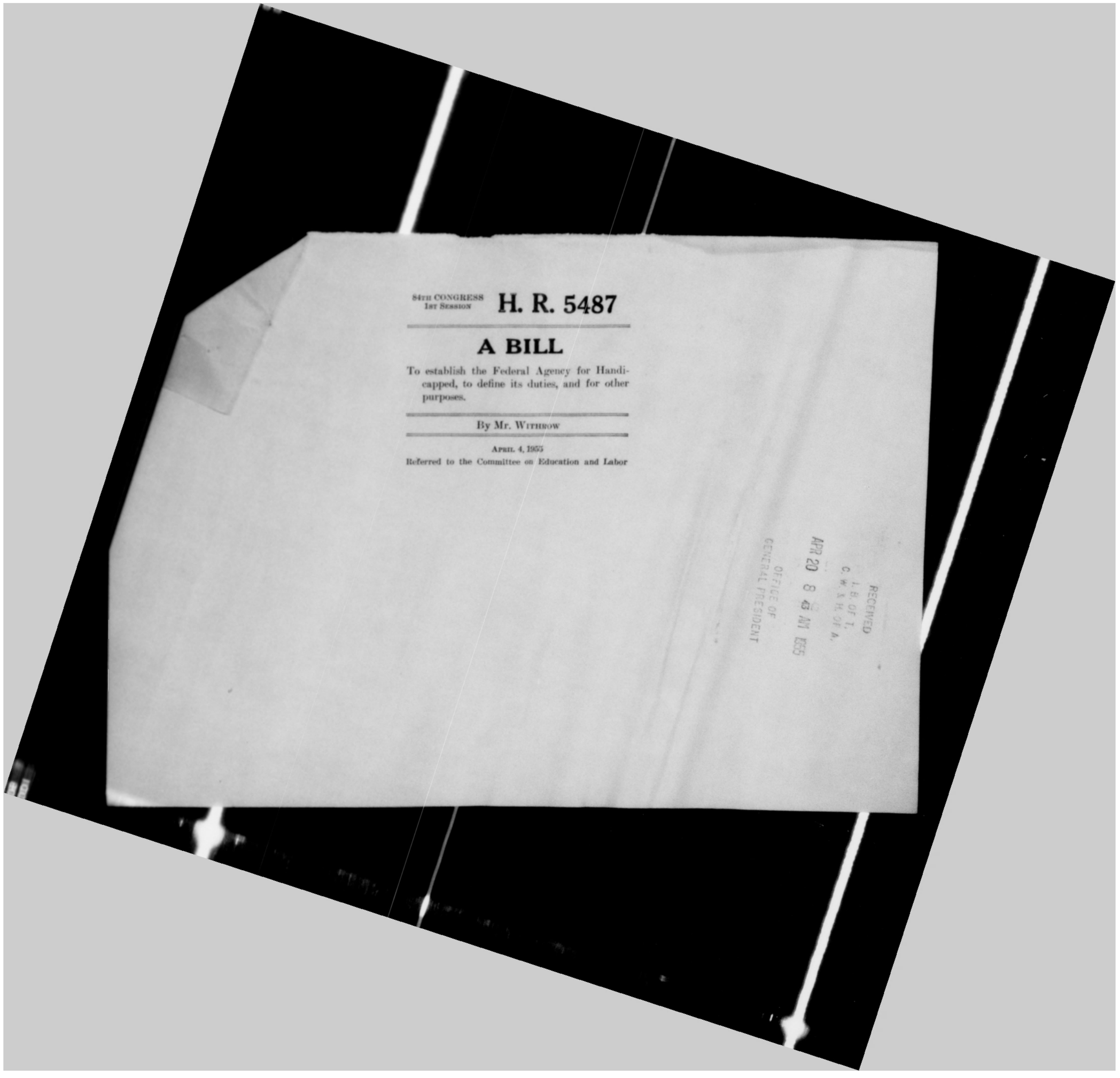
SEC. 1909. Hereafter no part of any funds appropriated hereunder, or for future Federal vocational rehabilitation or Federal aid to handicapped programs, shall be expended by any Federal or State official or employee for the purpose of lobbying for or against Federal laws in this field: *Provided*, That no official or employee of Federal or State Governments shall be denied the right to testify if called upon by any congressional committee.

(b) Persons violating this prohibition shall be liable to fines of not less than $[illegible], nor more than $1,000, or not more than six months' imprisonment, or both penalties.

SEC. 1910. If the provisions of this Act, or the application therein to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provisions to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 1911. This Act shall, unless otherwise provided, be effective ninety days after date of enactment.

SEC. 1912. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.



84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5487

A BILL

To establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes.

By MR. WITHROW

APRIL 4, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

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Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2—8, 1955

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 88, 1942

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April, 1955

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American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

To: AFPH LABOR ASSOCIATES

Brothers:

For tha past three months, AFPH has painstakingly worked out a raviaed FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill, which is now completed, and, in due course, introduced into Congress.

It is highly important that we hold an immediate luncheon, to plan strategy on this bill, which is the most extensive measure ever introduced, affecting the Handicapped, and approximates some $500,000,000 in benefits.

Therefore, you are requested to call Mrs. Smith, REpublic 7-1314, and make your reservation for luncheon, Veto Room, Congressional Hotel, April 11, 1955, 12 noon.

I espscially request your attendance at this important session.

Fraternally,

George R. Nelson

George R. Nelson
Chairman

P.S.

P.S. Since tha Congressional Hotel now charges 10¢ additional for a second cup of coffee, price of luncheon will be $2.45, including gratuities.

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February 28, 1955

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Mr. John F. English, Secy-Treas.
Intl. Bro. of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
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100 Indiana Ave., NW
Washingtoa 1, D. C.

Dear Brothors Bach and English:

In December 1954 wo sont you a roport concerning advances made in our general program for Handicapped during the year, which iacluded: 1. Amendments to Vocational Rehabilitation Act; 2. Amendments to Wagner-Peyser Act, providing that there be Spmcial Units for Handicappad Placement, in all 1,866 Federal-State Employment Offices; 3. Amendments to Hill-Burton Hospital Survey and Construction Act; and 4. Amendments to Social Security Act, affecting disabled.

Potentiel bmnoflts from above total more than $250,000,000. This is part of Labor's own program, and we have sparkplugged more campaigns, bonefitting Union eembers and their families than any organisation operating in this field, the past 14½ years.

Our Budget, for scratch money alone, is $200,000 for 1955. This is the time of year when we MUST spend, and spend, to preparo drafts of logislation - working with Labor Represontatives - and making ready to have introduced approximately 20 bills, this Session, we urgently need funds, now.

Your hmlp is needed, and we ask that your Board approve, an immediate contribution of $10, 000, if possible, or such substantial sum as may be possible.

This will be greatly appreciated, and I ask that you advise me on the matter at once.

Fraternally,

Paul A. Strachan

PAUL A. STRACHAN E.S.

President

AMERICAN FEDERATION OE LABOR

Executive Council

A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

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200 East 58th Street, New York, N.Y.

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Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Third Vice President, DANIEL J. TOBIN,
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Fourth Vice President, HARRY C. BATES,
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Fifth Vice President, W. C. BRADLEY,
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Ninth Vice President, HERMAN WINTER,
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1200 Fifteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

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Washington 1, D.C.

November 15, 1954

Mr. Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of October 30, informing me of the AFPH National Membership Campaign and a conference that will be held in December on handicapped legislation. I share your interest in the real need of an adequate physically handicapped program, and wish to assure you of our continued cooperation and support to accomplish this objective.

In this connection, I am enclosing a copy of the Annual Report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council on the physically handicapped, including a resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the A. F. of L. held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954.

You will note that the resolution calls upon all A. F. of L. constituent labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to the AFPH. Copies of the resolution have been sent to the press, all members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals interested.

In regard to the legislative conference in December, I am pleased to advise that Mr. Walter Mason, a member of the National Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor will represent the Federation at this meeting. May I suggest that you advise Mr. Mason of the time and place of this conference.

With best wishes for a successful membership campaign, I am

Sincerely yours,

William Green

President
American Federation of Labor

WJMja
Encl.

Copy of Resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954 —

(AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE) PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Whereas, The problems and needs of our 38,000,000 handicapped citizens, including the blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, osteomyelitis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, congenital defects and deformities and other injuries and diseases constitute one of our Nation's gravest problems, and

Whereas, Organized Labor initiated, and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and 34 years ago the American Federation of Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and

Whereas, The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization composed primarily of physically handicapped people, with national headquarters at 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C., for the past 14 years has spearheaded all activities beneficial to handicapped, and has had official endorsement of Organized Labor, and has many eminent leaders of labor amongst its National Officers, and

Whereas, Said Federation's program includes establishment of a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and other measures which have been approved by all labor groups, and

Whereas, the 83rd Congress, 2d Session, enacted a bill to expand the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped with close cooperation from its Labor allies, succeeded in amending this bill in major particulars, so that the entire program, roughly, will be expanded to more than three times its present scope, and

Whereas, To enable the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to set up informational services, so that all Labor Organizations may know of benefits to their members, and to families of their members, as well as to carry on other phases of its overall program, will require approximately $250,000 for its annual budget, and urgently needs immediate financial assistance, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, Los Angeles, California, does hereby endorse the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, particularly its bills to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, Tax Exemptions for Handicapped and Those who Cannot Support Themselves, and such other measures as may develop, which are approved by official American Federation of Labor representatives are introduction, and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention calls upon its constituent Labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to AFPH; and that copies of this Resolution be sent to the press, all Members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals at interest.

On motion of Committee Secretary Soderstrom, the recommendation of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

American Federation for Handicapped Sets Plan

By Labor's Daily Wash. Service

WASHINGTON—Proposals for an inter departmental committee on selective job placement of the handicapped, and for a one year pilot program in Pennsylvania leading to a nation-wide program of fitting the home-bound handicapped for work, have been put forward by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

AFPH President Paul A. Strachan outlined his home-bound training plan to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Federal Health, Education and Welfare Department and to Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.), who is in line to head a House Labor Subcommittee on the handicapped as he did in the mid '40s.

The 1954 Congress ordered Welfare Secretary Hobby to report in six months on problems of home-bound or bed-bound physically handicapped persons — commonly known as "shutins." The report request was a substitute for Kelley's Amendment providing for a grant-in-aid program now.

Mrs. Hobby was ordered to study existing programs for teaching and training such persons to determine if additional programs are needed especially in rural areas. She turned the job over to OVR. OVR asked AFPH and other organizations for suggestions.

Strachan noted in his reply to OVR that that agency's outline of services to be considered were "okay as far as they go" but not sufficiently specific.

He insisted that "medical treatment, when needed, accompany training of home-bound handicapped, or else—in all too many cases—training will not be of avail, because the individual will not be physically able to undertake and go through with it."

He proposed also that aptitude testing be used for the person being trained and that all efforts in training and treatment be aimed at enabling him to earn his own living in whole or in part.

Pilot Program

Noting that the full development of the plan would ultimately cover each of the nation's 66,000 school districts, he proposed that for a year or so a pilot program be started in one state to work out the "bug."

Because Pennsylvania is large, has diversified population and "is about equally divided between manufacturing, mining and farming" he suggested that that state be the locale of the pilot program.

To cut estimated $330 million costs of sending teachers into the homes of all the nation's home-bound, Strachan suggested use of the "audograph" sound recorder and transcriber on which lessons could be recorded by specialists and on which pupils could then transcribe their answers for return and correction.

He declared that a few years ago he found by querying the Postmaster General and congressional committees on post office that a proposal to provide postage-free delivery of audograph lessons for the home-bound would win approval. Strachan said he believes the same situation would be true today.

Home-bound persons could be located, he suggested, by consulting the letter carriers, local unions, farm organizations, medical societies, handicapped associations and so forth.

Strachan's proposal on coordination of selective placement ran like this:

Progress has been slow during the past 12½ years in federal experiments and programs on scientific matching of handicapped persons abilities and jobs needing such abilities, he said.

But from the trial-and-error "certain facts" developed, he continued.

There now is an Occupational Directory covering 25,339 different jobs, with specifications for them.

"We have shown that approximately 9,000 of these 25,339 jobs can be satisfactorily filled by the variously handicapped—the blind, partially sighted; deaf, hard of hearing; arthritics; amputees, cardiacs; cerebral palsied; diabetics; epileptics; victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis; polio; rheumatism, etc., including congenital defects and deformities.

"Now we must take the essence of what we have learned and use that knowledge," Strachan continued.

Coordination Urged

He suggested coordinating the:

1—United States Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security's occupational directory division which developed the directory.

2—United States Civil Service Commission which he credited with developing the "shape up" of the 9,000 jobs the variously handicapped can fill.

3—The VA's Department of Physical Medicine "which has carried on more programs for rehabilitation . . . than any other public agency and has the power and capacity to enlist the support and coordinate the knowledge of private industry . . ."

4—The Public Health Service which he said "recognized the importance of proper placement of handicapped as requisite to successful rehabilitation" and has the experienced physicians, surgeons and therapists.

The coordination proposed by Strachan would be through a congressional law setting up a joint committee to survey and determine proper selective placement of handicapped.

The committee would have an authorized budget of $10 million to start with for taking each of the 25,339 jobs and "breaking it down to the potentials of what a handicapped individual might do, in his present state of disability, or might do if properly treated and trained. . . ."

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AMERICAN FEDERATION of the PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

SEND IN YOUR CONTRIBUTION FOR 1955

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Enclosed is check or money order for $, a contribution to further your Organization's program in behalf of the Handicapped.

Name

Address

City Zone State

LABOR'S DAILY, Saturday, December 4, 1954

Good Record of CIO Is Obvious

By Labor's Daily News Service

When the CIO convention delegates begin hammering out CIO welfare program policies for the new year, they will have behind them a long and brilliant CIO record in the fields of health and safety, social security, housing and related subjects.

They will approach their task with experience—experience developed in the shops and in wage-earners' homes, in union health clinics and welfare funds, in legislative battles in city councils, state legislatures and Congress, and in work with governmental agencies and private organizations.

Health Benefits

The health field alone provided a tremendous range of activities for CIO unions, councils, committees, and individual members and officers.

CIO helped pioneer for new forms of economics in medical care, to make modern medicine available to the people when needed without charity and without bankruptcy. Its fight here was one against well-heeled forces led by the American Medical Association and their insurance industry allies.

It was a fight for national health insurance, for federal aid in the training of adequate numbers of doctors and other health personnel, for public aid to hospital construction, for maternal and child health aids, and for federal aid to local public health services.

CIO unionists participated in and sought to improve Blue Cross plans, while others built union health centers.

They carried on health work in other fields too — work for improved industrial safety and health measures, for vastly expanding and improving the vocational rehabilitation of injured wage earners, for inspection of metal and non-metal mines and quarries and establishment of a safety commission in the United States Labor Department and for improvement of state workmen's compensation laws.

They worked with private organizations like the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, the American College of Surgeons, the National Safety Council, the National Society for Prevention of Blindness and with various governmental agencies too.

But they had to fight against "economy" forces which have whittled health appropriations to save a few millions — while billions were lost through ill-health and injury.

LABOR'S DAILY, Tuesday, December 7, 1954

'Handicapped' Group Is Given AFL's Support

By Labor's Daily News Service

WASHINGTON — AFL Legislative Committee Member Walter Mason has been named by AFL President George Meany as representative to the legislative conference of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to take place here Dec. 21.

In Meany's letter accepting the AFPH invitation to participate in the conference on handicapped legislation, the AFL chief noted that "I share your interest in the real need of an adequate physically handicapped program" and pledged AFL's continued cooperation and support.

Meany sent AFPH a copy of the resolution adopted by the AFL seventy-third convention at Los Angeles Sept. 20-27, remarking that copies of it have been sent to the press, to all members of the AFL Executive Council, and to all interested organizations and individuals.

"You will note," said Meany to AFPH President Paul A. Strachan, "that the resolution calls upon all AFL constituent labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to the AFPH."

Resolution Passed

The AFL convention resolution recalled that "organized labor initiated, and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and 34 years ago the American Federation of Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the federal-state vocational rehabilitation program."

It noted further that AFPH for the past 14 years "has spearheaded all activities beneficial to physically handicapped, and has had official endorsement of organized labor, and has many eminent leaders of labor among its national officers."

It reviewed the enactment by the 83d Congress of the bill expanding the federal-state vocational rehabilitation program. AFL commented that the AFPH "with close cooperation from its labor allies, succeeded in amending this bill in major particulars, so that the entire program, roughly, will be expanded to more than three times its present scope."

The AFL convention reaffirmed previous support of AFPH proposed legislation especially measures to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and to provide tax exemptions for handicapped who can't support themselves.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

...and Sponsors "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2 - 8, 1955

...NTION CALL

...to All National, State and Local Lodge Officers, and Members, AFPH

...AFPH Convention, the 7th National Convention of this Federation will be held in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, beginning Sunday, August 28, and continuing through August 31, 1955, with headquarters at the Fort Stanwix Hotel.



PAUL A. STRACHAN,
President

As provided in the AFPH Constitution and By-Laws, each State Department, Regional Organization, or City Council of AFPH shall be entitled to one Delegate and one Alternate.

Each Lodge shall be entitled to one Delegate for each 50 members, or major portion thereof, whose per capita tax has been paid to the National Secretary-Treasurer during the fiscal year ending June 30, immediately preceding the Convention, providing that Lodges having less than a major portion of 50 members shall be entitled to one Delegate and one Alternate.



MRS. MILDRED SCOTT,
Secretary-Treasurer

No officer, past officer, national committeemen, Delegate or Alternate, whose per capita tax has not been duly received by the National Secretary-Treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30, immediately preceding the Convention, shall be seated for the privilege of voting in Convention.

In the absence of a Delegate, his vote shall be cast by his Alternate, and in case of the absence of both the Delegate and his Alternate, his vote shall be cast in accordance with the wishes of the majority of his delegation, if any.

The Registration Fee at National Conventions shall be $3.00 for each Delegate, Alternate, and visitor; and no person otherwise eligible shall be entitled to vote until he has registered and paid such fee.

All State Departments and Lodges are urged to immediately advise the National Secretary-Treasurer as to the prospective number, and names, of their delegations, so that accommodations can be made in ample time.

(Continued page 3)

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALEY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

BULLETIN
1st Quarter
1955

National Headquarters
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

Author and Sponsor: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"--October 2--8, 1955

OFFICIAL CONVENTION CALL



PAUL A. STRACHAN,
President



MISS MILDRED SCOTT,
Secretary-Treasurer

To all National, State and Local
Lodge Officers, and Members, AFPH

Greeting:

By authority of the AFPH Convention, the 7th National Convention of this Federation will be held in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, beginning Sunday, August 28, and continuing through August 31, 1955, with headquarters at the Fort Stanwix Hotel.

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(Continued page 3)

D. C. LODGES OF AVPH
SPONSOR SPECIAL PROGRAMS
OF INTEREST TO
ALL HANDICAPPED IN NATION'S CAPITAL





Mrs. Ethel Fistere, Owner, Arthur Murray Studios, chats with Hon. Jennings Randolph, AVPH Vice President, about the wheelchair waltz at the recent Arthur Murray Dance Party sponsored by D. C. Lodges. Miss Katherine Koehler, President, Lodge 94, and Edward Wetherald, Vice President, Challenger Lodge, participated in the special floor show saluting the Handicapped Men and Women who have found dancing helpful in partially overcoming their disabilities. Miss Bernice Padow and Mr. John Ruppert enjoy the Mambo. Miss Padow in spite of total deafness hopes to become a teacher of deaf students and Mrs. Fistere believes she will achieve her goal. Other handicapped men and women participated in the floor show, several having won the Bronze, Silver and Gold Medals. Miss Mollie K. Tinnell and Miss Katherine Koehler served as co-chairmen of the party. A 16 mm. moving picture, in color, was made of the floor show, and is jointly owned by the D. C. Lodges and Arthur Murray Studios. It is currently being shown, by request, at meetings of organizations, as part of the AVPH Public Education Program.

1st ANNIVERSARY



Col. William Heimlich, representing Walter E. Ditmars, AVPH Vice President, Hartford, Conn., dedicates a Bronze Shoe (one formerly worn by President Paul A. Strachan) at the 1st Anniversary dinner meeting of Challenger Lodge, of which Mollie K. Tinnell is President. Miss Tinnell stated that the members could think of nothing more appropriate as a constant reminder to build AVPH. They are convinced it will take thousands of members to adequately carry forward the program launched by Paul Strachan, but they are pledged to do their part in trying. The dedication was a complete surprise to President Strachan—members having taken Mrs. Strachan into their confidence. Paul wonders what he will do with one No. 12 shoe.

PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

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Jean J. Vinton, M.D.

CONVENTION CALL

All Lodges are requested to immediately check their memberships; remit per capita tax and other fees due the National Office, and forward, on or before June 30, 1955, the names of Delegates and Alternates to the National Secretary-Treasurer.

ALL MEMBERS OF AFPH AND THEIR FRIENDS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE CONVENTION. LET US MAKE THE 1955 CONVENTION THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SIGNIFICANT GATHERING OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED EVER HELD IN THE UNITED STATES.

Fraternally

PAUL A. STRACHAN

ATTEST: President

MILDRED SCOTT

Secretary-Treasurer — February 1, 1955

1955 DATES TO REMEMBER

February 14 - 15
NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING - Jefferson Room, Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

May 28
AFPH National Rally Day - Saturday, May 28, will be the second annual observance.

August 11
Public Law 176, setting aside first week in October as "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" was signed August 11th, 1945 by the then President Harry S. Truman.

August 20
AFPH Birthday. AFPH was formally chartered August 20, 1942

August 28 - 31
7th National Convention of AFPH. To be held in Johnstown, Pennsylvania

September 29 - 30
Tentative dates of Fall meeting of AFPH National Council

September 30
AFPH Foundar's day

October 2 - 8
11th annual observance of NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK. It will mark the close of the first decade since this nationwide educational program was launched. As author of NEPHWEEK, Paul A. Strachan, President, AFPH, has written an annual letter to all Governors of States and Territories since the first observance in 1945. AFPH organized and wrote the program for the President's Committee on Employment of Handicapped. All units of AFPH should have special committees and plan special programs for this annual observance. The annual National Kick-Off dinner - September 30th, Washington, D. C.

How You Can Become
A Member of the

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

PROGRAM

AFPH National Conferences on Placement of Severely Handicapped.

Establishment and maintenance of the "AFPH Institute for Human Engineering".

Promotion of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" enacted by Congress, at AFPH's request, setting aside the first full week of October, each year, as a period in which to arouse public interest in and support for employment of Handicapped.

Public Affairs—to include Collegiate Programs; Cooperation with civic, labor, business, professional and service organizations; legislation; public education.

Participation in State and Local programs of benefit to Handicapped through the AFPH State Departments, Lodges, members-at-large.

Special services to assist Handicapped.

Dissemination of factual and educational material affecting Handicapped.

YOU may join the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., if you are an American citizen, as a member-at-large, or through a local Lodge.

YOU will receive a membership card, bulletins and information of value to those interested in programs of benefit to physically handicapped men and women.

YOU may attend Conventions of AFPH.

IF you are Physically Handicapped in some degree, you may join as a Participating member, and may hold elective office.

IF you are non-handicapped, you may join as an Associate Member, and serve in non-elective capacities in the organization.

IF you join as a Cooperative or Honor Roll member, you will receive, in addition to a membership card, a Certificate suitable for framing.

Civic, labor, business, professional, and service groups may name one of their members to be an Associate Sustaining, Cooperative or Honor Roll member. Such member will receive bulletins, literature, etc., printed by the AFPH and may serve in non-elective capacities.

Fill out the attached Application for Annual Membership and send, together with your check or money order to the National Secretary-Treasurer. Write for information about establishing a Lodge.

Send in that New Member Today!

Organize that New Lodge Tomorrow!

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASH. 4, D. C.
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APPLICATION FOR ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP-AT-LARGE*

Street _____ Zone _____ State _____
City _____

hereby apply for membership in the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.
and if my application is accepted I agree to abide by the Rules and Regulations of the AFPH and the Lodge to which I am affiliated. Below, I have indicated the type of annual membership I desire:

1. PARTICIPATING (open only to Physically Handicapped in some degree)—may hold elective office ..... $5.00 ☐☐
2. CONTRIBUTING—ASSOCIATE (open to non-handicapped) ..... $5.00 ☐☐
3. Following classifications open to both Participating and Associate:
   (a) SPONSORING ..... $10.00 ☐☐ (c) COOPERATIVE ..... $50.00 ☐☐
   (b) SUSTAINING ..... $25.00 ☐☐ (d) HONOR ROLL ..... $100.00 ☐☐

Signature _____ Date _____

* Members-at-Large are attached to National Lodge _____

Introduced by _____

Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2–8, 1955

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942

AFFILIATES: AFPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC., AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, INC.

(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

National Headquarters
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

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MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

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Joseph A. Beirne
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Dr. H. C. Byrd
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C. L. "Lanny" Knight, II
O. A. Knight
Florence P. Leiner
Marx Lewis
Maj-Gen. M. J. Maas, USMC-Ret.
Emil Mazey
Ernest M. Mitchell
Hon. Hardin J. Peterson
Kenneth E. Pohlman
Sam Sponseller
Hon. William S. Tyson
Hon. Samuel A. Weiss
Dr. W. M. Whitehead

Medical Advisory Committee

Harvey Bartle, M.D.
Capt. T. J. Canty, M.C., USN
James Daufl, M.D.
O. Anderson Eash, M.D.
Verne E. Harvey, M.D.
Charles A. Hufnagel, M.D.
Herman Kahn, M.D.
William O. Lennox, M.D.
Thomas F. McMahon, M.D.
William S. Merchant, M.D.
Max K. Newman, M.D.
Winthrop M. Phelps, M.D.
Alvin A. Shapiro, D.D.S.
William Thornton Speare, M.D.
Jose A. Vivino, M.D.

December 28, 1954

Mr. Dave Beck, President
Mr. John F. English, Secretary-Treasurer
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Warehousemen and Helpers of America
100 Indiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Brothers Beck and English:

Insofar as advancing our general program for Handicapped is concerned, 1954 was a successful year for AFPH. In collaboration with our Labor Associates, we are primarily responsible for:--

1. Amendments to Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
2. Amendments to Wagner-Peyser Act, providing that there be Special Units for Handicapped Placement, in all 1,866 Federal-State Employment Offices,
3. Amendments to Hill-Burton Hospital Survey and Construction Act,
4. Amendments to Social Security Act, affecting disabled.

Potential benefits from above total more than $250,000,000.

In 1955, work that should and must be done will be far greater in scope than ever before. We must continually pressure this Administration, which has, already, procrastinated in getting administrative rulings on above laws into function, particularly relating to establishment of an Advisory Committee, on which would be Labor and Handicapped representation.

In 1955, we should, thus, be financed to carry on this great and humanitarian program to the amount of $515,000, as shown in accompanying budget estimates, and the "bare bones" expense will be approximately $200,000, which is several times more than we have ever had before, which never went over an approximate of $60,000 in any one year, and, most years, much less than that.

We need your interest and support, and, in 1954, your Union did not contribute. But, in the light of these urgent, additional needs, we most respectfully request that your Union make a substantiel contribution in 1955, and take up this matter at your next Board meeting, and advise us of action taken.

We contemplate establishing a special news service for Labor, to show week-to-week developments in this vast field of rehabili-

tation and employment of our 38,000,000 Handicapped, and we will need at leaat $60,000 for that, alone. Unquestionably, this would be of great benefit to every Union, which would, thus, be able to provide accurate information to members who may be, or may become disabled, and hence, need assistance in a hurry.

We have also launched a national organizing drive, and ask that Labor assist us in establishing Lodges in all localities. We know that we must have strong local representation, not only to advance this program in the various cities and towns, but, as 1956 is not far away, we must build AFPH so that it will be a potent factor in the forthcoming Presidential Election. I want to see AFPH with such a strong Labor backbone, that it will - for all time - work in close harmony with Labor.

We will be glad to have your cooperation and teamwork in this matter knowing, as we do, that this IS Labor's own program, and Labor has been, and is, the greatest beneficiary of this work.

Wishing you a HAPPY NEW YEAR, I am

Fraternally,

PAUL H. STRACHAN

President

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314
Paul A. Strachan, President
Miss Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer

December 1954

Digest of estimated budget for 1955 programs approved by AFPH National Counoil

1 9 5 5 G O A L

Operating expenses	$125,000	
Educational Program:		
5 Placement Conferences relating to problems encountered by the severely handicapped--60% to 100% disabled. To include job analysis	130,000	
Information Service to benefit labor and management as well as the handicapped. Includes publications, bulletins, etc.	60,000	
Public education	65,000	
Legislation	20,000	
Organization and Special Services for Handicapped, includes counseling and guidance in various problems encountered	75,000	
Maintenance of Five AFPH Regional Offices to be located in New York; Chicago; San Francisco; Atlanta and Dallas	65,000	
		$540,000
Initial Expense of establishing the AFPH Institute for Human Engineering—medical treatment, education (vocations and arts and sciences), scientific placement clinic		500,000
		$1,040,000

"America's Greatest Undeveloped Asset" outlines overall program of AFPH
"The Work of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped" summarizes some of the achievements over the past fourteen years
"The Presentation of AFPH" — 1955 Goal

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
Fiscal Year July 1, 1953 - June 30, 1954
Miss Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer

Exhibit A

CERTIFICATE

In our opinion, except that no provision was made for deferred income from per capita taxes, estimated to be approximately $2,000, and income from special contributions had not been verified, the accompanying balance sheet and statement of income and expense present fairly the financial condition of the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc., at June 30, 1954, and the results of its operations for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted,
/s/ Joseph G. Motyka, C.P.A.
Washington, D. C.

* * * * * * * *

ASSETS		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$4,060.46	
Other current assets	905.22	
Property and Equipment—net book value	6,735.93	
Total Assets		$11,701.61
DEFICIT		80,833.37
Total Assets and Deficit		$92,534.98
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	$12,685.07	
Deferred Income	267.13	
Salaries Payable	79,582.78	
Total Liabilities		$92,534.98
INCOME		
Members' dues, fees and contributions	$5,106.35	
Contributions from others	44,261.41	
Total Income		$49,367.76
EXPENSES		
Operating expenses, including items for special programs	$44,715.15	
Public education and information	15,741.25	
Total expense		60,456.40
Excess of expenses over income		$11,088.64

Note: Inventories of printed supplies on hand were not included among the current assets at the balance sheet date.

Mildred Scott

Mildred Scott, Secy-Treas.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
EDUCATIONAL FUND — A.P.H. Educational Fund, Inc.
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4. D. C.
Fiscal Year July 1, 1953 - June 30, 1954
Miss Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer

Exhibit B

CERTIFICATE.

In our opinion, except that income from contributions has not been verified, the accompanying balance sheet and income and expense statement present fairly the financial condition of the A.F.P.H. EDUCATIONAL FUND at June 30, 1954, and the results of its operations for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted,
/s/ Joseph G. Motyka, C.P.A.
Washington, D. C.

* * * * * *

ASSETS

Cash in bank	$906.40	
Accounts receivable	105.83	
Property and Equipment--net book value	299.90	
Total Assets		$1,312.13
TRUSTEE ACCOUNT		$1,312.13
INCOME		
Contributions - net		$1,715.60
EXPENSE		
General	$142.48	
NEPHWEEK and Placement Proceedings	1146.64	1,289.12
Excess of Income Over Expense		$426.48

Mildred Scott

Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer

American Federation for Handicapped Sets Plan

By Labor's Daily News Service

WASHINGTON—Proposals for an inter-departmental committee on selective job placement of the handicapped, and for a one-year pilot program in Pennsylvania leading to a nation-wide program of fitting the home-hound handicapped for work, have been put forward by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

AFPH President Paul A. Strachan outlined his home-bound training plan to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Federal Health, Education and Welfare Department and to Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.), who is in line to head a House Labor Subcommittee on the handicapped as he did in the mid '40s.

The 1954 Congress ordered Welfare Secretary Hobby to report in six months on problems of home-bound or bed-bound physically handicapped persons — commonly known as "shutins." The report request was a substitute for Kelley's Amendment providing for a grant-in-aid program now.

Mrs. Hobby was ordered to study existing programs for teaching and training such persons to determine if additional programs are needed especially in rural areas. She turned the job over to OVR. OVR asked AFPH and other organizations for suggestions.

Strachan noted in his reply to OVR that that agency's outline of services to be considered were "okay as far as they go" but not [illegible].

He insisted that "medical treatment, when needed, accompany training of home-bound handicapped, or else—in all too many cases—training will not be of avail, because the individual will not be physically able to undertake and go through with it."

He proposed also that aptitude testing be used for the person being trained and that all efforts in training and treatment be aimed at enabling him to earn his own living in whole or in part.

Pilot Program

Noting that the full development of the plan would ultimately cover each of the nation's 86,000 school districts, he proposed that for a year or so a pilot program be started in one state to work out the "bug."

Because Pennsylvania is large, has diversified population and "is about equally divided between manufacturing, mining and farming," he suggested that that state be the locale of the pilot program.

To cut estimated $330 million costs of sending teachers into the homes of all the nation's home-bound, Strachan suggested use of the "audograph" sound recorder and transcriber on which lessons could be recorded by specialists and on which pupils could then transcribe their answers for return and correction.

He declared that a few years ago he found by querying the Postmaster General and congressional committees on post office that a proposal to provide postage-free delivery of audograph lessons for the home-hound would win approval. Strachan said he believes the same situation would be true today.

Home-bound persons could be located, he suggested, by consulting the letter carriers, local unions, farm organizations, medical societies, handicapped associations and so forth.

Strachan's proposal on coordination of selective placement ran like this:

Progress has been slow during the past 12½ years in federal experiments and programs on scientific matching of handicapped persons abilities and jobs needing such abilities, he said.

But from the trial-and-error "certain facts" developed, he continued:

There now is an Occupational Directory covering 25,339 different jobs, with specifications for them.

"We have shown that approximately 9,000 of these 25,339 jobs can be satisfactorily filled by the variously handicapped—the blind, partially sighted; deaf, hard of hearing; arthritics; amputees, cardiacs; cerebral palsied; diabetics; epileptics; victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis; polio; rheumatism, etc., including congenital defects and deformities.

"Now we must take the essence of what we have learned and use that knowledge," Strachan continued.

Coordination Urged

He suggested coordinating the:

1—United States Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security's occupational directory division which developed the directory.

2—United States Civil Service Commission which he credited with developing the "shape up" of the 9,000 jobs the variously handicapped can fill.

3—The VA's Department of Physical Medicine "which has carried on more programs for rehabilitation . . . than any other public agency and has the power and capacity to enlist the support and coordinate the knowledge of private industry . . ."

4—The Public Health Service which ha said "recognized the importance of proper placement of handicapped as requisite to successful rehabilitation" and has the experienced physicians, surgeons and therapists.

The coordination proposed by Strachan would be through a congressional law setting up a joint committee to survey and determine proper selective placement of handicapped.

The committee would have an authorized budget of $10 million to start with for taking each of the 25,339 jobs and "breaking it down to the potentials of what a handicapped individual might do, in his present state of disability, or might do if properly treated and trained. . . ."

JUSTICE
AMERICAN FEDERATION of the PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
EQUAL RIGHTS
OPPORTUNITY
UNITY

SEND

IN

YOUR

CONTRIBUTION

FOR 1955

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Enclosed is check or money order for $, a contribution to further your Organization's program in behalf of the Handicapped.

Name

Address

City Zone State

LABOR'S DAILY, Saturday, December 4, 1954

Good Record of CIO Is Obvious

By Labor's Daily News Service

When the CIO convention delegates begin hammering out CIO welfare program policies for the new year, they will have behind them a long and brilliant CIO record in the fields of health and safety, social security, housing and related subjects.

They will approach their task with experience—experience developed in the shops and in wage-earners' homes, in union health clinics and welfare funds, in legislative battles in city councils, state legislatures and Congress, and in work with governmental agencies and private organizations.

Health Benefits

The health field alone provided a tremendous range of activities for CIO unions, councils, committees, and individual members and officers.

CIO helped pioneer for new forms of economics in medical care, to make modern medicine available to the people when needed without charity and without bankruptcy. Its fight here too was once against well-heeled forces led by the American Medical Association and their insurance industry allies.

It was a fight for national health insurance, for federal aid in the training of adequate numbers of doctors and other health personnel, for public aid to hospital construction, for maternal and child health aids, and for federal aid to local public health services.

CIO unionists participated in and sought to improve Blue Cross plans while others built union health centers.

They carried on health work in other fields too — work for improved industrial safety and health measures, for vastly expanding and improving the vocational rehabilitation of injured wage earners, for inspection of metal and non-metal mines and quarries and establishment of a safety commission in the United States Labor Department and for improvement of state workmen's compensation laws.

They worked with private organizations like the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, the American College of Surgeons, the National Safety Council, the National Society for Prevention of Blindness and with various governmental agencies too.

But they had to fight against "economy" forces which have whittled health appropriations to save a few millions—while billions were lost through ill health and injury.

LABOR'S DAILY, Tuesday, December 7, 1954

'Handicapped' Group Is Given AFL's Support

By Labor's Daily News Service

WASHINGTON — AFL Legislative Committee Member Walter Mason has been named by AFL President George Meany as representative to the legislative conference of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to take place here Dec. 21.

In Meany's letter accepting the AFPH invitation to participate in the conference on handicapped legislation, the AFL chief noted that "I share your interest in the real need of an adequate physically handicapped program" and pledged AFL's continued cooperation and support.

Meany sent AFPH a copy of the resolution adopted by the AFL seventy-third convention at Los Angeles Sept. 20-27, remarking that copies of it have been sent to the press, to all members of the AFL Executive Council, and to all interested organizations and individuals.

"You will note," said Meany to AFPH President Paul A. Strachan, "that the resolution calls upon all AFL constituent labor bodies to lend legislative support, and if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to the AFPH."

Resolution Passed

The AFL convention resolution recalled that "organized labor initiated, and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and 34 years ago the American Federation of Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the federal-state vocational rehabilitation program."

It noted further that AFPH for the past 14 years "has spearheaded all activities beneficial to (physically) handicapped, and has had official endorsement of organized labor, and has many eminent leaders of labor among its national officers."

It reviewed the enactment by the 83d Congress of the bill expanding the federal-state vocational rehabilitation program. AFL commented that the AFPH "with close cooperation from its labor allies, succeeded in amending this bill in major particulars, so that the entire program, roughly, will be expanded to more than three times its present scope."

The AFL convention reaffirmed previous support [illegible] AFPH proposed legislation especially measures to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and to provide tax exemptions for handicapped who can't support themselves.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council
President, Bromen Meany
Secretary-Treasurer, William F. Schnitzler
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President, Matthew Woll,
250 East 80th Street, New York, N.Y.

Second Vice President, Geo. M. Harrison,
Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Third Vice President, Daniel J. Tobin,
222 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Fourth Vice President, Harry C. Bates,
845 Fifteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Fifth Vice President, W. C. Hutcheson,
Delaware at Twelfth Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sixth Vice President, W. C. [illegible],
100 Indiana Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Seventh Vice President, David Dubinsky,
1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Eighth Vice President, Charles J. MacGowan,
Mine Brotherhood Bldg., 4th St. at State Ave.,
Kansas City, Kans.

Ninth Vice President, Herman Winter,
2000 James Reed Road, Kansas City, Missouri

Tenth Vice President, [illegible],
1200 Fifteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Eleventh Vice President, William L. McFetridge,
333 W. Randolph Street, Chicago 6, Ill.

Twelfth Vice President, James O. Petersen,
265 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

Thirteenth Vice President, Daniel Tobin,
100 Indiana Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Fourteenth Vice President, Maurice A. Hutcheson,
Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Fifteenth Vice President, A. J. Hayes,
[illegible] Bldg., Washington, D.C.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 8-3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFEL.

Washington 1, D.C.

November 15, 1954

Mr. Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of October 30, informing me of the AFPH National Membership Campaign and a conference that will be held in December on handicapped legislation. I share your interest in the real need of an adequate physically handicapped program, and wish to assure you of our continued cooperation and support to accomplish this objective.

In this connection, I am enclosing a copy of the Annual Report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council on the physically handicapped, including a resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the A. F. of L. held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954.

You will note that the resolution calls upon all A. F. of L. constituent labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to the AFPH. Copies of the resolution have been sent to the press, all members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals interested.

In regard to the legislative conference in December, I am pleased to advise that Mr. Walter Mason, a member of the National Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor will represent the Federation at this meeting. May I suggest that you advise Mr. Mason of the time and place of this conference.

With best wishes for a successful membership campaign, I am

Sincerely yours,

William Meany

President
American Federation of Labor

WJMja
Encl.

Copy of Resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954 —

(AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE) PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Whereas, The problems and needs of our 38,000,000 handicapped citizens, including the blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, osteomyelitis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, congenital defects and deformities and other injuries and diseases constitute one of our Nation's gravest problems, and

Whereas, Organized Labor initiated, and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and 34 years ago the American Federation of Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and

Whereas, The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization composed primarily of physically handicapped people, with national headquarters at 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C., for the past 14 years has spearheaded all activities beneficial to handicapped, and has had official endorsement of Organized Labor, and has many eminent leaders of labor amongst its National Officers, and

Whereas, Said Federation's program includes establishment of a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and other measures which have been approved by all labor groups, and

Whereas, the 83rd Congress, 2d Session, enacted a bill to expand the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped with close cooperation from its Labor allies, succeeded in amending this bill in major particulars, so that the entire program, roughly, will be expanded to more than three times its present scope, and

Whereas, To enable the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to set up informational services, so that all Labor Organizations may know of benefits to their members, and to families of their members, as well as to carry on other phases of its overall program, will require approximately $250,000 for its annual budget, and urgently needs immediate financial assistance, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, Los Angeles, California, does hereby endorse the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, particularly its bills to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, Tax Exemptions for Handicapped and Those who Cannot Support Themselves, and such other measures as may develop, which are approved by official American Federation of Labor representatives are introduction, and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention calls upon its constituent Labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to AFPH; and that copies of this Resolution be sent to the press, all Members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals at interest.

On motion of Committee Secretary Soderstrom, the recommendation of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council
President, GEORGE MEANY
Secretary-Treasurer, WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President, MATTHEW WOLL,
[illegible]

Second Vice President, GEO. M. HARRISON,
Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Third Vice President, DANIEL J. TOBIN,
[illegible], D. C.

Fourth Vice President, HARRY C. BATES,
[illegible]

Fifth Vice President, W. C. BRUCKART,
[illegible]

Sixth Vice President, W. C. DOHERTY,
[illegible]

Seventh Vice President, DAVID DUBINSKY,
[illegible]

Eighth Vice President, CHARLES J. MacGOWAN,
[illegible]

Ninth Vice President, HERMAN WINTER,
[illegible]

Tenth Vice President, D. W. TRACY,
[illegible]

Eleventh Vice President, WILLIAM L. McFETRIDGE,
[illegible]

Twelfth Vice President, JAMES C. PETRILLO,
[illegible]

Thirteenth Vice President, DAVE BECK,
[illegible]

Fourteenth Vice President, MAURICE A. HUTCHESON,
[illegible]

Fifteenth Vice President, O. A. KNIGHT,
[illegible]

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 8-3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFEL

Washington 1, D.C.

November 15, 1954

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

Mr. Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

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With best wishes for a successful membership campaign, I am

Sincerely yours,

George Meany

President
American Federation of Labor

WJMja
Encl.

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On motion of Committee Secretary Soderstrom, the recommendation of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED FROM INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL UNIONS, STATE FEDERATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCILS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1954, ---------AND JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1955

American Federation of Labor

Nationals and Internationals	1954	1955	Nationals and Internationals	1954	1955
1. Aluminum Workers	$	$ 100	21. *Machinists	$ 1200	$ 900
2. Air Line Pilots		50	22. Meat Cutters	700	250
3. Asbestos Workers	100	100	23. Office Employees		50
4. Iron Workers	2000	1000	24. Painters	150	150
5. Carpenters	2500	2500	25. Photo-Engravers	150	50
6. Chemical Workers	50		26. Plasterers	500	
7. Cigar Makers	75		27. Post Office Clerks	200	
8. Electrical Workers	200		28. Printing Pressmen	250	250
9. Operating Engineers	500	500	29. Pulp, Sulphite, Paper Mill	500	600
10. Flight Engineers	25	20	30. Railway Carmen	200	200
11. Garment Workers	25	25	31. Railway Clerks	250	
12. Ladies Garment Workers	2500	1000	32. Railroad Signalmen	200	100
13. *Glass Bottle Blowers	500	300	33. Roofers	100	
14. Flint Glass Workers	100		34. Theatrical Stage Employees	250	250
15. Grain Millers		100	35. Street, Electric Railway	500	500
16. Hatters	100	100	36. Teachers	50	
17. Hod Carriers	150	150	37. Textile Workers		50
18. Hosiery Workers	50		38. Tobacco Workers	100	
19. Hotal and Restaurant Empl.	600	500	39. Upholsterers		250
20. Metal Lathers	200	100	Totals	$14975	$10145

* Monthly contributors

State Federations

1. Illinois	250	400
2. Michigan	20	
3. Pennsylvania	50	500
Totals	$320	$900

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Nationals and Internationals	1954	1955	Nationals and Internationals	1954	1955
1. Congress of Industrial Org	$5000	$5000	11. Oil Workers	$ 100	$ 125
2. United Auto Workers	5000	5000	12. Packinghouse Workers	50	50
3. Brewery Workers	250	.. .	13. Radio Association		15
4. Amal. Clothing Workers	500	500	14. Rubber Workers	600	100
5. Communications Workers	500	500	15. Shoe Workers		200
6. Electrical Workers	500		16. Steelworkers	4000	3000
7. Gas, Coke, Chemical	250		17. Stone Workers	100	100
8. Glass, Ceramics		100	18. Textile Workers	100	100
9. Marine & Shipbuilding		250	19. Transport Workers	300	
10. Newspaper Guild		25	20. Woodworkers	100	
			Totals	$17350	$15065

State Industrial Union Councils

1. Florida		50	8. Minnesota		100
2. California		25	9. Missouri		50
3. Connecticut	50		10. New Hampshire	25	10
4. Delaware		10	11. Ohio	525	100
5. Georgia		25	12. Pennsylvania	500	100
6. Kentucky		25	13. Tennessee		10
7. Michigan	300	400	Totals	$1400	$905

Independant National and International Unions

1. Locomotive Firemen	250	250
2. United Mine Workers	10000	2500
Totals	$10250	$2750

Total Contributions for	1954	1955
AFL	$14975	$10145
State Federations	320	900
CIO	17350	15065
State Ind. Union Councils	1400	905
Independants	10250	2750
Totals	$44295	$29765

Overall Total

1954 -------- $44295
1955 -------- 29765
$14530 Less

Mr. Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Date _____

☐ Attached is check in amount of $_____ for your Emergency Fund — ($25,000 needed before December 31, 1955)

☐ You may expect check in amount of $_____ for your Emergency Fund on or about _____ 1955

* * * * * * * * * * * *

1956 - To continue your program of public education, rehabilitation, legislation and employment of Handicapped, which has been endorsed by Organized Labor, Secretary-Treasurer Mildred Scott may expect the following:

☐ $_____ on or about _____ 1956

☐ $_____ for the calendar year 1956 to be sent in monthly checks of $_____ each.

☐ Your request will be placed before our Board which meets _____ and we will advise you of action taken.

Name of Organization _____

Address _____

_____

Authorized by _____
name and title

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALEY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942
AFFILIATES: APPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, APPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

National Headquarters
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

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MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

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James Brownlow
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James Doull, M.D.
O. Anderson Eagh, M.D.
Proctor Harvey, M.D.
Verne C. Harvey, M.D.
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Alvin A. Shapiro, D.D.S.
William Thornton Spence, M.D.
Harold Stevens, M.D.

October 18, 1955

To Presidents and Secretaries International Unions
State Federations and State Industriel Union Councils

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Our 7th Triennial Convention and our National Council meeting, in which representatives of Organized Labor took an active part, were recently held and adopted a broad program of public education, rehabilitation, legislation and employment of Handicapped, including our FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED and TAX EXEMPTION bills now pending in Congress and which have been endorsed by all Labor.

To accomplish the objectives, our Council adopted a modest budget of $173,850 for the calendar year 1956. If through our combined efforts, we succeed in raising that amount, we will be possible to employ badly needed assistants who can be trained to carry forward the APPH program, consummation of which will be of great benefit to all working people and their families.

The attached list shows contributions made by National and International Unions, State Federations and Industrial Union Councils for the calendar years—January 1 to December 30, 1954, and January 1 to September 30, 1955. The total for 1954 was $44,295. As of September 30, 1955, the total was $29,765—or $14,530 less. This creates a serious situation for us as our Handicapped have little or no money. We are not a "charity" organization and do not come under the Community Chest Drives or the United Funds.

The Council went on record to assist in raising $25,000 needed now before the end of the current year—December 31, 1955. We are urgently in need of that amount.

The suggestion was also made that insofar as possible you advise me whether we can count on you for a contribution in 1956—the approximate time we might expect it, and the approximate amount. While we understand this is not binding, on the other hand, it will afford us the opportunity to plan accordingly. Our Secretary-Treasurer has set up a special file on this subject. Such a system will help us to better plan our work and eliminate some of the correspondence.

Without Labor's aid, we admit we could not carry on and we deeply appreciate your help. We hope you will take early favorable action upon our appeal and advise me.

Fraternally,

Paul A. Strachan

PAUL A. STRACHAN
President

Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 7-13, 1956

Authors and Sponsors "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2–8, 1955

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 88, 1942

AFFILIATES: AFPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC., AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, INC.
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Ernest M. Mitchell
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Alvis A. Shumate, D.D.S.
William Thornton Spence, M.D.
Jean J. Vivian, M.D.

October 19, 1954

To Presidents and Secretaries
A. F. of L. National and International Unions,
Councils, and State Federations of Labor

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

In sending this Report to Labor I am constrained to say that, despite strong opposition from Administration leaders in the Departments, and on Capitol Hill, in the past Session of Congress we succeeded in putting over amendments that materially increase benefits to all Handicapped.

Due primarily to our efforts and those of our Labor Associates (we have been endorsed by Convention action of AFL, CIO, Rail Brotherhoods, and United Mine Workers), the following was achieved:

1. Changes in Vocational Rehabilitation Act which increase appropriations therefor, from $23,500,000 on a gradually ascending scale to $63,500,000, and provide, specifically, Handicapped Placement Units in all 1,800 Federal-State Employment Offices across country; an Advisory Council of Handicapped Affairs, on which Labor will be represented; grants to Home-Bound Handicapped, etc.

2. Amendments to Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, providing for establishment of Rehabilitation Centers.

3. Amendments to Social Security Act, which enables workless disabled by accident or disease to be immediataly referred to States' Rehabilitation Agencies for needed services.

We submit, thus, we have performed well, under great difficulties, andhave kept our pledges to Labor, 100%.

However, we must now survey the situation; estimate what must be done to affectuate proper administration of the legislation so secured, the benefits from which will run into hundreds of millions of dollars, and, knowing the procrastination habits of Federal and State agencies in putting new laws into effect, we must vigilantly press forward and demand of them that which, so far (and the laws are now three months old) they have NOT done, - that being, to establish dafinite standards of administration of these Acts.

We must provide a public information service, to show Labor and all others at interest, where, when, and how to apply for benefits; (2) set up local projects for rehabilitating, training, and channeling into employment the millions of Handicapped; (3) bring all this down to local levels of educating Local Union Officers, particularly Business Agents, Secretaries, etc., and, of course, to press forward, next Session of Congress (when we shall probably have a more favorable atmosphere in which to work,) the fight for a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED: TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED and THOSE WHO SUPPORT HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT SUPPORT THEMSELVES: A FEDERAL SECOND INJURY ACT, etc. This is absolutely necessary, as I'm sure you will agree.

Labor has been the strongest and most active supporter of the Handicapped and this Federation, working in their interests. I am including herein, "THE AFPH 1954 HONOR ROLL" which shows the National and International AFL affiliates which have contributed to AFPH during 1954. A few have not yet contributed, as their Boards have not acted on the matter. Among these are Unions which have been very strong supporters of AFPH - The Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Glass Bottle Blowers Ass'n, Retail Clerks International Association, Upholsterers, and a few others.

Informed, humane Labor leaders support AFPH because, for 14 years, we have been doing a highly specialized job that no one else is doing, and we have steadily raised the standards in the Handicapped field, both as to employment and rehabilitation - including medical service, education, guidance and counseling, and selective placement.

We have fought unemployment, social and economic discrimination, and sought to alleviate the human misery accompanying physical ailments and incapacity and enforced idleness and unproductivity of the individual.

We have won over $500,000,000 in benefits for our people the past 14 years, through laws we initiated and put onto the statutes, to say nothing of having spark-plugged employment of Handicapped, through authoring and sponsoring "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", which has been responsible for employment of some 3,000,000 Handicapped, who have earned, at a conservative estimate, some $3,000,000,000 and have paid the various instrumentalities of Federal, State, and local Governments $750,000,000 in taxes. The need and value of our program, thus, is indisputably proven.

We appreciate the assistance, financially and otherwise, which we have had from several National and International Unions, and a few State Federations of Labor, and now ask that all those who have not hitherto contributed, do so as soon as possible, because this program and our work must be greatly expanded immediately to keep pace with development of laws and private programs, which directly affect not only those already Handicapped, but, all members of Unions and their families, WHO MAY BECOME HANDICAPPED, through illness or disease. None of us can say that we are exempt from this possibility. ANYBODY CAN BECOME PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED!

In the interest of all working people, particularly those belonging to Unions, and their families, as well as those 38,000,000 already Handicapped, we urge you to lend full support to AFPH.

We call to your attention the enclosed proposed budget, which shows WHAT AFPH NEEDS TO DO A REAL JOB, and, also, the Report of our Secretary-Treasurer Mildred Scott, which shows the relatively SMALL AMOUNT WE HAVE HAD, which is

wholly inadequate.

Hoping that you will use your best efforts to see that the name of YOUR National or International Union, or State Federation, or Organizing Council will be included in the 1955 AFPH HONOR ROLL list, and with all good wishes, I am

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President

Encls.

A.F.P.H. 1954 H O N O R R O L L

List of National and International Unions, and State Federations of Labor, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, which have financially contributed to the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped during 1954:

1. Building and Construction Trades Department
2. Int. Ass'n Heat & Frost Insulators & Asbestos Workers
3. Int. Ass'n Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers
4. United Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners of America
5. Int. Chemical Workers Union
6. Int. Union of Cigar Makers
7. Int. Union of Operating Engineers
8. Flight Engineers' Int. Ass'n
9. United Garment Workers of America
10. Int. Ladies Garment Workers Union
11. United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers Int. Union
12. Int. Hod Carriers, Building & Common Laborers' Union of America
13. Hotel & Restaurant Employees & Bartenders Int. Union
14. Int. Union of Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers
15. Int. Ass'n of Machinists
16. Amalgameted Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America
17. Bro. Painters, Decoretors & Paperhangers of America
18. Int. Photo-Engravers Union of North America
19. Operative Plasterers' & Cement Masons Int. Ass'n of U.S. and Canada
20. National Federation of Post Office Clerks
21. Int. Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union of North America
22. Int. Bro. Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers
23. Bro. Railroad Signalmen of America
24. Bro. Railway Carmen of America
25. Bro. Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees
26. United Slate, Tile & Composition Roofers, Damp & Waterproof Workers Assn
27. Int. Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees & Moving Picture Operators of the U. S. and Canada
28. Stove Mounters Int. Union of North America
29. Amalgameted Ass'n of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America
30. American Federation of Teachers
31. Tobacco Workers Int. Union
32. American Flint Glass Workers' Union

33. Illinois State Federation of Labor
34. Michigan Federation of Labor
35. Pennsylvania Federation of Labor
36. Virginia Federation of Labor

PAUL A. STRACHAN
President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. - REpublic 7-1314

Digest of estimated budget for proposed 1954-1955 programs approved by National Council - September 30-October 1, 1954

		Total	$515,371.69
Salaries:	President	$12,000	
	Secretary-Treasurer	7,500	
	Incidental Expenses - President	1,200	
	" " Secy-Treas.	600	
	(Foregoing set by action of Convention and AFPH Council)		$21,300
President's Office:			
	Salaries — 3 Assistants: 1 in charge of Placement Conferences, research, etc. 1 in charge of Information Service 1 in charge of Legislation and Organization 1 Secretary to President and one clerk-typist		$28,760
Secretary-Treasurer's Office:			
	Salaries: Comptroller; clerk; secretary; casual and contract labor		$19,160
General Expense:			
	Rent, telephone-telegraph, equipment and supplies; regular printing; payroll taxes, workmen's compensation; independent CPA audit; travel expenses of president and secretary-treasurer		$77,169
AFPH Regional Offices:	Five---New York; Chicago; San Francisco; Atlanta; Dallas		
	Salaries for 5 regional directors; 5 stenographer-clerks; rent; telephone-telegraph; supplies, equipment		$56,800
Information Service:			
	Printing of VALOR, official publication; digests of Federal-State laws and rulings affecting handicapped; bulletins		$60,000
Legislation-Organization			
	Launching legislative program; printing of bills; incidental expenses re legislation; organizing expenses getting members and organizing lodges		$20,600
Educational Program:			
	At least 5 regional conferences — AFPH National Conference on Placement of Severely Handicapped, printing of proceedings, etc.		$120,000
Trustee Fund:	Back salaries payable as of June 30, 1954 --covering period of 14 years for President and 10 for Secretary-Treasurer		79,582.69
Contigency Fund			20,000
Fund-Raising program			12,000

ANNUAL REPORT
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.
AFPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
Fiscal Year - 1953-1954
Presented to AFPH National Council - September 23-24, 1954
Mildrad Scott, Secretary-Treasurer

Greetings:

As Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., and the AFPH Educational Fund, Inc., my report to you will briefly outline the various programs of AFPH during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1953 and ending June 30, 1954:

Legislation:

When this fiscal year began July 1, 1953, we were working on our legislative program, which included bills to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped. After several delays, hearings were finally scheduled for July 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 28, 1953, before the House Education and Labor Committee. Both President Strachan and I attended these hearings and Mr. Strachan testified. Copies of the Proceedings of the Hearings were obtained and mailed to our Lodges and State Departments, as well as to a number of our associates. Lodges were asked to set up Study Groups to study the proposed legislation and make reports to the members.

In January 1954, hearings were scheduled before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on the Administration bill. AFPH succeeded in getting the Committee to include our bill which had been introduced by Senator James E. Murray, together with several co-sponsors. President Strachen presented the testimony for AFPH. Special tribute was paid him by several members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare who had known of his many years of work in behalf of the handicapped.

Bills were finally reported out of the House and Senate Committees and were presented to both Houses on July 7th, for action. AFPH succeeded in getting certain amendments which were retained in the bill signed by the President of the United States, August 3rd and known as Public Law 565. (See President Strachan's report for detailed information.)

In February 1954 a dinner was held in the National Press Club Ballroom for members of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee for the purpose of discussing the AFPH legislative program. Several of our officers and members participated in the panel discussion.

Your officers and staff devoted much of their time during the year to legislative work. Several bulletins were sent to our membership and to our supporting organizations, keeping them advised of the status of the bills. The pamphlet — 1953-1954 Legislative Program of AFPH — which contained copies of the bills together with explanatory statements, was distributed widely.

Public Education and Organization:

As author and sponsor of NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK, AFPH sponsors the annual Kick-Off Dinner launching the observance. A special program was arranged for the 9th annual observance and plans made for the 10th Anniversary dinner to be held October 1, 1954. President Strachan wrote his annual letter to the Governors of all states citing progress made during the

year, and calling attention to things needed to be done to effectuate a better program for handicapped. Editorials were prepared for newspapers and magazines. Our AFPH Lodges and State Departments are sent guides and information to assist in planning local programs.

In the fall of 1953 the services of a public relations man was engaged, primarily for the purpose of assisting with raising of funds. This trial was unsuccessful, insofar as raising funds was concerned. He did succeed in getting a number of spot announcements on TV-Radio, and prepared a guide for the use of local units of AFPH, however, it was too late in reaching them to be of value. His services were discontinued at the end of the year.

Proceedings of the 3rd Conference on Placement of Severely Handicapped held in March 1953, were distributed to the conferees and some copies sold to the public. Much interest has been evidenced in these Conferences and we have several requests from individuals to be notified when the 4th Conference is to be held.

Our National Constitution and By-Laws were printed with the revisions and amendments in accordance with Convention mandate and referendum of membership. A review of State and Lodge Constitutions and By-Laws was begun. A revision of the Guide for AFPH Lodges and State Departments was made — and pamphlets entitled "How to Conduct your AFPH Lodge Meetings"; "How to Organize an AFPH Lodge"; and "How you can Become a Member of AFPH" were published.

The pamphlet "America's Greatest Undeveloped Asset" was published and widely distributed. It presents the overall program of AFPH, and contains numerous statements from individuals about the AFPH work.

The VALOR LEGION OF MERIT was awarded quarterly by President Strachan to members bringing in ten new members during the quarter.

Several press releases were issued on various phases of AFPH program. President Strachan also prepared articles for printing in other publications.

Special Services and Meetings:

Many requests were received during the year for factual information concerning programs; inquiries concerning jobs; schools; services available, etc.

In addition to the endless hours spent with those seeking help we held many conferences with government officials, business men and women, civic leaders and others concerning programs for handicapped.

Job information sheets, which we ask each applicant to fill out, are maintained in open files, and referred to when we get inquiries from employers. We also maintain a file of available jobs for handicapped people. It is stressed that AFPH is not a placement agency, and every effort is made to get those seeking service to use the public facilities set up to do a screening service.

AFPH carries out the policy of employing qualified handicapped people to do jobs they can do. A number of students are employed as casual workers during the year; several are from Gallaudet College for Deaf.

AFPH Council meetings were held September 17-18, 1953 and February 15-16, 1954. Officers of the AFPH Educational Fund also met during the same period.

Proceedings of these meetings are a part of the permanent file in our AFPH Headquarters.

Conferences and correspondence were carried on with officers of State Departments and Lodges who were planning Conventions or special Programs.

President Strachan conferred with various members of AFPH Council during the year.

VALOR MAGAZINE:

Two issues of VALOR, our official publication, were gotten out during the fiscal year. Much time has been devoted to planning a program whereby publication can be resumed in the near future.

Finances and Administration:

A combined Financial Statement of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., and the AFPH Educational Fund, Inc., has been prepared reflecting our Assets; Liabilities & Surplus; Income and Expenses for the fiscal year.

Our income resulted from membership dues, contributions, sale of Conference Proceedings and Valor advertising and subscriptions. The third testing of the use of seals was tried in the fall of 1953, all under the direct supervision of your President and Secretary-Treasuror.

Our bookkeeping system is maintained under the supervision of a Certified Public Accountant. A simplified bookkeeping system is being prepared for the use of all units of AFPH.

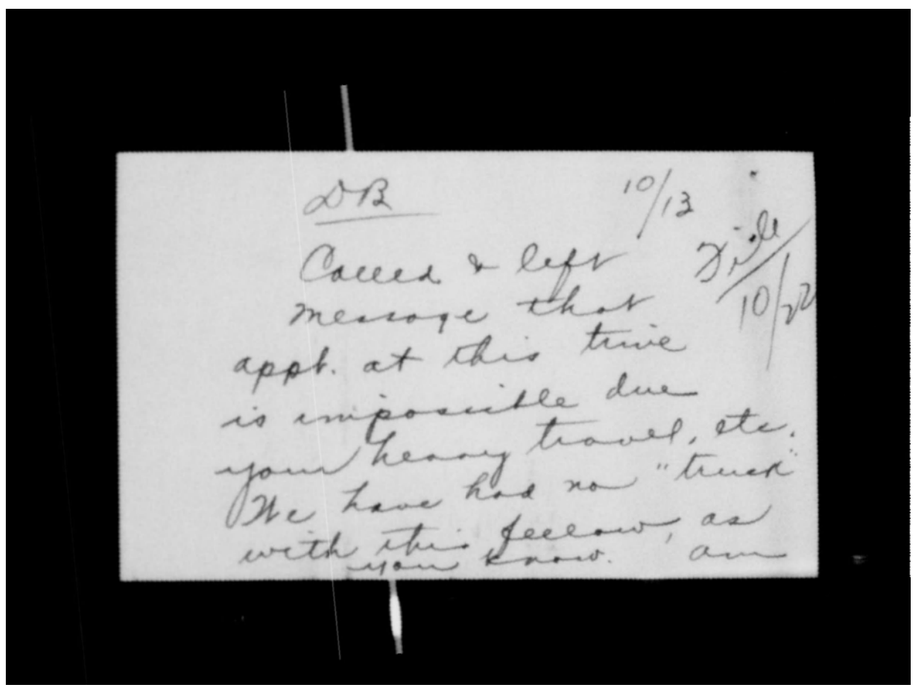
Respectfully submitted,

Mildred Scott

Mildred Scott, Secy-Treas.

COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
AFPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, Inc.
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C.
Fiscal year - July 1, 1953-June 30, 1954
Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer
Approved by National Council in session September 30, and October 1, 1954, subject to independent audit by Certified Public Accounting firm, in process, but not completed.

	AFPH	Educational Fund	Total
ASSETS			
Cash on hand and in bank	$ 4,060.46	$ 906.40	$ 4,966.86
Other assets	8,159.83	331.13	8,490.96
Total assets	$12,220.29	$1,237.53	$13,457.82
LIABILITIES & SURPLUS			
Unpaid accounts (includes salaries due officers $78,582. and old printing bills pending adjustment $10,408)	$92,048.04	$	$92,048.04
Surplus (or deficit)	(79,827.75)	1,237.53	(78,590.22)
Total liabilities & surplus	$12,220.29	$ 1,237.53	$ 13,457.82
INCOME			
From membership (dues, etc.)	$ 6,159.98	$	$ 6,159.98
Contributions	47,963.32	10,127.70	58,091.02
Sale of Conference Proceedings		506.50	506.50
Valor (advertising & subscriptions)	1,194.40	$10,634.20	$ 65,951.90
Total income			
EXPENSES			
Salaries - Officers (not paid) (during the year $10,639.60 was paid on salaries due)	$19,500.00	$	$ 19,500.00
Salaries - Other, including casual labor and contract labor	13,125.00		13,125.00
Rent	4,119.00		4,119.00
Other General and Administrative	7,555.66	$ 111.25	7,666.91
Total general expenses	$44,299.66	$ 111.25	$ 44,410.91
Legislative, printing and miscellaneous items only	3,092.91		3,092.91
Organization and information Service	15,306.13	9,180.87	24,487.00
Cost of printing & selling proceedings		990.20	990.20
Valor magazine (2 issues)	2,944.10		2,944.10
Total expenses	$65,642.80	10,282.32	$ 75,925.12
Difference between income and expense	$(10,325.14)	$ 351.88	$(9,973.22)


DB 10/13
Called & left
message that
appt. at this time
is impossible due
your heavy travel, etc.
We have had no "truck"
with this fellow, as
you know. am

Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 3-9, 1954

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALEY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942

Affiliates: AFPH Educational Fund, Inc., AFPH Institute for Human Engineering, Inc.
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

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WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

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October 12, 1954

Mr. Dave Beck, President
Intl. Brothernood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Warehousemen & Helpers of America
100 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Brother Beck:

At the suggestion of my friend and associate, William S. Tyson, witn whom you are acquainted, I am writing you this personal letter to suggest at your earliest convenience a conference between yourself, Mr. Tyson, and myself. The purpose of this discussion would be to outline to you the program of this Federation, its relation to the welfare of your members and their families, and the reasons wny the Teamsters should lend active support to our work.

Because of enactment of the last Congress covering:—

(a) Amendments to the Social Security Act, providing cnannelization of disabled workers into States' Renabilitation services

(b) Amendments to the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, which provide, among other things, establishment of Rehabilitation Facilities

(c) Amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, which provide an expanded program covering medical treatment, Education and training, guidance and counseling, and selective placement —

These are matters which have direct bearing upon your own members unquestionably, and it would be but natural that your own organization would want to take advantage of tne highly specialized knowledge and service which we are in position to afford, as well as assist in the overall development of the program for our more than 38,000,000 handicapped.

While I have never met you personally, I have been told that you have a deep interest in humanitarian projects, and

cartainly this one is both humanitarian and economic in its impact upon our economy.

I therefore urge that you phone this office and arrange a conference between yoursalf, Mr. Tyson and myself at the earliest possible moment, or designate someone to sit for you in such conference, as we are deserving and need your support now while vast projects are being developed in which you are a party at interest.

I hope to hear from you by phone, if possible, and although I will be out of town on October 18, 19, and 20, I will be at your service before or after these dates.

Fraternally yours,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President

PAS:es
cc: Mr. William S. Tyson

NEWS RELEASE

From—

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314

AUTHORS AND SPONSORS—"*National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week*"—OCTOBER 3 - 9, 1954

For immediate release October 1,1954

AFPH NATIONAL COUNCIL PLANS EXPANSION PROGRAM

The National Council of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped concluded its two-day meeting, here, today.

The agenda covered:

A full discussion of legislation in the recently enacted

(a) Amendments to the Social Security Act, providing channelization of disabled workers into States' Rehabilitation services

(b) Amendments to the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, which provide, among other things, establishment of Rehabilitation Facilities

(c) Amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, which provide an expanded program covering medical treatment, education and training, guidance and counseling, and selective placement.

The AFPH Council severely criticizes Federal agencies having jurisdiction in these matters for not having issued regulations as to how these Acts are to be administered, although some two months have passed, since the Acts were passed, although it is understood, the Public Health Service has nearly completed its series of rulings on administration of the Hill-Burton Act.

The Council also criticized the recent Budget letter, which instructed Federal agencies to virtually "freeze" appropriations for specific phases of the Rehabilitation program, generally, and states, if this is carried out, it will simply ignore the intent of the Congress, to have an immediate expansion of the Handicapped program, over-all.

Plans were made to establish an AFPH Information Service, to provide the Handicapped, and interested public, with definite information as to the operation of these new Acts, and what benefits may be obtained therefrom, and how, and where they may be obtained.

Edward H. Wolfe, of Chicago; Kenneth R. Pohlman, of Washington; Thomas C. Burke, of Toledo; E. M. Mitchell, Miami, and Charles R. Jeffrey, Lansing, were added to the Council.

Leo J. Buettner, National Vice President, AFPH, was named Chairman of the Finance and Ways and Means Committee, and sub-committee are being formed to cover Industry and Business; Women; Civic Organizations; Insurance and Farm areas.

Paul A. Strachan, National President, stated, "This was one of the best sessions the AFPH Council has had, and we can safely predict that its deliberations and actions taken, will go far in assisting Handicapped in rehabilitation and employment."

Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer, outlined plans for national membership campaign, and pointed out that the work of AFPH, the past year, had afforded a solid foundation of achievement, deserving of support of not only the Handicapped, but, the general public.

The Council will meet again, in February, 1955.

NEWS RELEASE

From—

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314

AUTHORS AND SPONSORS—*"National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week"*—OCTOBER 3 - 9, 1954

FOR RELEASE AFTER 9:00 P.M.

October 1, 1954

Washington, D. C. - Paul A. Strachan, President, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, and author of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", gave the following address at the Annual "Kick-Off Dinner", Friday evening, October 1, National Press Club Auditorium, launching the 10th Anniversary of "NEPHWEEK" being observed October 3 to 9, 1954.

Mr. Toastmaster, Distinguished Guests, Members of AFPH:

On this, the 10th anniversary of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", other speakers on the program tonight have given you citation of the practical benefits of institution of the "WEEK", and the tremendous impact it has had upon our nation's economy by having spear-headed continually expanding programs of rehabilitation and employment of handicapped, and eternally needling public and private agencies into performing their delegated task better than in previous years.

Although "NEPHWEEK" was designed as a pre-eminently practical measure, yet, its results have been among the most humanitarian of any law enacted by the Congress. Who can deny the cheer it has brought to millions of handicapped who, heretofore, have been ignored or discriminated against in their quest for employment? Who can say what tears - brought about by misery, suffering, and want, have been changed into jewels of joy by the knowledge that an individual - hitherto "unwanted" - has suddenly become in demand, and thereby made a self-respecting, tax-paying citizen?

I know, from bitter personal experience, the hardships of a severely handicapped person. I know that, despite all the ballyhoo today, from many quarters, to "Employ the Handicapped", that we are still discriminated against, socially and economically, and are the first to be fired, and the last to be hired.

But, to those of you who have made any effort in behalf of Handicapped, I extend my heart-felt thanks. I know that you are amongst those who have vision to see the stars - even if only in the reflection of the mud-puddle of human misery that has long --- too long --- been the habitat of millions of Handicapped.

And, what has been the real, underlying effect? Why you have awakened the handicapped to a sense of their own great potentials! You have given them hope, to displace despair. You have afforded them opportunity, and thus, fired their own ambition to succeed, and take their place amongst the useful, instead of the idle!

The greatest result, then, has been education and uplift of the handicapped, themselves. Now, they are beginning to realize that they do possess great abilities, long latent and undeveloped because of lack of essential medical treatment, training and education, guidance and counseling, and selective placement that will put them into jobs they can suitably fill. You have, in short, inspired them, - and, I remind you, so long as there are human beings to reach for the stars, the world will move on!

When we consider the fearful statistics relating to this field, and understand what they mean, we are appalled. In 1953, on-the-job accidents alone, cost $3,150,000,000 in salaries or wages, medical, insurance, and other indirect costs. When we reflect that for the past 12 years, an average of 2,000,000 people annually have been injured in industry, alone, to say nothing of those injured or diseased in homes, on the streets, or on the farms of our broad land, and know that, of these 350,000 annually suffer permanent impairments, - and contrast this with the disgraceful and miserably inadequate Federal-State Program which, at maximum, has only reached the number of 60,000 rehabilitated, the past year, we can see, as clear as crystal, the imperative need for an over-all, adequate program

(more)

of rehabilitation and employment for our approximately 40,000,000 handicapped, of whom about 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are from 60% to 100% disabled.

What is the most valuable thing in America, today? Why it is our own people, with their great genius for mass production, their indefatigable energies which have made our nation the greatest in the world today, and their continued aspiration for more and better things of life.

What, then, is the answer to the needs of our millions of handicapped? Not "charity", nor public dole, not "relief", but "RELEASE!" The motive power of any mass movement must be, the people, themselves!

In beginning, thus, to establish a real program for handicapped, you are simply taking out insurance. You are, thereby, guaranteeing that this nation will always have a vast reservoir of manpower, trained and competent to do a job. You are conserving public resources, by making a capital investment in the individual, - treating, and training him so he can make his own way, and you are, thus, lessening taxes, on the one hand, and bolstering our national income, through increased production and consumption, on the other.

These past 15 years I have been privileged to take my stand in Washington, the crossroads of the world, and battle, in my humble way for the handicapped. During those critical years, we saw revolutionary convulsions that have changed the entire course of world affairs.

To those of you who have been in the vanguard of this fight with me, I salute you as far-visioned men and women, intent upon bettering the condition of all our people, and particularly the Handicapped.

To Bob Ramspeck, Jennings Randolph, Jerry Voorhis, Senator Kilgore, Joe Martin, Sam Rayburn, John W. McCormack, Alben W. Barkley, Hatton B. Sumners, Pat McCarran, and all those who assisted me in piloting "HEPH-WEEK" through Congress, I give warm thanks.

To Bob Goodwin, Ed Keenan, and Perry Faulkner, I am indebted for their splendid backing up of the entire program through the Employment Service, both civilian and veteran. To the Veterans Administration, Civil Service Commission, and Public Health Service, I render thanks for their part in doing this job, and pay especial tribute to my friend, and valued aide to the handicapped, Dr. Verne K. Harvey, Medical Director, Civil Service Commission.

To the leaders of Labor, - John L. Lewis; the late President Green of the AFL, and the late President of CIO, Phil Murray; to George Meany; Walter P. Reuther; David Dubinsky; Joseph A. Beirne; Albert J. Hayes, Patrick E. Gorman; Thomas C. Carroll; Irvin Barney; Dan Tracy; H. E. Gilbert; Roy Hughes; Jesse Clark; David J. McDonald; Leo E. George; Emil Mazey; Marx Lewis; John H. Lyons; Jacob Potofsky; L. S. Buckmaster; Mike Quill; John S. Burke; Joseph A. Mullaney; Ernest Hebert; Karl Feller; Maurice A. Hutcheson; Edward Hoffett; Mario Azpeitia; James B. Carey; Joseph D. Keenan; Russell Stephens; Carl Hegel; William B. Maloney; Anthony E. Katz; Elwood D. Swisher; Lee W. Minton; S. P. Ming; Burl W. Phares; Ed S. Miller; George L. Buss; William L. McSorley; John Bishop; Joseph Lewis; Edward J. Volz; O. A. Knight; Ralph Helstein; Lawrence M. Raftery; Matthew Woll; John E. Rooney; George L. Googe; George M. Harrison; Vernon Housewright; Charles D. Aquadro; James J. Mitchell; Richard J. Walsh; John C. Lawson; John O'Hare; Woodruff Randolph; Sal B. Hoffman; Anthony Valente; Edward J. Powers; Emil Rieve; A. F. Hartung; Barney Hopkins, and others, I express my deep appreciation of their sympathetic understanding, and practical support. Without their help, we could not have carried on.

To Walter S. Dittmars; Arthur Clarendon Smith, Sr; Dr. Merle E. Frampton; the late Joe Milner; Philip L. Graham; Dr. Carley Byrd; Colonel Bob Allen; William J. Lichtenberg; Dr. William G. Lennox; General F. S. Strong; Captain T. J. Canty, USN-RC; Colonel George E. Ijams; Dr. Carlos E. Ward; the late Dr. Ira D. Scott, and many others in the business and professional world, I tender thanks for their splendid assistance.

(more)

And, to the Handicapped, themselves, who have been my chief inspiration in this matter, I say that I am deeply grateful that divine providence has permitted me to carry on, in my humble way, this campaign in their behalf.

Countless cases of their heroism, great fortitude in the face of disaster, and an ever-cheerful spirit, despite severe physical handicaps, are ever before my eyes, and impel me to say to them, and to their successors, that if they will only develop their own great capacities, through ambition and determination, and diligence in study and performance, and practice close unity of action toadvance their own interests, they will mount to the very heights of achievement.

* * * *

August 12, 1954

B U L L E T I N

FROM: AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314 -- Scott

FALL PROGRAM - -

NEPHWEEK KICK-OFF

As part of its Educational Program, the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped sponsors the annual Kick-Off Dinner launching the observance of NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK. The dinner will be held Friday evening, October 1, National Press Club Auditorium, 6:30 (see announcement). This will mark the 10th Anniversary. NEPHWEEK is observed during the period October 3-9. A program is planned with guest speakers representing different points of view. The purpose of NEPHWEEK is to focus attention on jobs handicapped men and women can do in spite of physical disability. It is not a fund-raising event. Announcements are mailed to various persons who are interested in this program. The 14th Street entrance to the National Press Building is at street-level—those who may be traveling in wheelchairs will find no difficulty in getting into the building. Tickets are $5.00, including gratuities.

POSTER

We have a limited supply of posters (see sample attached) in stock—both on card and on heavy paper to fill orders.

ELECTROS and MATS

Our various slogans, as shown on the electro and mat sheet, are being used by a number of leading magazines and publications, as well as weekly newspapers. Order by number, indicating whether electro or mat is desired.

PAMPHLET

"The WORK of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped" is a resumé of some of our accomplishments, and a brief outline of our program. It is being included in our appeal for funds to carry on our work, along with contribution cards and return envelopes.

REPRINTS

Reprints of articles and factual material are also available. See list attached.

If you desire any of the material, please use the enclosed order blank and return envelope.

FROM: AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4. D. C. Phone: REpublic 7-1314

Partial List of Material Available at the National Headquarters

PROCEEDINGS OF SECOND AFPH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PLACEMENT OF SEVERELY HANDICAPPED
Panel Discussions on: Cerebral Palsy; Epilepsy; Muscular Dystrophy-Polio-Multiple Sclerosis; Arthritis; Orthopedic Disabilities; Blindness and Visual Disabilities; Deafness and Hard-of-Hearing; Cardio-Vascular; Cancer. Outstanding specialists in Industry, Business, Labor, Medicine, Education, Government and Handicapped constituted the members of the various panels.
— $3.00 per copy

PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD AFPH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PLACEMENT OF SEVERELY HANDICAPPED.
First day devoted to general discussions and an amputee demonstration directed by Dr. Sidney Fisheman, New York University; afternoon to individual workshops. Second day—Reports on Workshops Covering—A. Arthritis and Rheumatism; B. Amputations, Osteomyelitis and Paraplegia; C. Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis and Poliomyelitis; D. Brain and Nervous Disabilities; E. Cardio-Vascular and Pulmonary Disabilities; F. Visual Disabilities; G. Hearing Disabilities. Third Day was devoted to a discussion on Second Injury Laws.
— $2.00 per copy

Note: Date for FOURTH AFPH National Conference on Placement of Severely Handicapped has not been definitely set. If you desire to be notified, please send your name and address to the National Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.

"Without Selective Placement there can be no successful program for Employment of Handicapped"—Paul A. Strachan, Pres. AFPH

Reprints:

"WHO'S HANDICAPPED?" By Walter E. Disbrow, President, The Grey Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn., Vice Pres., AFPH. Connecticut Industry.

"EPILEPSY—A SOCIAL HANDICAP" By Jerome K. Merlis, M.D., Neurologist in Charge, National Veterans' Epilepsy Center, Cushing Veterans Adm. Hospital, Valor.

Creed of Employment of Handicapped "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"....Industry and Labor Leaders Unite in Urging—Hire the Handicapped!

"WHY THE TERM—'PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED". By Paul A. Strachan, Pres., AFPH

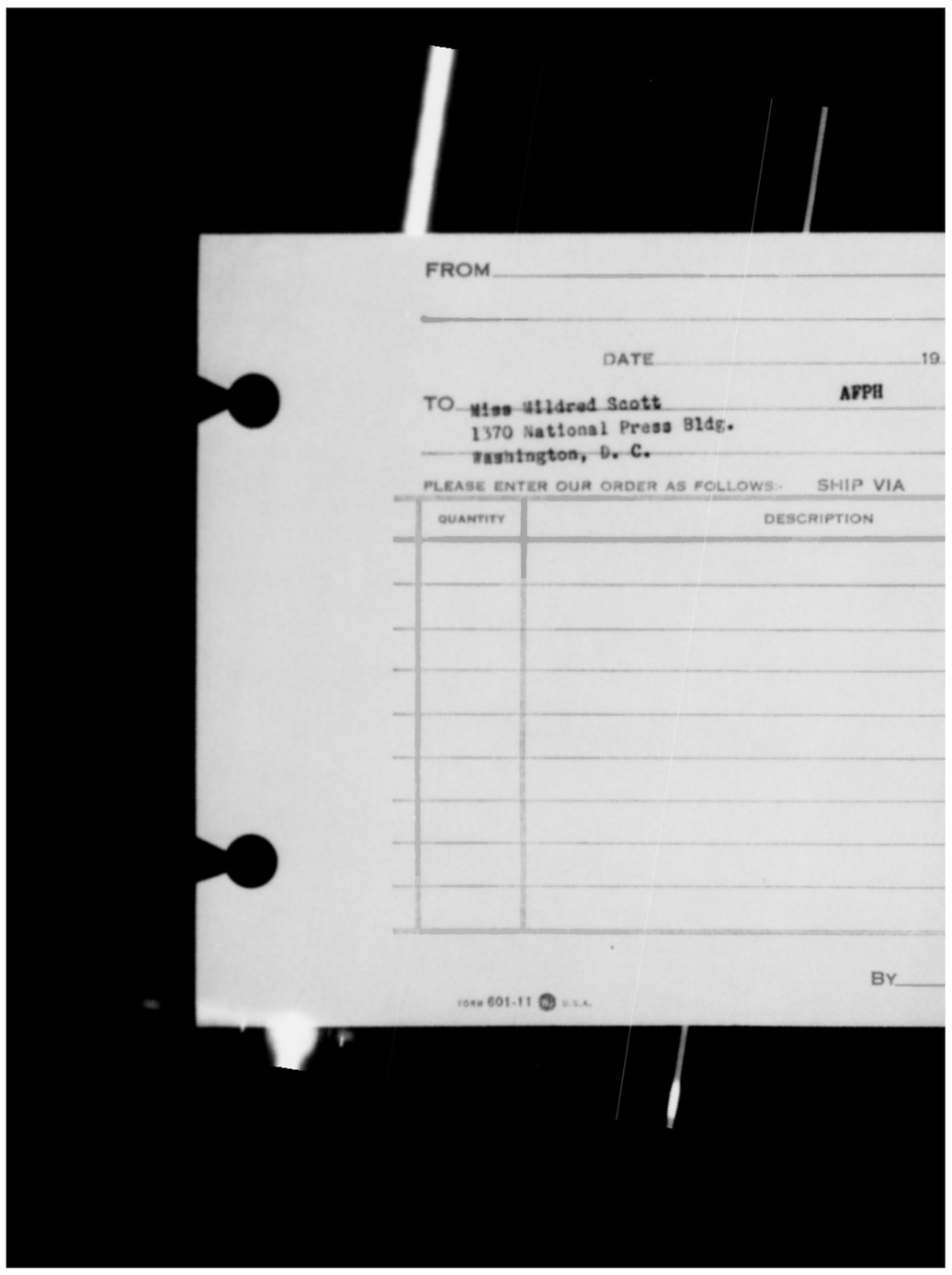
"A PROJECT DEDICATED TO REBUILDING MEN". By Thomas C. Carroll, President, Brotherhood of Maintenance and Waymen.

"MIND OVER MATTER". By Virginia A. Pearson. VALOR

"WHY NOT A REAL PROGRAM FOR ALL ATTITUDES?" By Admiral Mahlon S. Tisdale, USN-RET., Vice Pres., AFPH

Pamphlets— America's Greatest Undeveloped Asset—Brief history of AFPH and an outline of its overall program.
— 1953-1954 Legislative Program - AFPH

Note: One copy of reprint and pamphlet may be had upon request. Write for rates if quantity desired.


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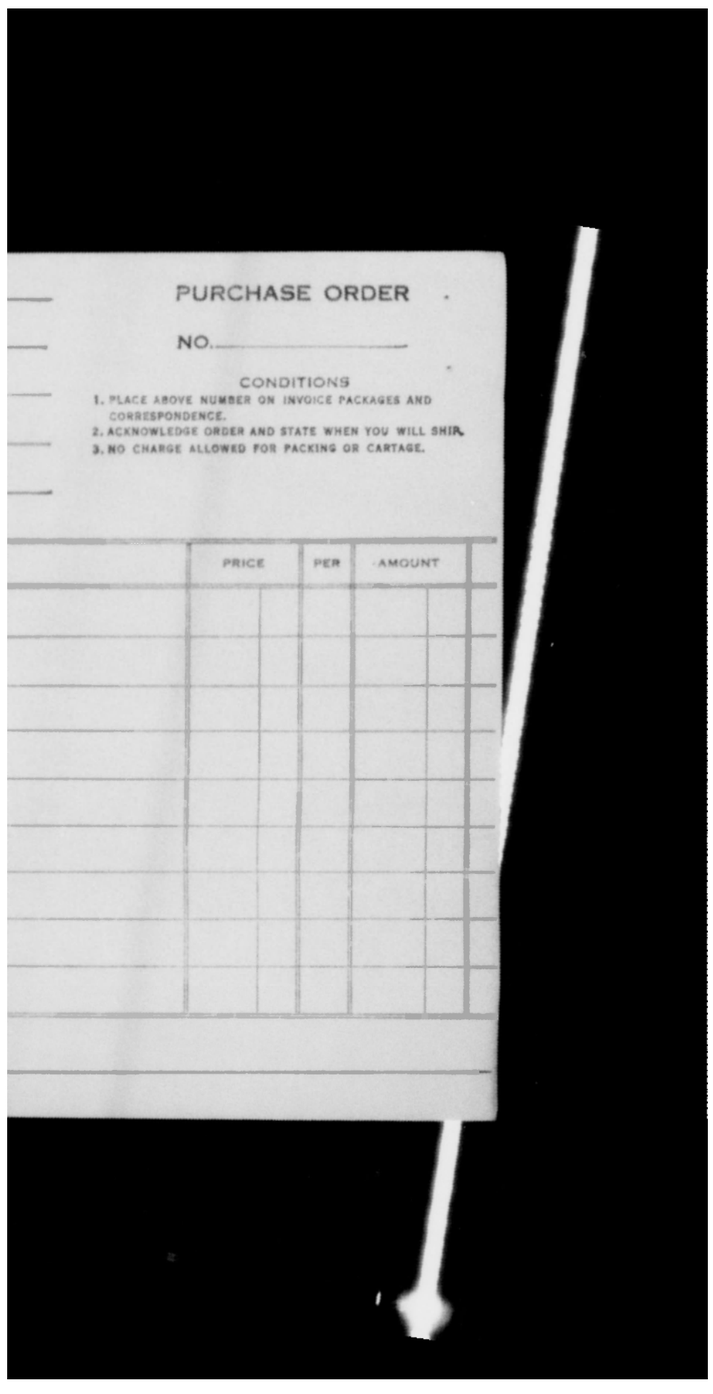
TO Miss Mildred Scott AFPH
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PAUL A. STRACHAN

President, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Author of the Resolution which he had introduced into Congress, May 11, 1942, now Public Law 178, establishing the new week in October as "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" as he observed this year during the period October 3-9, 1954

(2)



(3)



The Federal-State Employment Services have been responsible for placement of approximately 3,000,000 Handicapped, and their salaries or wages are estimated at $3,000,000,000; and they paid approximately $750,000,000 in taxes since **NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK** was first observed in October 1945. This proves the program under impetus from "NEPHWEEK" has been both practical and profitable. The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped as author and sponsor of "NEPHWEEK" has called attention to the 10th Anniversary to be observed during the period October 3-9, 1954.

(4)

10th Anniversary

"NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"

October 3-9, 1954

HIRE THE HANDICAPPED

(5)



Magazine clearance and newspaper mats should be ordered by "number" from the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.

NATIONAL KICK-OFF DINNER

Sponsored by the

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

Friday, October 1, 1954, 6:30 P.M.

National Press Club Ballroom
14th and F Streets Washington, D.C.

to launch

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF

"NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"

October 3-9, 1954

A special program has been arranged showing the 10-year growth and development of benefits to America's 38,000,000 handicapped since "NEPHWEEK" was first observed in October 1945. Many will be present who participated in the first annual observance.

Tickets $5.00, including gratuity **Dress optional**

Make your reservations early. Tickets may be obtained at AFPH Headquarters, 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C. REpublic 7-1314

CREED OF EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED

National Employ The Physically Handicapped Week

Industry and Labor leaders unite in urging Hire the Handicapped!

Because it—

1. Promotes FULL UTILIZATION OF ALL MANPOWER, NECESSARY TO OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

2. Lessens the strain upon our taxpayers by taking thousands of people off relief and putting them to work, so they may earn their living, wholly, or in part, and thereby relieve their families, communities, the States, and the Nation of responsibility for maintaining such Handicapped in unhappy, enforced idleness.

3. Inculcates pride in the individual Handicapped, so that, thus, he is able to stand on his own feet and make his contribution as a citizen towards maintaining the safety, welfare and prosperity of his Country.

4. Promotes happiness—replaces despair with hope.

5. Carries out Divine Law — HELP THY NEIGHBOR!—in the highest degree.

There should and must be a continual, increasing effort on the part of all employers, backed by enthusiastic support from the public, to seek and find new means to hire Handicapped in jobs where their particular disability is not a factor.

This is a great challenge to American industry and business, development of which, under the most humanitarian principles, has made this the greatest nation on earth.

This Creed has been endorsed by many eminent leaders of Industry and Labor, among whom are—

General David Sarnoff
Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America.

George Meany
President, American Federation of Labor.

Louis Rothschuh
Chairman of Board, Servel, Inc.

Winthrop W. Aldrich
Former Chairman, Board of Directors, Chase National Bank. Now, Ambassador to Great Britain.

Gwilym A. Price
President, Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

J. P. Spang, Jr.
President, The Gillette Company.

P. W. Litchfield
Chairman of Board, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

Earl Bunting
Managing Director, Natl. Ass'n. of Manufacturers.

Thomas C. Carroll
President, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Jack L. Warner
President, Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.

Walter P. Reuther
President, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A. J. Hayes
President, International Association of Machinists.

J. H. Carmichael
President, Capital Airlines.

Stanley Marcus
President, Neiman-Marcus.

Elwood Swisher
President, United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America, CIO.

Charles Edison
Chairman of the Board, Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

John L. Lewis
President, United Mine Workers of America.

Clark C. Griffith
President, Washington Baseball Club.

Eric Johnston
President, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.

Thomas J. Watson, Jr.
Chairman of Board, International Business Machines Corp.

John H. Lyons
President, International Association of Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers.

A. Lee M. Wiggins
Chairman of the Board, Atlantic Coast Line & Louisville & Nashville Railroads.

Eberhard Anheuser
Chairman of Board, Anheuser-Busch, Inc.

Laurence F. Lee
Former *President*, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

J. A. Beirne
President, Communications Workers of America, CIO.

Henry J. Kaiser
President Henry J. Kaiser Company.

Benjamin F. Fairless
President, United States Steel Corporation.

Walter E. Ditmars
President, The Gray Manufacturing Company.

Hugo Ernst
President, Hotel & Restaurant Employees & Bartenders' International Union.

Meyer Kestnbaum
President, Hart Schaffner & Marx.

Paul A. Strachan
Author of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" and, *President*, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

Patrick E. Gorman
Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America.

Fred Maytag, II
President, The Maytag Company.

Maurice A. Hutcheson
President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

O. A. Knight
President, Oil Workers International Union.

JOINT RESOLUTION IN CONGRESS TO ESTABLISH THE FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER AS NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK

Author: Paul A. Strachan
Introduced May 11, 1942
Congressional Sponsors: Sen. *Harley* M. Kilgore, West Virginia, Rep. Jerry Voorhis, of California

Whereas: There is now, and shall be for some time to come, a positive necessity for utilizing fully every available source of manpower in America, and

Whereas: The growing and acute problems of the physically handicapped, who number approximately twenty-three million citizens, and are being augmented by an average of eight hundred thousand citizens injured in industry yearly--to say nothing of those who have been, or will be, injured or diseased as a result of military service--is engaging more and more attention of the Federal Government, the States, and private industry, and

Whereas: This condition will be greatly augmented after the conclusion of the present World War No. 2, as inevitably there will then be a much larger number of physically handicapped men and women injured or diseased by or through war or war-production service; and

Whereas: Rehabilitation and placement of the physically handicapped are among the most important problems in our national economy, as if a means is provided to make many such people self-supporting, wholly or in part, the entire Nation will be beneficiary because of lessening drain upon national finances and resources; and

Whereas: Congress and the Chief Executive have expressed concern and have initiated constantly expanding programs on behalf of the physically handicapped, as well as leaders in private industry, now, therefore, BE IT

Resolved: BY THE SENATE, AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, etc.

THAT, hereafter, the first week of October of each year shall be designated as NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK. During said week appropriate ceremonies are to be held throughout the Nation, the purpose of which will be to enlist public support for and interest in the employment of otherwise qualified but physically handicapped workers.

The President is hereby requested to issue a suitable proclamation each year, and the Governors of States, Mayors of Cities, and heads of other instrumentalities of government, as well as leaders of industry, educational and religious groups; labor, veterans, women, farm, scientific and professional, and all other organizations and individuals at interest, are invited to participate.

ADOPTED, unanimously, by House and Senate, and signed by President Truman on August 11, 1945, as House Joint Resolution 23, 79th Public Law 176.

National Officers

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

PAUL A. STRACHAN, *President* MISS MILDRED SCOTT, *Secretary-Treasurer*

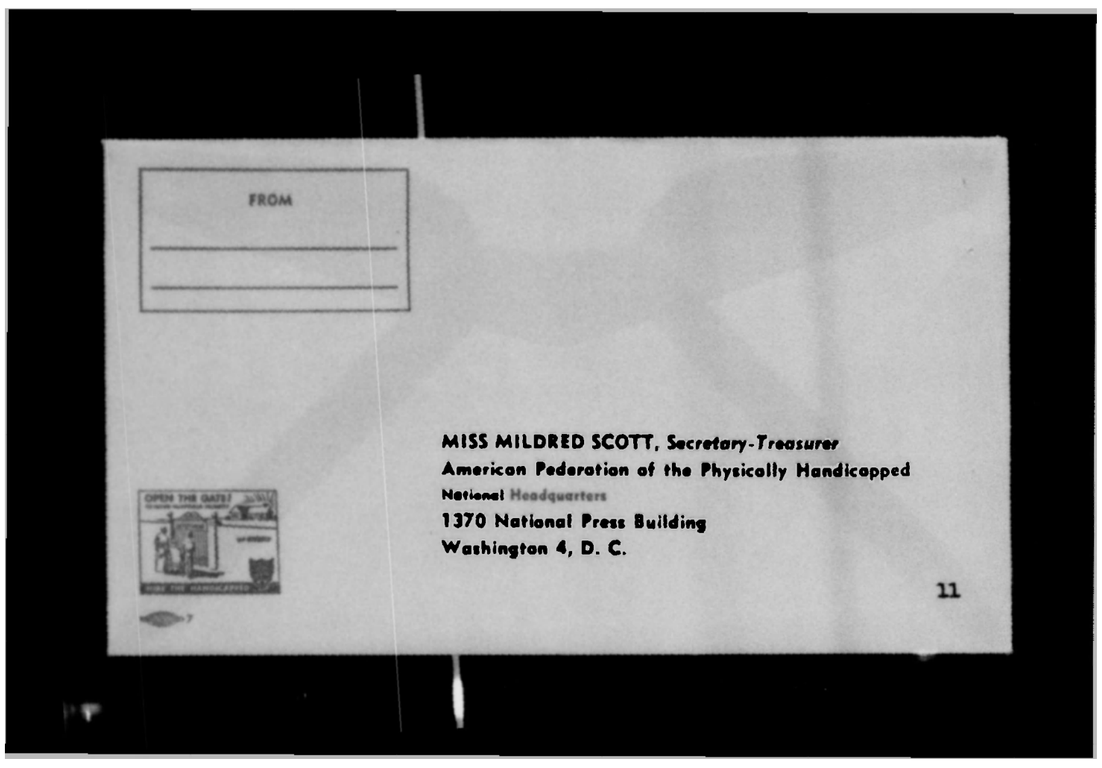
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Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 3-9, 1954


FROM
MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped
National Headquarters
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
11

The **WORK** *of the*

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"



Paul A. Strachan

Under leadership of Paul A. Strachan, who founded the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, September 30, 1940, a small band of men and women, the majority of whom were handicapped, launched the AFPH program. The Federation was formally chartered August 20, 1942, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., as a non-profit, educational, beneficent organization. Memberships are open to both handicapped and non-handicapped.

Thousands of letters were received from men and women across country, seeking information and service. Others came to the tiny office in the National Press Building, looking for jobs they could do in spite of their particular disability.

There was little money with which to meet the many demands. The pioneering group refrained from using the "sob-story" appeal since it represented those who in spite of a physical disability wanted to earn their way. AFPH knew there were thousands of others who felt the same way.

It soon became apparent that although a public education program was necessary, the only hope of getting some kind of order out of chaos was to begin with the Congress. Research revealed that more than 35 Federal agencies each had a piece of a program of benefit to handicapped men and women.

The Federal-State program for rehabilitation and training was inadequate. Because of lack of educational and training facilities injured men and women frequently had to wait many months, or even years, before they could find some way to be trained for a job they could do in spite of their particular handicap.

At the beginning of World War II the nation was in need of manpower and America had millions of men and women willing to do their share even though they could not meet the physical requirements for service in the armed forces. It was then the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped began its crusade to convince the employer that qualified physically handicapped men and women could, through selective placement, do a good job.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS THROUGH LEGISLATIVE ACTION

a The Federal Vocational Training Act was passed by Congress, June 20, 1920. All subsequent legislation for handicapped has stemmed from that Act. Arthur Holder and N. P. Alifas, of the International Association of Machinists, and Paul A. Strachan, were the three primarily responsible for the fight to get the original legislation enacted into law.

a AFPH conducted a campaign eventuating in Federal Government making a "Survey of Jobs for Handicapped". Some 8,600 of the 25,339 jobs in the Occupational Directory can satisfactorily be filled by persons with various types of Handicaps.

a Succeeded in getting Congress to establish the House Education and Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped. Approximately 500 witnesses testified, representing various groups and individuals at interest. Hearings were conducted during 1944-45-46.

a In 1945 began the campaign to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, presenting a comprehensive overall program which would coordinate activities of some 35 Federal agencies, each having part of the program.

a Author and sponsor "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", approved by Congress. Former President Harry S. Truman signed Public Law 176, August 11, 1945, establishing the first full week in October each year as NEPHWEEK.

a In 1947 organized and wrote the administrative policies for the President's Committee on Employ the Handicapped, with representatives from approximately 250 National Organizations of Industry, Business, Labor, Farm, Religious, Educational, Medical, Women's, Civic, Fraternal, Scientific and other groups and individuals.

a Spearheaded campaign resulting in enactment of the Omnibus Medical Research Act, August 15, 1950, from which, approximately $150,000,000 has been appropriated for work at the National Institutes of Health.

• In 1954, secured approval of amendments to present Vocational Rehabilitation Act which Increases appropriation from $23,500,000 to $65,000,000 in three years, and among other things provides for establishment of

A NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL which will afford a means of Labor, Management, Handicapped, and Professional Representatives, passing upon new projects.

Grants to Homebound Handicapped (shut-ins)—Provides for 6-months' survey by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and report to Con-

gress, on needs for teaching and training homebound individuals, especially in rural areas.

Amendments to Wagner-Peyser Act, providing that there be a specialist in each of the State and Federal Employment Offices to render counseling and job placement services to handicapped persons.

• Resolutions have been drafted for State Legislatures to establish an Advisory Committee on Affairs of Handicapped. Pennsylvania has enacted this resolution into law.

OTHER PHASES OF AFPH PROGRAM

National Conferences on Placement of Severely Handicapped (60% to 100% disabled). "Proceedings" of the Conferences already held may be procured from the National Headquarters.

Plans for an "AFPH Institute for Human Engineering."

Participation in State and Local programs of benefit to Handicapped through AFPH State Departments, Lodges, members-at-large.

Special services to assist Handicapped.

Dissemination of factual and educational material affecting Handicapped.

Promotion of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week."

PROGRAM ENDORSED

AFPH has worked in close cooperation with business men and women, with civic, veterans, religious, labor and farm organizations, and with government officials. Its program has been endorsed by Convention action of the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Rail Brotherhoods, and the United Mine Workers of America. Fraternal and women's service organizations are working with AFPH in carrying forward it's goal of developing job opportunities.

Of the approximate 38,000,000 Handicapped, it is estimated that 7 to 9 million are severely handicapped, that is 60% to 100% disabled. Adequate training and educational facilities are not available to all.

Each year, as a result of injury or disease, there is a new group of handicapped men and women who must adjust to a new way of life. Included are those lacking vision, hearing, use of arms or legs; cardiacs, TBs, epileptics, diabetics, cerebral palsied, etc.

After nearly fifteen years' work, the public is beginning to have a keener appreciation of what the Handicapped man or woman can do, when given an opportunity. It knows, for instance, that many of these men and women can participate and share in community activities as well as be self-supporting.

MONEY IS NEEDED TO CARRY ON WORK

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped needs your financial support. The work thus far accomplished has been of value not only to the working man and woman, but to the Nation as a whole.

With men and women earning their way, they are not only happier but add to the purchasing power of the country.

Send your contribution *today* to the

American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.
National Headquarters, 1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

You will receive an official acknowledgment.

(Contributions to AFPH Educational Fund are tax-deductible)

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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942

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PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

July 17, 1954

To all National and International Unions,
State Federations of Labor, and
Central Labor Bodies, and
State Industrial Union Councils, and
City Industrial Union Councils

Greeting:

The AFPH-LABOR backed amendments to S. 2759, the bill to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, were approved in Canference, this week-end, and will go on Senate and House floors for final approval, early next week. It is believed Congress will accept the Conference Report.

While AFPH and its Labor Associates deeply regret the failure of Congress to enact S. 2570, the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill, knowing, as we do, that it presented a definite program that, in function, would have gone a long way to meet the varied needs and problems of our 38,000,000 Handicapped, we believe that passage of S. 2759, now, will speed the day when the FEDERAL AGENCY will become a reality, because, the lack of a definite program and plan, in the present bill, which, in substance, simply throws a lot of money into the lap of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, WITHOUT ear-marking it for specific projects, or, coordinating the program as a whole, will soon come back to plague those who claim they want a real program.

But, in fact, AFPH, and Labor, can take credit for the following:

1. THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO BILL AT ALL, IF AFPH-LABOR HAD NOT DEMANDED, AND GOTTEN HEARINGS, AND PUSHED THE MATTER TO A CONCLUSION. AFPH-LABOR CAN TAKE FULL CREDIT FOR THIS.

2. S. 2759, DESPITE ITS LACKS AND DEFECTS, WILL, IN THREE YEARS, PUSH THE PRESENT APPROPRIATION, $23,500,000, UP TO $65,000,000—A GAIN OF APPROXIMATELY $42,000,000.

3. AN ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HANDICAPPED AFFAIRS WILL AFFORD A MEANS OF PROPER LABOR-MANAGEMENT, HANDICAPPED, AND PROFESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES, PASSING UPON NEW PROJECTS. (Labor, incidentally, must be on the alert, if and when S. 2759 is finally passed, to see that strong representations are made to Secretary Hobby, and Undersecretary Rockefeller, so that Labor will have proper representation in this Committee, or Council.)

4. GRANTS TO HOME-BOUND HANDICAPPED - AFTER THE 6 MONTHS SURVEY, PROVIDED FOR IN CONFERENCE REPORT, CONGRESS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY APPROVE $5,000,000 AS INITIAL APPROPRIATION, and $2,000,000 A YEAR, THEREAFTER, EAR-MARKED FOR THIS SPECIFIC PURPOSE.

5. AMENDMENTS TO THE WAGNER-PEYSER ACT, PROVIDING THAT THE U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MUST HAVE, THROUGH ITS STATE AFFILIATES, AT LEAST ONE HANDICAPPED PLACEMENT SPECIALIST IN EACH OF THE 1,900-odd OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT

SERVICE ACROSS COUNTRY. FROM A STANDPOINT OF JOBS FOR HANDICAPPED. THIS IS THE GREATEST ADVANCE EVER MADE ON BEHALF OF THE HANDICAPPED.

Summarising, total benefits in bill and amendments thereto, as approved by Senate-House Conferees, if approved by Congress (which seems very likely), will approximate $45,000,000 MORE THAN THE PRESENT PROGRAM. That gain is purely the result of AFPH-Labor work.

We are greatly indebted to Democratic Whip, Hon. John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, for the splendid floor leadership in the House, and to Representatives Harry R. Sheppard, of California, (who sponsored the U. S. Employment Service Amendment), and, to a great Labor supporter, Hon. Augustine B. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who carried the amendment providing GRANTS FOR HOMEBOUND HANDICAPPED, as well as the increase, from $75,000 to $225,000 for the PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED.

We also owe to Senators Murray, Hill, Sparkman, Lehman and Humphrey, our thanks for their splendid support in the Senate. We shall not forget that Senators H. Alexander Smith, of New Jersey; William A. Purtell, of Connecticut, and Robert W. Upton, of New Hampshire, ignored Labor and the Handicapped, and did all possible to kill our bill, S. 2570, and only accepted amendments to improve that bill, because of Senate and House pressures which we generated. Chairman McConnell, House Education and Labor Committee is entitled to some thanks, but even he failed, signally, to carry the ball for our bill, and we were thus forced to achieve whatever was achieved, without him. In the House Repr. Graham A. Barden ignored Labor and the Handicapped and did all possible to kill our bills.

All in all, Brothers, this has been a great victory for the Handicapped and Labor, and its benefits will aid thousands and thousands of our citizens, who have been denied help that would enable them to achieve status as wage-earners, and tax-payers.

To those of you, in Labor, who gave financial and other support to this program, we offer our sincere thanks, and hope that our work will continue to merit your whole-hearted support. To those who have never contributed to AFPH, I can only say that I hope you will, in the light of this great advance won by our efforts, in future, give unstinted support to this program, as we have always lacked sufficient funds to do the job as it could and should be done.

I hope to hear from all of you, as this is a matter which deeply concerns all Labor, and I am glad to be able to report to you that we are still fighting; still planning for a long-range campaign, early next Session, while, meantime, making every effort - if S. 2759 is approved by Congress - TO SEE TO IT, THAT IT IS ADMINISTERED FAIRLY. THAT JOB, BROTHERS, WILL TAKE A LOT OF DOING, ESPECIALLY IN THE ANTI-LABOR, ANTI-HANDICAPPED ATMOSPHERE WE FIND IN WASHINGTON NOW. Our time, for the next several months, then, will be fully engrossed in working out the administrative end, and we ask that you continue to give your interest and full support to us.

Again thanking you for past support, and with best wishes for an even more successful 1955 program, WITH A CONGRESS THAT IS MORE CONCERNED WITH HUMAN BEINGS, AND LESS, WITH ABSTRACTIONS, I am

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President

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AMERICAN EEDERATION OF THE PHYSICAEEY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D C. • August 28, 1942

Affiliates: AFPH Educational Fund, Inc., AFPH Institute for Human Engineering, Inc.
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June 24, 1954

Mr. Dave Beck, Pres.
Mr. John F. English, Secy-Treas.
Intl. Bro. of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen
& Helpers of America
100 Indiana Avenue NW
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Brothers Beck and English:

Your attention is respectfully directed to enclosed, which I intend to send to ALL International Unions.

We have been abused, brushed off, lied to, and treated like dirt, generally, by Members of Congress. I realize, one reason for this is, that AFPH, itself, is in the unhappy position of having a superstructure of program too heavy for its foundations.

In short, we need and must have more Lodges and members to give us strength to carry on an effective campaign on community and state levels. And the point I have raised, i.e., that Labor MUST organize auxillary armies for political purposes, is well taken.

I hope you will approve and outline a way to work out details on this.

We are taking a beating on our bill in Congress, but I have thrown a few road blocks in front of the Administration bill, in Senate, and the fight is far from finished.

With kind personal regards, I am

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President

Encl.

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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

National Headquarters
1370 National Press Building
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CONFIDENTIAL

June 18, 1954

To all Presidants and Secretaries,
National and International Unions.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Insofar as Organized Labor is concerned, the BIG ISSUE, today is whether or not the results of many years of hard work in developing Labor-Management relations to the point where Collective Bargaining - however, grudgingly recognized more or less - is accepted as a regular part of our National economy.

The picture is beclouded by not only refusal of the Congress to fairly amend, or abolish entirely, the Taft-Hartley Act, and the trend in many States to deny the Union Shop and saddle Labor with many restrictive laws, so that if, after long and arduous efforts that may culminate in a Collective Bargaining Agreement between Labor and Management, such can come to naught, by the Federal Government and the States negating the whole proposition by declaring such agreement contravenes Federal or State laws.

Hence, Labor is forced to protect itself, not only economically, but, POLITICALLY. All this is well known to you and I will not unduly dwell upon it.

However, in the light of some 40 years' observation and practical experience in Labor work, I have come to believe that now, Labor must set up outside listening posts and sentinels, and auxiliary organizations, where advanced lines and organizations, not wholly identified with Labor, but basically having a Labor viewpoint and purpose, can function, to protect and advance liberal programs on behalf of all workers.

THE HANDICAPPED OFFER A GREAT ORGANIZING FIELD

Sharply focussing upon this Federation - AFPH - I point out that its program has, always, been Labor's own program, and it is backed by Convention action of AFL, CIO, UAW, and Brotherhoods, and, on its Board are many leaders of International Unions, who shape the program, and support campaigns to carry it out.

We know that the Handicapped, - the Blind, Partially Sighted, Deaf, Hard of Hearing, Cardisca, Cerebral Palsied, Diabetics, Epileptics, Amputees, those afflicted by Arthritis and Rheumatism, Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Polioayalitis, Osteomyelitis, and many other crippling diseases and results of injuries, including Congenital Defects and Deformities, - are difficult to organize, especially when we consider that they have a great diversity of interests, problems, and needs, and we cannot, as does Labor, write collective bargaining contracts for Handicapped who are able to work at all.

These 38,000,000 Handicapped present much the same problem to Labor that did the White Collar, unorganized groups, back in 1916, when I visited Samuel Gompers and urged that the AFL put on a real organizing campaign amongst them. Mr. Gompers at first told me, "Paul, they are not natural Trades' Unionists. They don't have dirt under their finger-nails, and have a general contempt for laboring people, generally."

I replied that that might be so, but, 12,000,000 people are a lot of people and if, in their desperation to find employment, they take jobs which otherwise might be held by Union men and women, but, at LESS PAY and POORER WORKING CONDITIONS, they would, in effect, scab on the job; break down pay and working standards and therefore, were a millstone around the neck of Labor, and a menace to its program. I insisted that we must begin to organize and educate them, and prove to them that Labor offered the most practical and practicable means of gaining them a livelihood, with decent pay and working conditions. Ultimately, Mr. Gompers approved, and we see, today, hundreds of thousands of White Collar people in Labor Unions.

The same is possible, with the Handicapped. Ever since AFPH was founded, on hundreds of occasions, I have urged Handicapped to join the Union of their craft or profession, and work with, and support Labor. Many have done so, but, organizationally speaking, the field is only barely scratched.

Also, as long as I live, I shall strive to see to it that the backbone of AFPH continues to be pro-Labor. But, now, realizing that there is only one way we can remedy the treatment we have received at the hands of Congress, and the incumbent Administration, both for our own sakes, as well as for the interest of Labor, I ask your favorable consideration of the following plan:

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF HANDICAPPED NECESSARY

1. That, your International or National Union back our National Organizing Campaign, to begin on, or about September 1, 1954.

2. That, the objective of such campaign shall be, to militantly organize as many Handicapped as may be possible, who are from the ranks of Labor, - both those who are members of Unions, and, members of the families of Union members.

3. That, precedent to this campaign, you address your affiliated Locals, asking that they conduct a survey of their membership and their families, to ascertain, if possible, the number and type of Handicapped amongst them, and, upon conclusion of this survey, upon rendering report to your Headquarters, to urge such Handicapped to assist in organizing AFPH Lodges in their respective communities.

4. That, in conformity with the AFPH National Constitution and By-Laws (copy of which is enclosed), such Lodges be established with a minimum of five members, each, and that non-handicapped may join, if they so desire, as Associate Members, - but, only those Handicapped in some degree, may vote, or hold Elective Office.

5. That, upon establishment of such local AFPH Lodges, an effort be made to enlist public support and arouse interest amongst non-Laborites who might be, for example, Educators, Social Workers, Doctors, Small Business People, Farmers, Stock-Raisers, Housewives, Parents of Handicapped children, and others, who may have an interest in this field, and, thus be enabled to concentrate their efforts upon securing remedial action in the shape of legislation or management policies that are favorable.

LABOR PEOPLE SHOULD BE BACKBONE OF AFPH LODGES

Officers of such Lodges should be, in the majority, ONLY LABOR PEOPLE. Here, we would have opportunity to educate the public in the mass, and AFPH has proven this can be done by enlisting such outside support as our limited finances and help otherwise permitted, and entirely apart from Labor. I emphasize, we have lacked sufficient money and help to do this job as it should be done, on a national scale, and we turn to Labor for aid in this campaign because Labor has, potentially, the members we seek, and there is no reason why Labor would not approve a program that has aided, and will aid Labor, by building up auxiliary armies, not now in existence, to promote Labor's own program.

When we survey the results of the 1952 Presidential Election, we must admit, if that election is to be taken as criterion, that Labor is still in a voting minority, and to offset this, must reach out for support from all other groups and individuals that it may be possible to enlist.

1954 ELECTIONS IMPORTANT

With the 1954 Fall Elections upon us, now, we should vigorously organize and press forward, although, it should be admitted that we probably would not be as effective in 1954, as we could be, in 1956, IF meantime we have the cooperation of Labor to make this campaign a success.

I am writing you frankly, and confidentially, because I know that you have a tremendous stake in both the Handicapped field, and, in the political field, and I point out, we have always carried out our end of a bargain, and you and other Union leaders can, at any time, if we fail to keep our word, since the major part of our finances come from Labor, - CUT OFF OUR LEGS BY DISCONTINUING YOUR FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

I hope you will study this carefully. I have given many months of thought to this plan and feel sure if you and others at interest in Labor will cooperate, we can organize hundreds of Lodges, gain many thousands of Handicapped members and their friends, and be thus more enabled to play a major role in political and economic affairs, to the betterment of Labor, and the Handicapped.

I trust that you will treat this as confidential for the time being, because I believe we should get together enough pledges from International and

National Unions, State Federations, and local bodies of Labor, to support this plan, before officially launching it, and I do not want to tip our hand, now, to those who are adverse to Labor, and/or the Handicapped, for reasons that are clear to you.

I appreciate your past support and hope, on merit of our performance, that we warrant continuance of that support. I know that legislative and other programs that we have designed and put into effect, have had an immense value to Labor, generally, and many Labor leaders have attested to this.

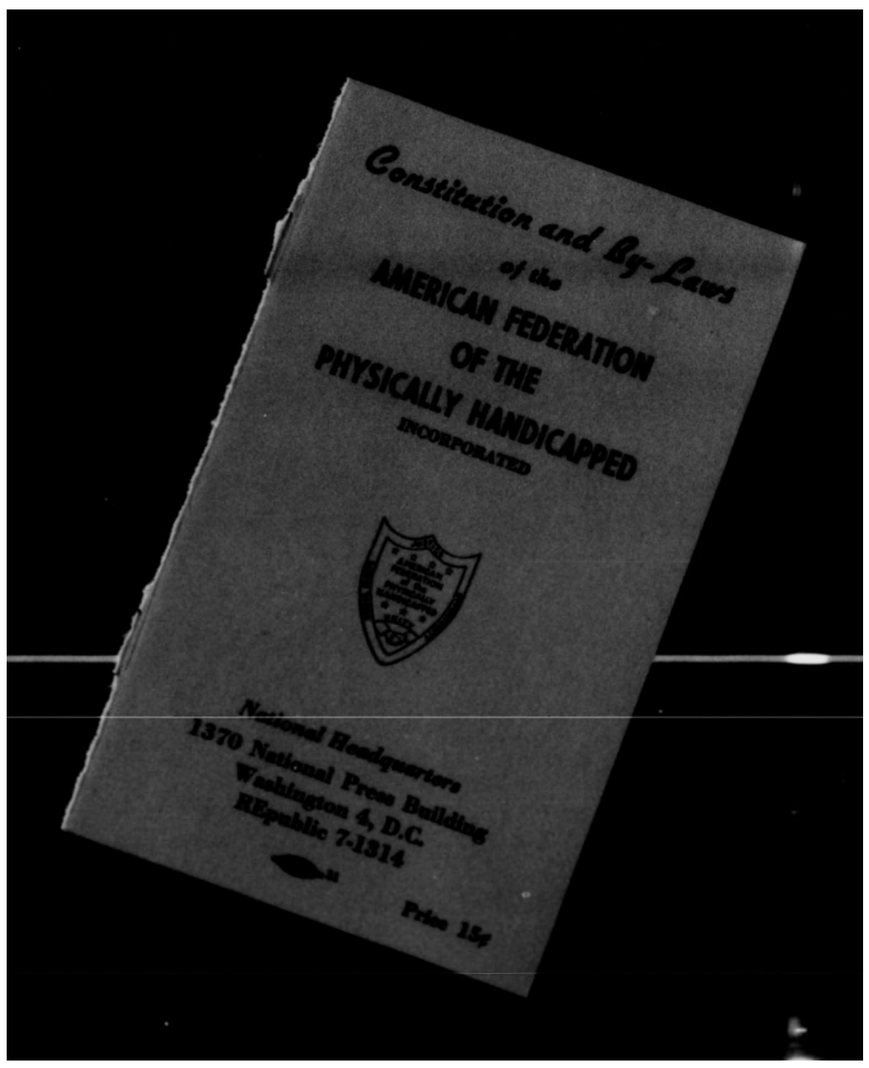
Please let me hear from you on this as soon as possible, because if you agree, we will send forms, to enable you to conduct the Survey of Handicapped in your local Unions, and you can distribute these, yourselves, in whatever number, and form you may deem advisable.

With kind personal regards, I am

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President


Constitution and By-Laws
of the
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF THE
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
INCORPORATED
National Headquarters
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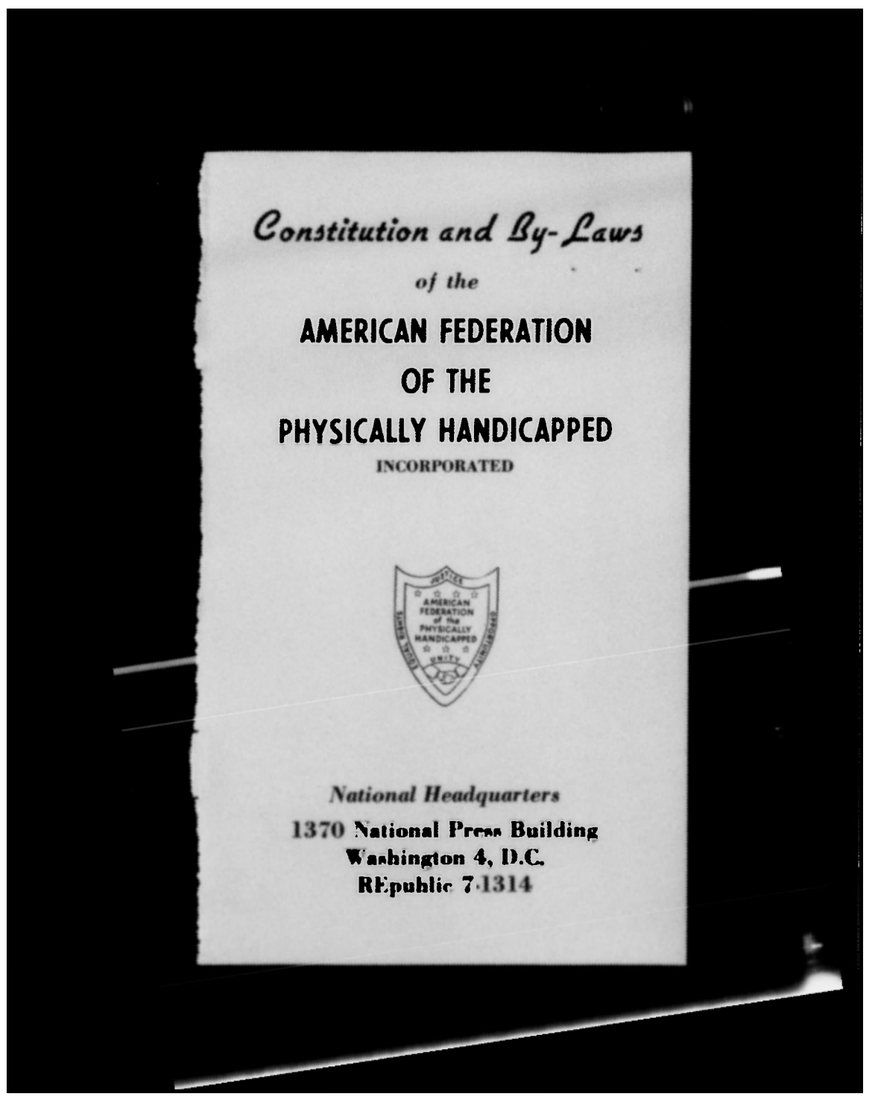
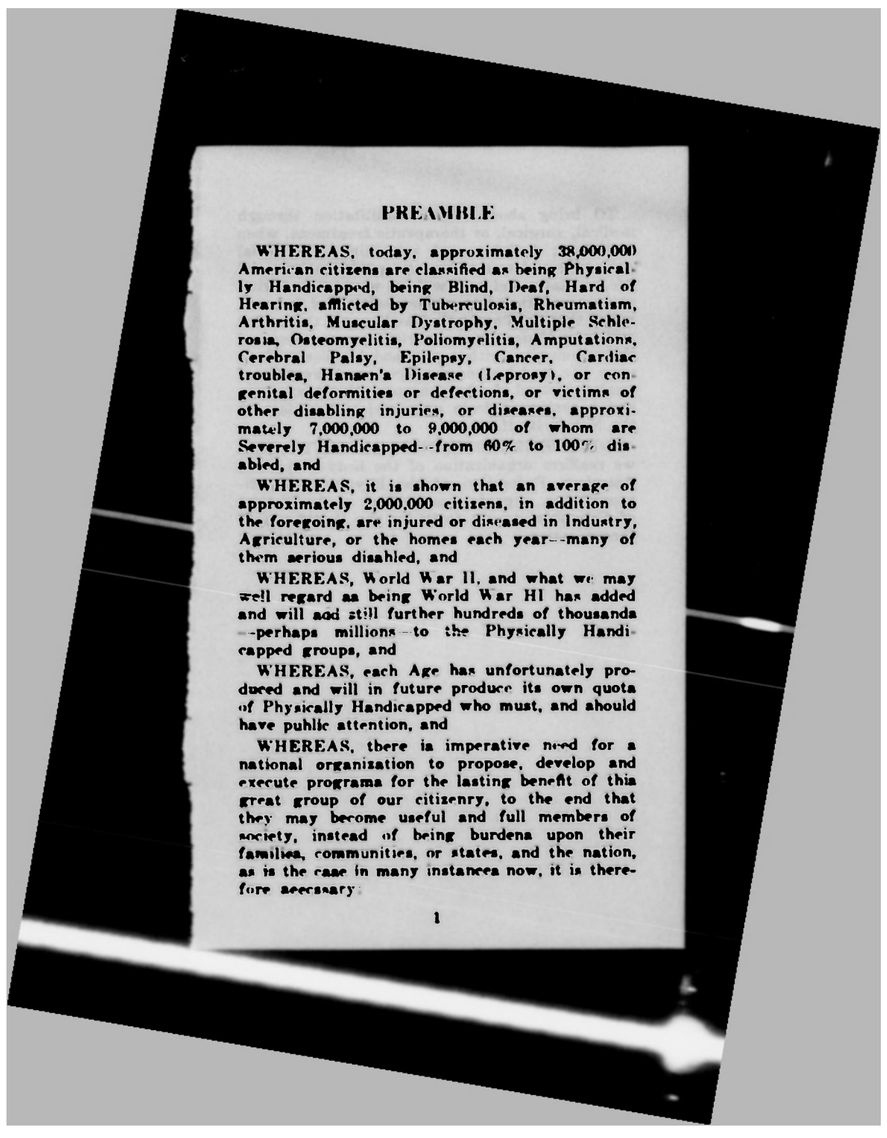

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PREAMBLE

WHEREAS, today, approximately 38,000,000 American citizens are classified as being Physically Handicapped, being Blind, Deaf, Hard of Hearing, afflicted by Tuberculosis, Rheumatism, Arthritis, Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Schlerosis, Osteomyelitis, Poliomyelitis, Amputations, Cerebral Palsy, Epilepsy, Cancer, Cardiac troubles, Hansen's Disease (Leprosy), or congenital deformities or defections, or victims of other disabling injuries, or diseases, approximately 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 of whom are Severely Handicapped--from 60% to 100% disabled, and

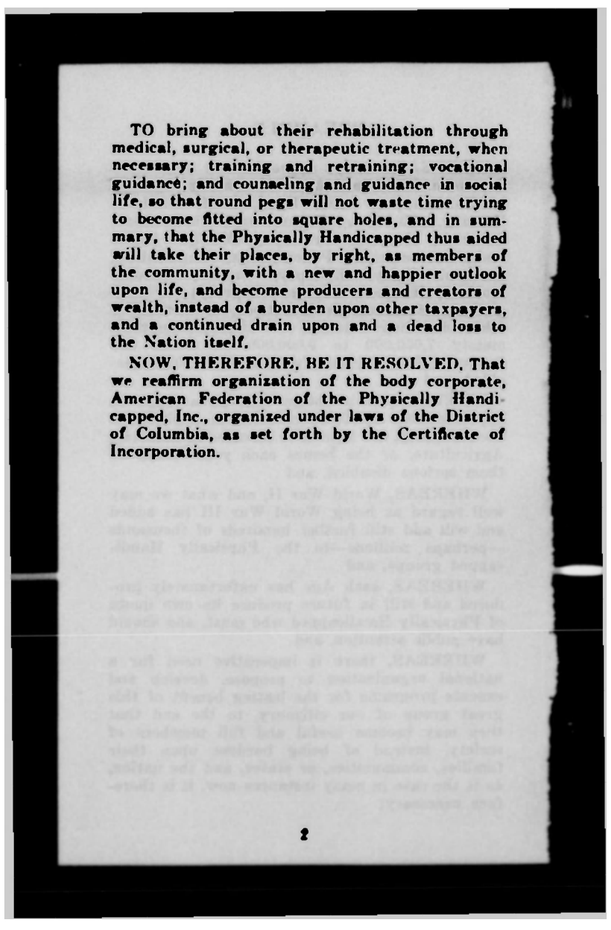
WHEREAS, it is shown that an average of approximately 2,000,000 citizens, in addition to the foregoing, are injured or diseased in Industry, Agriculture, or the homes each year--many of them serious disabled, and

WHEREAS, World War II, and what we may well regard as being World War III has added and will add still further hundreds of thousands --perhaps millions--to the Physically Handicapped groups, and

WHEREAS, each Age has unfortunately produced and will in future produce its own quota of Physically Handicapped who must, and should have public attention, and

WHEREAS, there is imperative need for a national organization to propose, develop and execute programs for the lasting benefit of this great group of our citizenry, to the end that they may become useful and full members of society, instead of being burdens upon their families, communities, or states, and the nation, as is the case in many instances now, it is therefore necessary:

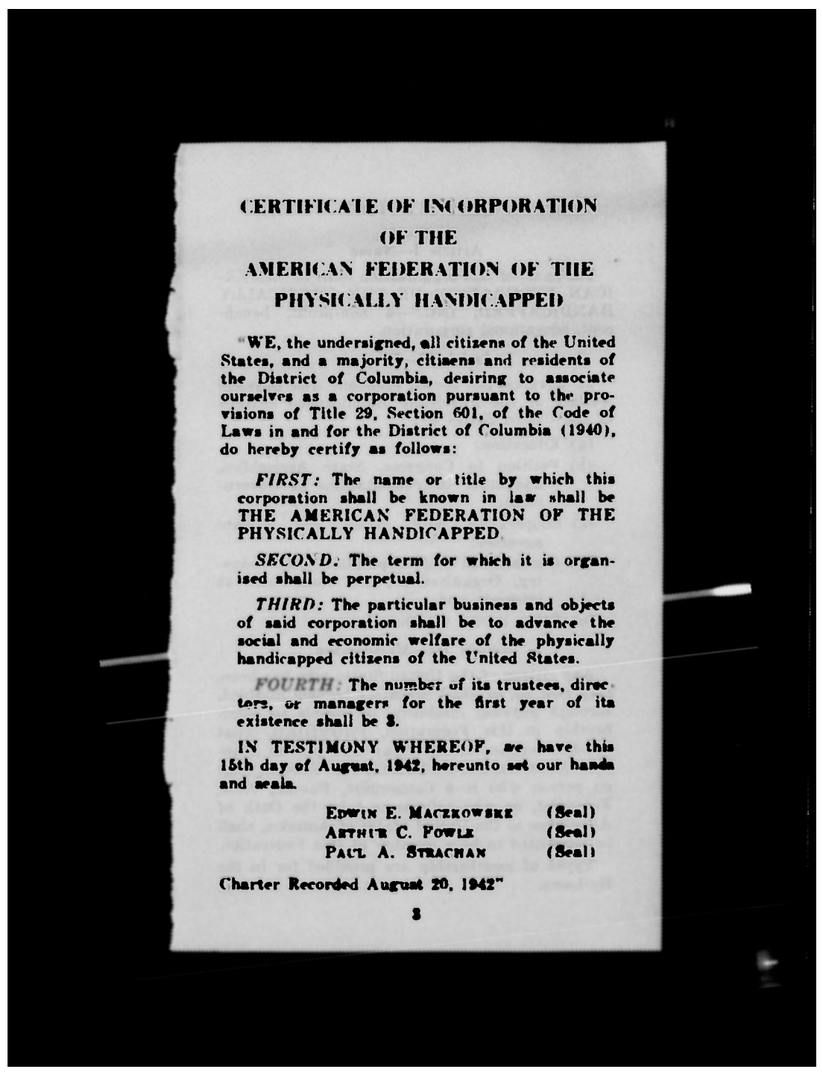
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TO bring about their rehabilitation through medical, surgical, or therapeutic treatment, when necessary; training and retraining; vocational guidance; and counseling and guidance in social life, so that round pegs will not waste time trying to become fitted into square holes, and in summary, that the Physically Handicapped thus aided will take their places, by right, as members of the community, with a new and happier outlook upon life, and become producers and creators of wealth, instead of a burden upon other taxpayers, and a continued drain upon and a dead loss to the Nation itself.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That we reaffirm organization of the body corporate, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., organized under laws of the District of Columbia, as set forth by the Certificate of Incorporation.

2



CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
OF THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

"WE, the undersigned, all citizens of the United States, and a majority, citizens and residents of the District of Columbia, desiring to associate ourselves as a corporation pursuant to the provisions of Title 29, Section 601, of the Code of Laws in and for the District of Columbia (1940), do hereby certify as follows:

FIRST: The name or title by which this corporation shall be known in law shall be THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

SECOND: The term for which it is organised shall be perpetual.

THIRD: The particular business and objects of said corporation shall be to advance the social and economic welfare of the physically handicapped citizens of the United States.

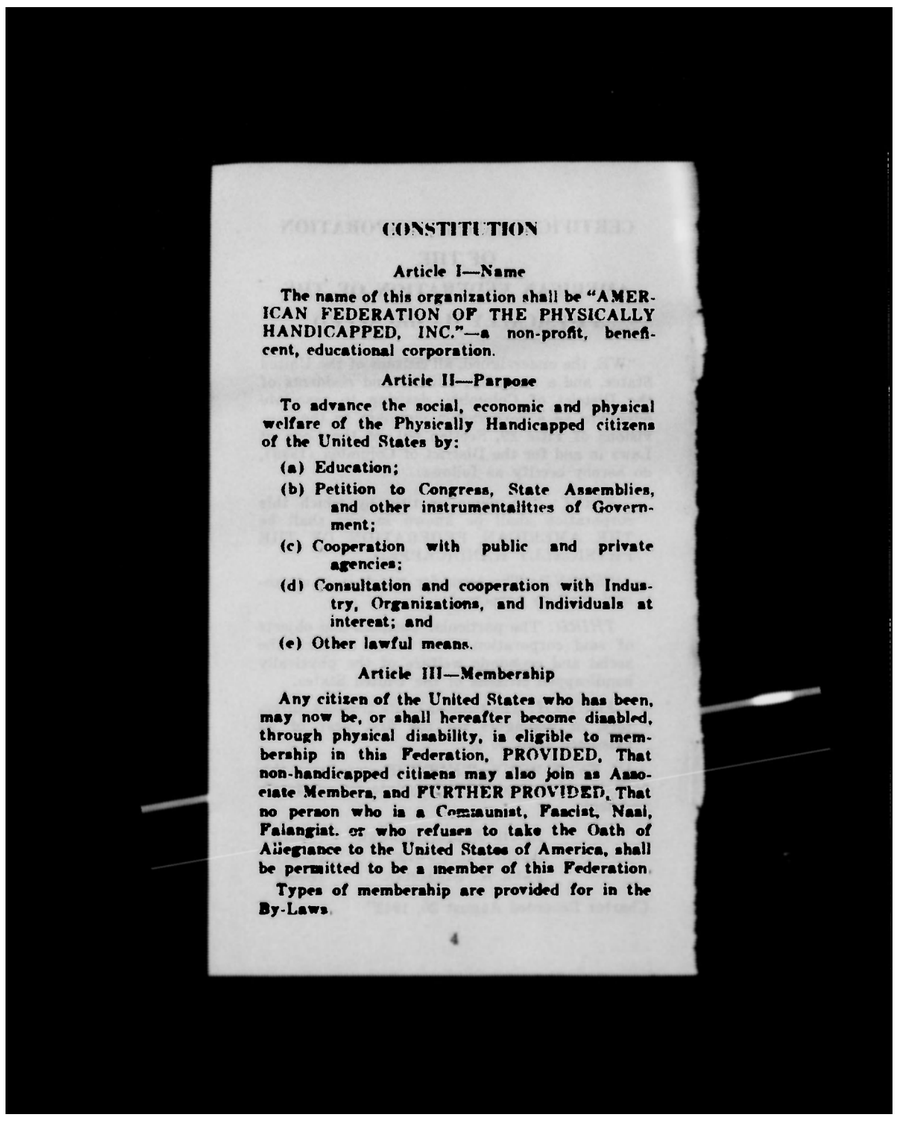
FOURTH: The number of its trustees, directors, or managers for the first year of its existence shall be 3.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have this 15th day of August, 1942, hereunto set our hands and seals.

EDWIN E. MACZKOWSKE (Seal)
ARTHUR C. FOWLE (Seal)
PAUL A. STRACHAN (Seal)

Charter Recorded August 20, 1942"

3



CONSTITUTION

Article I—Name

The name of this organization shall be "AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC."—a non-profit, beneficent, educational corporation.

Article II—Purpose

To advance the social, economic and physical welfare of the Physically Handicapped citizens of the United States by:

(a) Education;

(b) Petition to Congress, State Assemblies, and other instrumentalities of Government;

(c) Cooperation with public and private agencies;

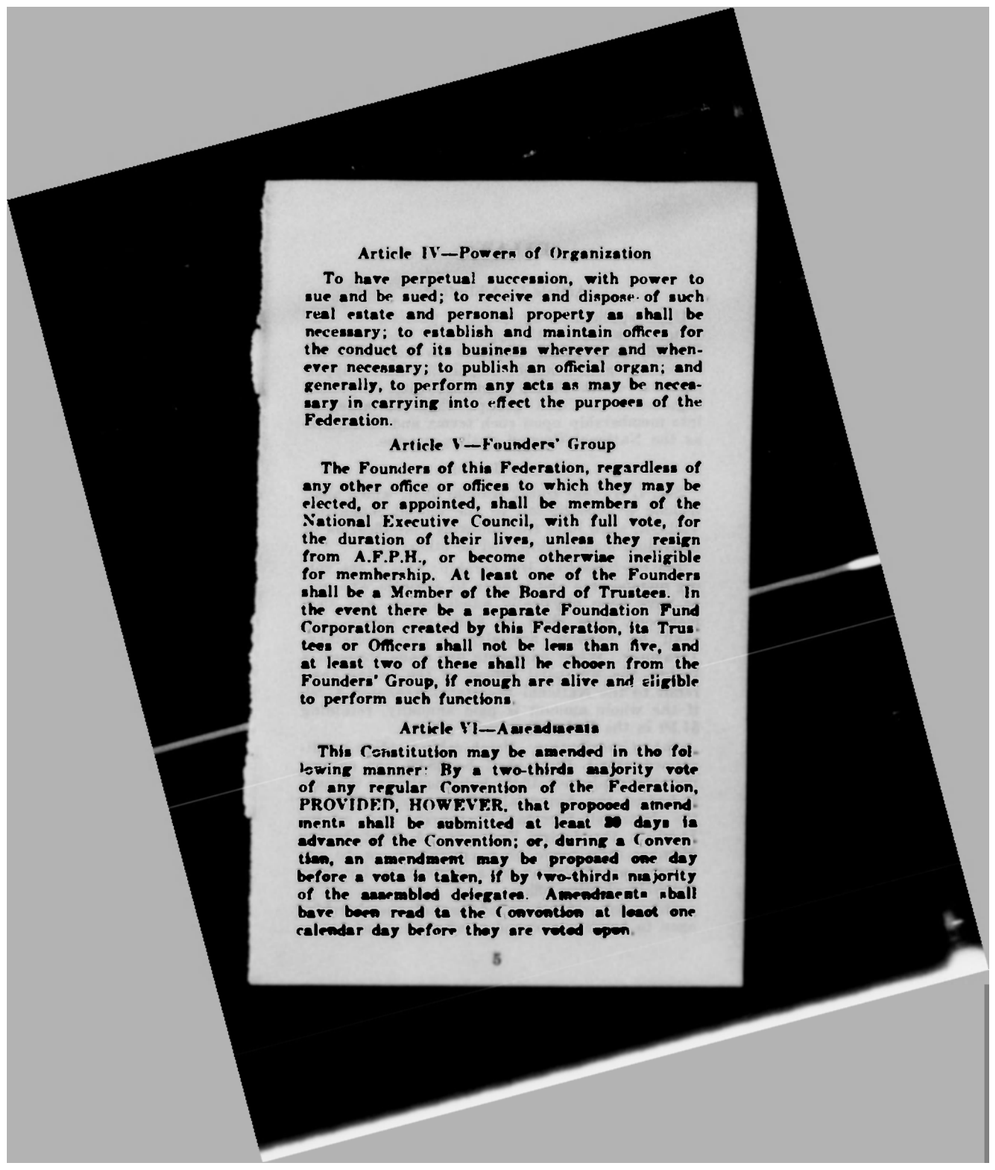
(d) Consultation and cooperation with Industry, Organizations, and Individuals at interest; and

(e) Other lawful means.

Article III—Membership

Any citizen of the United States who has been, may now be, or shall hereafter become disabled, through physical disability, is eligible to membership in this Federation, PROVIDED, That non-handicapped citizens may also join as Associate Members, and FURTHER PROVIDED, That no person who is a Communist, Fascist, Nazi, Falangist, or who refuses to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America, shall be permitted to be a member of this Federation.

Types of membership are provided for in the By-Laws.



Article IV—Powers of Organization

To have perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued; to receive and dispose of such real estate and personal property as shall be necessary; to establish and maintain offices for the conduct of its business wherever and whenever necessary; to publish an official organ; and generally, to perform any acts as may be necessary in carrying into effect the purposes of the Federation.

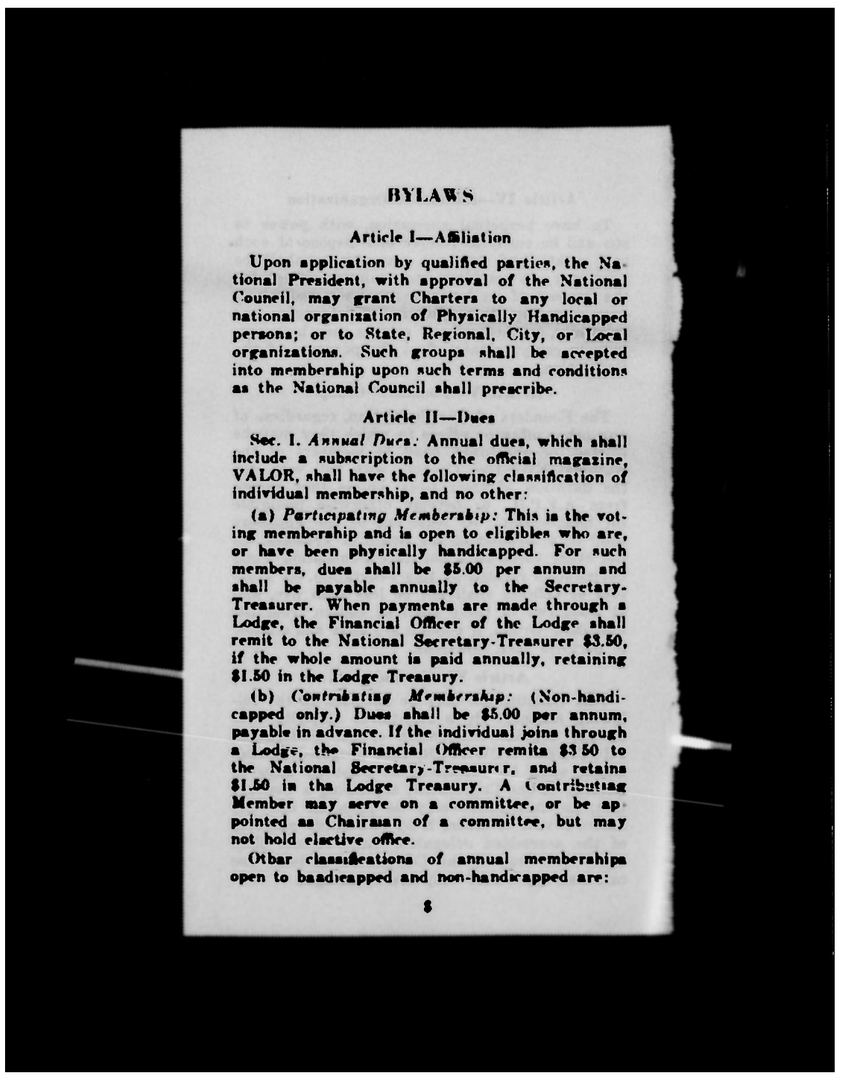
Article V—Founders' Group

The Founders of this Federation, regardless of any other office or offices to which they may be elected, or appointed, shall be members of the National Executive Council, with full vote, for the duration of their lives, unless they resign from A.F.P.H., or become otherwise ineligible for membership. At least one of the Founders shall be a Member of the Board of Trustees. In the event there be a separate Foundation Fund Corporation created by this Federation, its Trustees or Officers shall not be less than five, and at least two of these shall he chosen from the Founders' Group, if enough are alive and eligible to perform such functions.

Article VI—Amendments

This Constitution may be amended in the following manner: By a two-thirds majority vote of any regular Convention of the Federation, PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that proposed amendments shall be submitted at least 30 days in advance of the Convention; or, during a Convention, an amendment may be proposed one day before a vote is taken, if by two-thirds majority of the assembled delegates. Amendments shall have been read to the Convention at least one calendar day before they are voted upon.

5



BYLAWS

Article I—Affiliation

Upon application by qualified parties, the National President, with approval of the National Council, may grant Charters to any local or national organization of Physically Handicapped persons; or to State, Regional, City, or Local organizations. Such groups shall be accepted into membership upon such terms and conditions as the National Council shall prescribe.

Article II—Dues

Sec. 1. *Annual Dues:* Annual dues, which shall include a subscription to the official magazine, VALOR, shall have the following classification of individual membership, and no other:

(a) *Participating Membership:* This is the voting membership and is open to eligibles who are, or have been physically handicapped. For such members, dues shall be $5.00 per annum and shall be payable annually to the Secretary-Treasurer. When payments are made through a Lodge, the Financial Officer of the Lodge shall remit to the National Secretary-Treasurer $3.50, if the whole amount is paid annually, retaining $1.50 in the Lodge Treasury.

(b) *Contributing Membership:* (Non-handicapped only.) Dues shall be $5.00 per annum, payable in advance. If the individual joins through a Lodge, the Financial Officer remits $3.50 to the National Secretary-Treasurer, and retains $1.50 in the Lodge Treasury. A Contributing Member may serve on a committee, or be appointed as Chairman of a committee, but may not hold elective office.

Other classifications of annual membership open to handicapped and non-handicapped are:

(a) SPONSORING	$10.00
(b) SUSTAINING	$25.00
(c) COOPERATIVE	$50.00
(d) HONOR ROLL	$100.00

All dues are payable annually, in advance, to the National Secretary-Treasurer. If the individual joins through a Lodge, the Financial Officer shall remit half of the annual dues to the National Secretary-Treasurer, retaining the other half in the Lodge Treasury. A special Certificate of Membership shall be issued to the Cooperative and Honor Roll members. All memberships will include subscription to the official magazine, VALOR.

Sec. 2. (a) *Participating Life Membership:* A Physically Handicapped member may take out a Life Membership by paying $100.00 direct to the National Secretary-Treasurer. A Life Membership Certificate shall be issued. Such Life Member shall have all benefits of membership in the local Lodge, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws.

(b) *Associate Life Membership:* A non-handicapped individual, upon payment of $100.00 to the National Secretary-Treasurer, shall be issued a Life Membership Certificate. Such Life Member shall have all benefits of membership in the local Lodge, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws.

Article III—Transfers, Reinstatements, Exoneration of Dues

Sec. 1. Upon application by the Member, and with approval of the receiving Lodge, or other subordinate body, a Member may transfer from one Lodge or jurisdiction to another.

Sec. 2. Upon proper application and payment of such penalty as may be prescribed by the Lodge and approved by the National Office, a Member may be reinstated to any Lodge, or other subordinate organization.

Sec. 3. Should a Member, through misfortune of unemployment, illness, or other causes be unable to pay dues, proper presentation of the facts and recommendation by the Lodge to the National Council, may enable the latter to authorize exoneration of dues for such Members.

Article IV—Lodges

Sec. 1. Any five persons eligible for membership in this Federation who desire to form a Lodge, shall make application for a Charter to the National President, upon forms provided for the purpose by the National Office, and the application shall be accompanied by a check or money-order for $10 00.

Sec. 2. Each Lodge shall adopt its own Constitution and By-Laws, and regulations, and levy its own initiation and membership fees, PROVIDED, That such Constitutions and By-Laws are not in conflict with the National Constitution and By-Laws, and initiation fees and dues are not less than those prescribed by the National Office.

Sec. 3. Each Lodge shall elect a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, or Secretary-Treasurer, and may elect such other officers as may be required to conduct affairs of the Lodge. All Officers must be Participating Members.

Sec. 4. Each Lodge shall keep a complete financial record of all monies received, expended, and remitted to Headquarters. All monies must be deposited in the name of said Lodge. An annual audit by a committee of at least three members

of the Lodge shall be furnished the National Secretary-Treasurer on, or before July 31st of each year for fiscal year July 1 to June 30.

Sec. 5. The ruling of a Lodge President (or President Officer) is final and binding upon the Lodge, unless (a) over-ruled by the Lodge by an appeal from the decision of the Chair, or (b) upon an appeal taken to, and sustained by the next highest governing body.

Article V—State Departments

Sec. 1. Three or more Lodges in any State or Territorial Possession of the United States and the District of Columbia, may petition the National Council for approval of establishment of a State Department, if such petition is accompanied by a Charter Fee of $10.00, unless otherwise voted by the National Council.

Sec. 2. State Departments shall be the governing bodies of Lodges, within their respective jurisdictions; PROVIDED, That such powers as State Departments may exercise beyond those contained in this Constitution and By-Laws shall have been granted them by the affiliated Lodges.

Sec. 3. State Departments shall elect a President, Vice President, and such officers as may be provided for in their Constitution and By-Laws.

Sec. 4. Each State Department shall adopt its own Constitution and By-Laws, and provide for its own system of dues and membership fees, consistent with the National Constitution and By-Laws, and approved by the National Council.

Article VI—Regional Departments

Sec. 1. Lodges in adjacent states may, upon petitions to the National Council, combine into Regional Departments if, in the judgment of the

National Council such organizations would better serve the purpose of the Physically Handicapped, in their respective areas. Such petitions must be accompanied by the Charter Fee of $10.00.

Sec. 2. Regional Departments shall operate under the same general laws and regulations as the State Departments.

Article VII—City Councils

Sec. 1. Three or more Lodges in any city in the United States, its Possessions, or adjacent cities may, upon application to the National Council, accompanied by Charter Fee of $10.00 be permitted to form a City Council, which shall have jurisdiction over such Lodges as may then, or later be formed in such areas.

Sec. 2. City Councils shall operate under the same laws and regulations as the State Departments.

Article VIII—Governing Groups

The governing groups in this Federation, in order of importance, shall be:

1. The National Convention
2. The National Council
3. State Departments
4. Regional Departments
5. City Councils
6. Lodges

Each of the above shall keep records of their proceedings and financial transactions, open to inspection by duly authorized National Officers, or their designates.

Article IX—Reports

All affiliated organizations and Lodges shall make annual reports to the National Secretary-

Treasurer, to include a financial statement and all remittances due the National Office by such subordinate organizations and Lodges for fiscal year July 1 to June 30.

Article X—Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of the National Federation shall be from July 1 to June 30 of the following year.

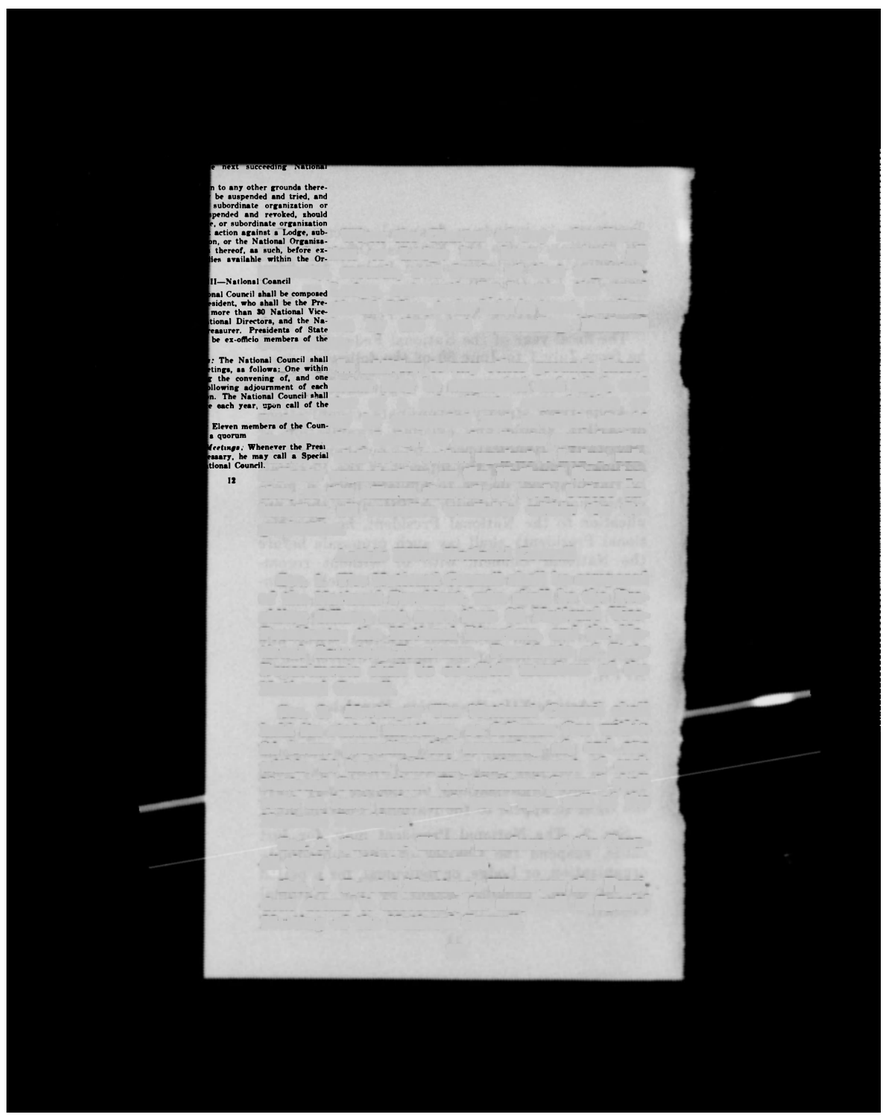
Article XI—Affiliated Organizations

Aside from strictly subordinate organizations of AFPH, should any existing organization of Physically Handicapped, or non-handicapped groups representing the interest of the Physically Handicapped, decide to affiliate upon a more or less nominal basis with AFPH, upon their application to the National President, he (the National President) shall lay such proposals before the National Council, with or without recommendations. Upon negotiation with such organizations and approval of the National Council of AFPH, they may be accepted into membership upon terms and conditions feasible with, and with final approval of the National Convention of AFPH.

Article XII—Suspension, Expulsion

Sec. 1. Charters of any subordinate organizations or Lodges may be revoked by the National Council for just cause; PROVIDED, That such subordinate organizations or Lodges may have the right to appeal to the National Convention.

Sec. 2. The National President may, for just cause, suspend the Charter of any subordinate organization, or Lodge, or individual, for a period of 60 days, pending action by the National Council.



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II—National Council

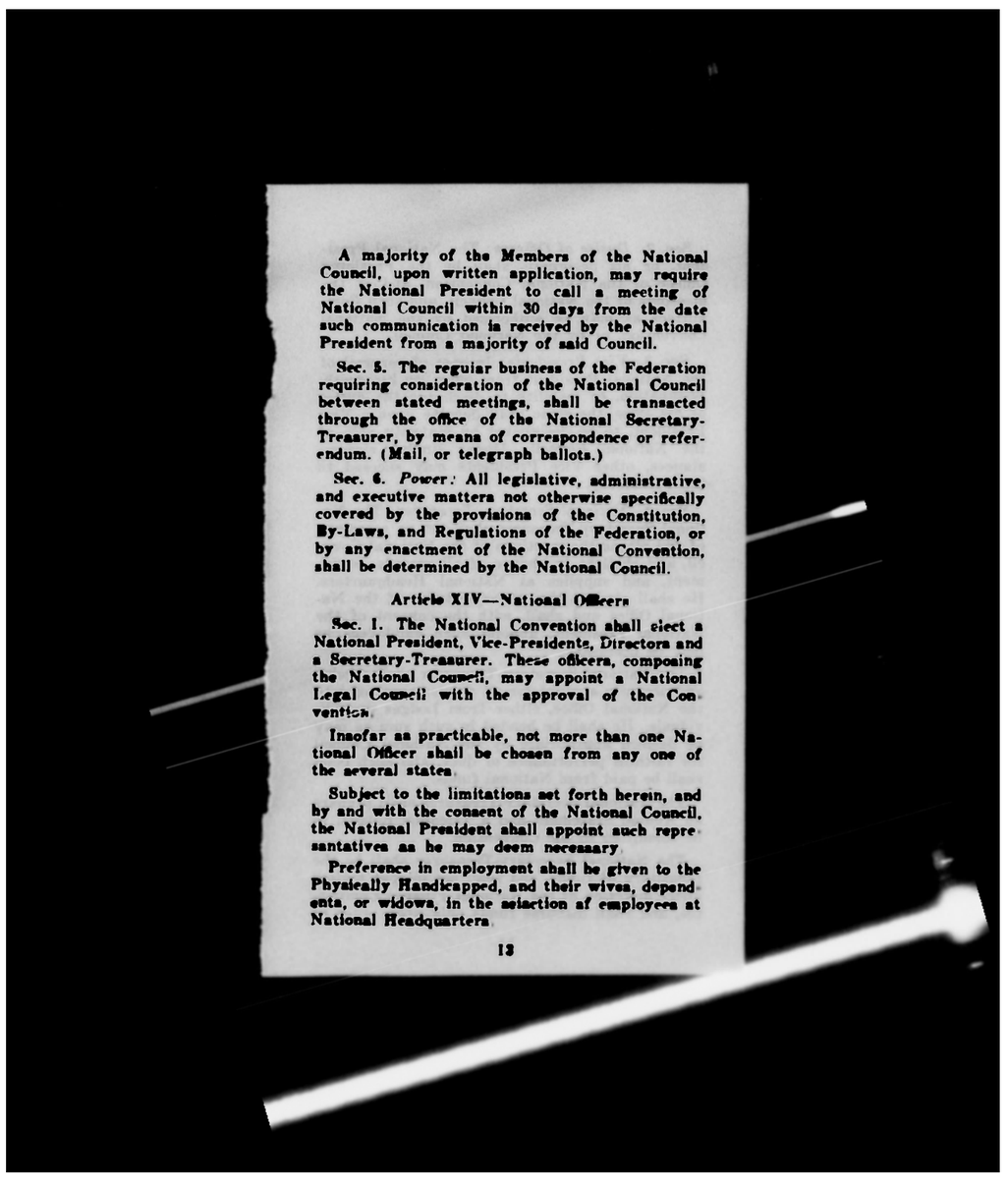
nal Council shall be composed
sident, who shall be the Pre-
more than 30 National Vice-
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be ex-officio members of the

: The National Council shall
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n. The National Council shall
e each year, upon call of the

Eleven members of the Coun-
a quorum

Meetings. Whenever the Presi
ssary, he may call a Special
tional Council.

12



A majority of the Members of the National Council, upon written application, may require the National President to call a meeting of National Council within 30 days from the date such communication is received by the National President from a majority of said Council.

Sec. 5. The regular business of the Federation requiring consideration of the National Council between stated meetings, shall be transacted through the office of the National Secretary-Treasurer, by means of correspondence or referendum. (Mail, or telegraph ballots.)

Sec. 6. *Power:* All legislative, administrative, and executive matters not otherwise specifically covered by the provisions of the Constitution, By-Laws, and Regulations of the Federation, or by any enactment of the National Convention, shall be determined by the National Council.

Article XIV—National Officers

Sec. 1. The National Convention shall elect a National President, Vice-Presidents, Directors and a Secretary-Treasurer. These officers, composing the National Council, may appoint a National Legal Council with the approval of the Convention.

Insofar as practicable, not more than one National Officer shall be chosen from any one of the several states.

Subject to the limitations set forth herein, and by and with the consent of the National Council, the National President shall appoint such representatives as he may deem necessary.

Preference in employment shall be given to the Physically Handicapped, and their wives, dependents, or widows, in the selection of employees at National Headquarters.

Sec. 2. *Duties of Officers:* The National President, or his designate, shall be the Presiding Officer of the National Convention, and of the meetings of the National Council, and such Committees as may be authorized by the National Convention, or by the National Council.

Sec. 3. *Vice Presidents:* In case of removal of the National President from office, or his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the same shall devolve upon a Vice President, to be designated by majority vote of the National Council. Under similar circumstances, other Vice Presidents may succeed to the Presidency.

Sec. 4. *National Secretary-Treasurer:* The National Secretary-Treasurer shall act as secretary of and attend the meetings of the National Council, and shall be in charge of all records, equipment, and supplies at National Headquarters. He shall conduct the correspondence of the National Office and shall, with the consent of the National President, appoint such employees as may be necessary.

The National Secretary-Treasurer shall receive and properly account for all monies received into the National Office, either from Lodges or individuals. He shall be bonded in such sum as may be deemed appropriate by the National Council for faithful performance of duty, and such bond shall be paid from National funds.

The National Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare an Annual Statement and a Triennial Report, to be submitted to the Convention.

The National Secretary Treasurer shall be the repository of funds, and shall act in that matter under direction of the National Finance Committee, and shall disburse funds only upon order of

the National President. All checks are to be counter-signed by the National President and the National Secretary-Treasurer.

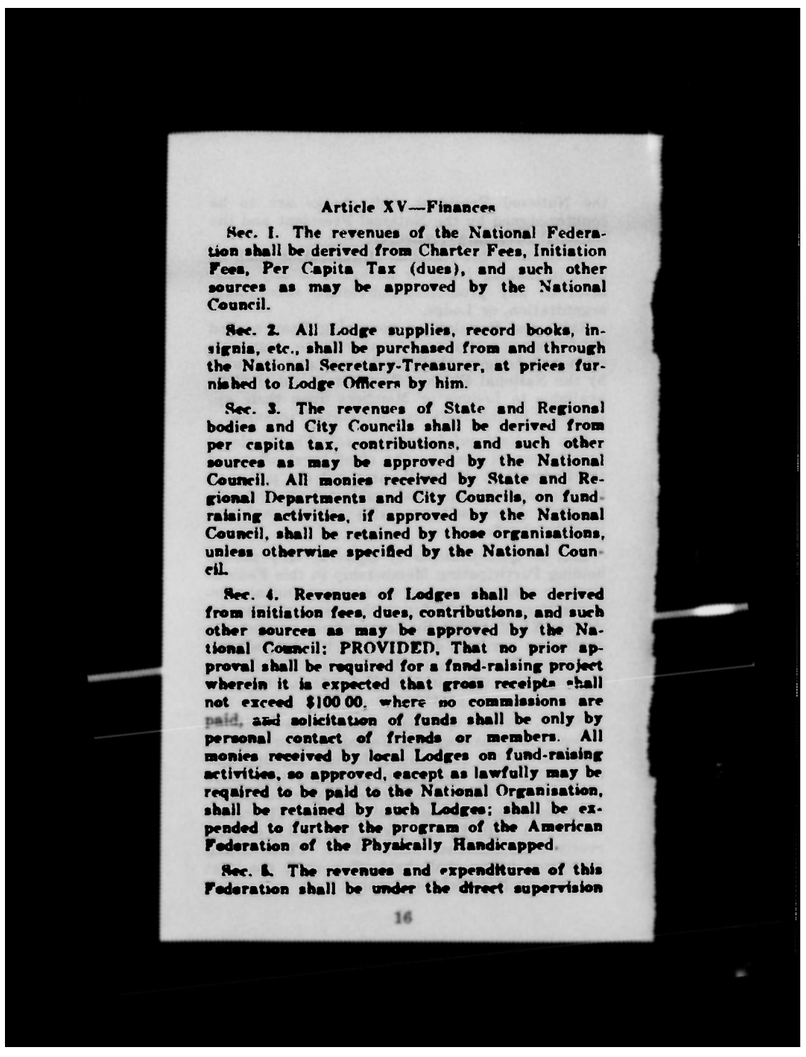
No funds of the National Organization shall be used in making loans or advances of any character to any promoter, individual, subordinate organization, or Lodge.

Rules and Regulations governing finances and fund-raising activities of subordinate organizations and Lodges, shall be devised and executed by the National Finance Committee, and shall be available to Lodges or Members upon their application to the National Secretary-Treasurer.

Sec. 5. *National Legal Counsel:* Tha National Legal Counsel shall be the chief legal officer of the Federation. He shall carry out the policy of the National Council, and, subject to ita control, he shall direct and supervise all regional and local legal officers.

Sec. 6. *Qualifications of Officers:* Any person holding Participating Membership in this Federation, or who, otherwise, as representing an Organization approved for such representation hy Article XI of AFPH By-Lawa, whose current per capita tax has been duly received by the National Secretary Treasurer, shall he eligible for elective or appointive office in this Federation, except as otherwise herein provided.

Sec. 7. *Tenure of Office:* The elective National Officers, and the National Committeemen shall be installed within 24 hours following adjournment of the National Convention at which they were elected, and shall hold their respective offices until their successors are duly elected. The terms of officers shall be for three (3) years, concurrently with National Conventions. Those filling unexpired terms shall hold office until the next succeeding National Convention.



Article XV—Finances

Sec. 1. The revenues of the National Federation shall be derived from Charter Fees, Initiation Fees, Per Capita Tax (dues), and such other sources as may be approved by the National Council.

Sec. 2. All Lodge supplies, record books, insignia, etc., shall be purchased from and through the National Secretary-Treasurer, at prices furnished to Lodge Officers by him.

Sec. 3. The revenues of State and Regional bodies and City Councils shall be derived from per capita tax, contributions, and such other sources as may be approved by the National Council. All monies received by State and Regional Departments and City Councils, on fund-raising activities, if approved by the National Council, shall be retained by those organisations, unless otherwise specified by the National Council.

Sec. 4. Revenues of Lodges shall be derived from initiation fees, dues, contributions, and such other sources as may be approved by the National Council: PROVIDED, That no prior approval shall be required for a fund-raising project wherein it is expected that gross receipts shall not exceed $100.00, where no commissions are paid, and solicitation of funds shall be only by personal contact of friends or members. All monies received by local Lodges on fund-raising activities, so approved, except as lawfully may be required to be paid to the National Organisation, shall be retained by such Lodges; shall be expended to further the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

Sec. 5. The revenues and expenditures of this Federation shall be under the direct supervision

of the National Finance Committee, which shall be composed of the National President, and not less than eleven (11) members of AFPH (of whom six (6) shall be a quorum), none of whom shall be paid employees, and one of such members shall be appointed as Chairman by the National President.

Sec. 6. Members of the National Finance Committee shall be named by the National President, with approval of AFPH Council.

Sec. 7. The National Finance Committee shall meet at least twice each year, or more often if deemed necessary, and shall devise plans to stimulate and increase the revenues of this Federation in every legal way consistent with the purposes of the Federation.

Article XVI—Seals

Sec. 1. An additional source of revenue for the National, State and Regional bodies, City Councils and all subordinate Lodges, shall be derived from the sale of stamps, seals, or insignia, to be determined by the National Council and sold on a nation-wide basis, if possible and feasible. The campaign shall culminate on the first week in October of each year, in conjunction with "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK," which was initiated and enacted by efforts of AFPH, which is proud of its sponsorship of this important annual national event, and such seal or stamp campaigns may also be carried on at other appropriate periods of the year.

Sec. 2. The National Council shall control the design of such seals or insignia used for this purpose, and shall determine the cost and method of procedure of sales through all subordinate

bodies. From gross income received by subordinate bodies, the costs of materials are to be deducted, and paid to the National Headquarters. The remainder shall be divided into shares to be determined by the National Council, part of which shall go to National Headquarters, and the remainder to the treasuries of subordinate Lodges raising such funds.

Sec. 3. Individuals approved by the National President and Council may also be agents for sale of such stamps and/or seals, upon terms and conditions approved by the Council.

Sec. 4. Permits to conduct such sales shall be obtained from National Headquarters by individuals, Lodges, and other subordinate bodies.

Article XVII—Per Capita Tax

Sec. 1. As hereinbefore provided, Lodges pay prescribed fees, per capita tax, charter fees, and such other legitimate charges as may attend proper functioning financially.

Sec. 2. State and Regional Organizations and City Councils shall pay no per capita tax on members.

Sec. 3. The tax, or lump sum payment of affiliated organisations which are not direct members, and have only nominal connection with AFPH, shall be paid in advance upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by National Council.

Article XVIII—Bonds

All persons having custody of the funds of this Federation, either in the National Office or subordinate jurisdictions, shall give adequate surety bonds of not less than $1,000.00, deposited with the National Secretary Treasurer, such bonds to

be supplied through the National Secretary-Treasurer upon recommendation of the National Finance Committee. Premiums on such bonds shall be paid by the Lodges to the National Secretary-Treasurer within 30 days after the bond becomes effective.

Article XIX—Salaries

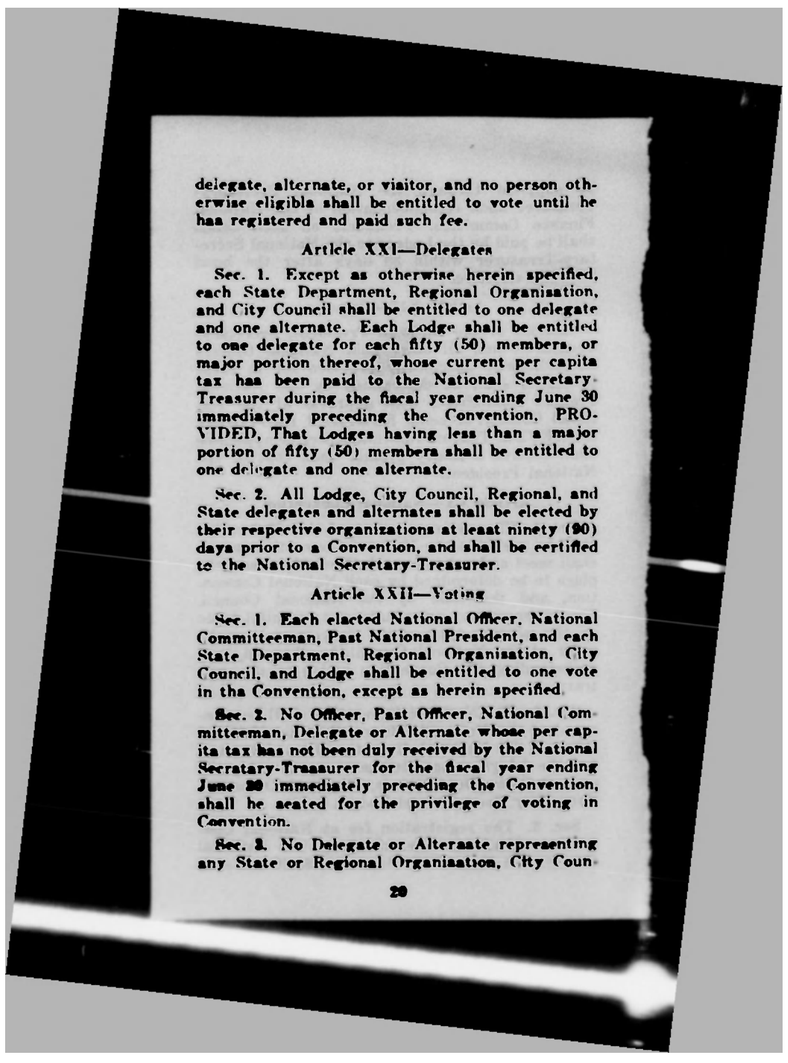
Salaries of the National President, Secretary-Treasurer, and all other paid National Officers not otherwise specifically provided for in these By-Laws, shall be determined by the National Finance Committee, with approval of the National Council; it being FURTHER PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That no full-time officer or appointee shall receive a salary greater than that of the National President.

Article XX—National Convention

Sec. 1. The supreme power of this Federation shall be vested in the National Convention, which shall meet at least once each three (3) years, the place to be determined by each National Convention, and the time by the National Council. Should emergency arise making it essential to do so, the meeting place of the Convention may, by order of the National Council, be changed, notwithstanding the Convention action to the contrary.

Sec. 2. The National Convention shall be composed of the National Officers, the past National Officers, the National Executive Committeemen, and the delegates and alternates representing the several State Departments, Regional Organizations, City Councils, and Lodges.

Sec. 3. The registration fee at National Conventions shall be determined by the National Council, but shall not be less than $3.00 for each



delegate, alternate, or visitor, and no person otherwise eligible shall be entitled to vote until he has registered and paid such fee.

Article XXI—Delegates

Sec. 1. Except as otherwise herein specified, each State Department, Regional Organisation, and City Council shall be entitled to one delegate and one alternate. Each Lodge shall be entitled to one delegate for each fifty (50) members, or major portion thereof, whose current per capita tax has been paid to the National Secretary-Treasurer during the fiscal year ending June 30 immediately preceding the Convention, PROVIDED, That Lodges having less than a major portion of fifty (50) members shall be entitled to one delegate and one alternate.

Sec. 2. All Lodge, City Council, Regional, and State delegates and alternates shall be elected by their respective organizations at least ninety (90) days prior to a Convention, and shall be certified to the National Secretary-Treasurer.

Article XXII—Voting

Sec. 1. Each elected National Officer, National Committeeman, Past National President, and each State Department, Regional Organisation, City Council, and Lodge shall be entitled to one vote in the Convention, except as herein specified.

Sec. 2. No Officer, Past Officer, National Committeeman, Delegate or Alternate whose per capita tax has not been duly received by the National Secretary-Treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30 immediately preceding the Convention, shall be seated for the privilege of voting in Convention.

Sec. 3. No Delegate or Alternate representing any State or Regional Organisation, City Coun-

cil, or Lodge, which is indebted to the National Organization in any amount, or which has not paid its bond premium, shall be seated for the privilege of voting in the Convention.

Sec. 4. The National Secretary-Treasurer shall render statements to all Lodges, Departments, and Councils not less than 30 days before each National Convention, of their respective indebtedness to the National Organization, if any, and on payment of such amount the Lodge, Department, or Council shall be considered free and clear of all indebtedness for the limited purpose of determining whether or not its delegates shall be entitled to a seat and vote at such Convention.

Sec. 5. The number of votes which any Lodge shall be entitled to cast shall be based on the per capita tax received from such Lodge by the National Secretary-Treasurer, during the fiscal year ending June 30 immediately preceding the Convention.

Sec. 6. In the absence of a delegate, his vote shall be cast by the alternate, and in the case of the absence of both the delegate and his alternate, his vote shall be cast in accordance with the wishes of the majority of his delegation, if any.

Sec. 7. There shall be no form of unit rules, or voting by proxy, in Convention.

Article XXIII—Convention Rules

Sec. 1. The rules of the National Convention shall be prescribed by the National Council, subject to the approval and amendment by the National Convention. All matters of parliamentary procedure, not otherwise specifically provided for by such rules, or by these By-Laws, shall be governed by Robert's Revised Rules of Order.

Sec. 2. Copies of the Convention Rules, upon their adoption, shall be prepared and distributed to the Convention delegates by the National Secretary-Treasurer.

Sec. 3. The personnel of all Convention Committees, other than the Credentials Committee, shall be chosen by the National President from the delegates of the respective Departments, Councils, and Lodges.

Article XXIV—Credentials

Sec. 1. The form of the Convention Credentials shall be designated by the National Council.

Sec. 2. The National President shall appoint a Credentials Committee composed of one member from each respective State Delegation, which shall, in accordance with the provisions of these By-Laws and the Convention Rules, determine the eligibility of all persons seated and voting in the National Convention, and shall specifically notify the Convention and the delegates as to the number of votes to which each delegation shall be entitled.

Article XXV—Convention Expense

Travel and per diem while traveling to, remaining at, and returning from the National Convention, shall be paid by the National Organization to the National President, the National Vice Presidents, the National Secretary-Treasurer, Past National Presidents, and appointed officers or employees designated by the National Council, together with a sufficient clerical force from National HQ to properly conduct the business of the National Organization at the Convention.

Article XXVI—Initiative, Referendum, and Recall

Sec. 1. Initiative, Referendum, and Recall measures may be initiated (a) in a Lodge, by petition signed by not less than five (5) members; (b) in a City Council, by not less than five (5) members from each constituent Lodge; and (c) in Departments, by not less than a total of twenty-five (25) members from not less than three (3) constituent Lodges.

Sec. 2. National Referendums may be initiated by fifteen (15) Lodges in good standing, PROVIDED, That the National Council shall submit such measures to all Lodges, with the query as to whether or not the Referendum may be considered as ordered. A vote of the majority of all Lodges voting, shall determine the issue.

Article XXVII—Amendments

Sec. 1. These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds majority vote of any regular Convention of the Federation, PROVIDED, however, that proposed amendments shall be submitted at least 30 days in advance of the Convention; or, during a Convention, an amendment may be proposed one day before a vote is taken, if by a two-thirds majority of the assembled delegates and officers. Amendments shall have been read to the Convention at least one calendar day before they are voted on.

Sec. 2. Amendments, also, may be enacted by a Referendum of the Voting Membership of the Federation, on (1) initiation of such Referendum by majority vote of National Council at any stated meeting, (2) Lodges, or (3) Members, as shown in Article XXVI, Sections 1 and 2 of By-Laws, and such amandments shall be adopted upon completion of such balloting by certification

by the Election Committee appointed for the purpose by the National President, of a majority vote of members participating in such Referendum.

As Amended August, 1946; August 1948; August 1950; August 1952; and April 1954

Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 3-9, 1954

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942

Affiliates: AFPH Educational Fund, Inc., AFPH Institute for Human Engineering, Inc.
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

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June 1954

Dear Editor:

The 10th Annual Observance of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" will be observed this year during the period of October 3-9, 1954, the purpose of which is to arouse public interest in and support for employment of Handicapped men and women. Since this Federation is the author and chief sponsor of NEPHWEEK, we are naturally desirous of having as many persons as possible participate in the observance.

Enclosed is copy of "America's Greatest Undeveloped Asset" which contains a brief history of our Federation, together with an outline of its over-all program. Your special attention is called to pages 6 and 7 - "Creed of Employment of Handicapped", and copy of the Joint Resolution in Congress to establish NEPHWEEK.

Copy of an Editorial is also enclosed which you may use wholly or in part.

We hope you will include a statement in the September or October issue of your publication, calling attention of NEPHWEEK to your readers. We would also appreciate your making reference to the work the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped has done and is doing so that more handicapped men and women may earn their livelihood if at all possible.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

PAUL A. STRACHAN, President

Encls.

FROM:
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C. REpublic 7-1314

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

of

"NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"

OCTOBER 3 - 9, 1954

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped is proud that it authored, put through Congress, and wrote administrative policies accepted both by public and private agencies, effectuating "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" to be observed this year from October 3 through 9.

The Resolution creating "NEPHWEEK" was introduced on May 11, 1942, by Senator Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia, and Representative Jerry Voorhis of California; was passed unanimously by Senate and House, and signed by the President on August 11, 1945. It reads, as follows:

"WHEREAS: There is now, and shall be for some time to come, a positive necessity for utilising fully every available ounce of manpower in America, and

"WHEREAS: The growing and acute problems of the physically handicapped, who number approximately 23,000,000 citizens (now 12 years later 38,000,000) and are being augmented by an average of 800,000 citizens injured in industry yearly—to say nothing of those who have been, or will be, injured or diseased as a result of military service — is engaging more and more attention of the Federal Government, the States, and private industry, and

"WHEREAS: This condition will be greatly augmented after the conclusion of the present World War II, as inevitably there will then be a much larger number of physically handicapped men and women injured or diseased by or through war, or war-production service, and

"WHEREAS: Rehabilitation and placement of the physically handicapped are among the most important problems in our national economy, as if a means is provided to make many such people self-supporting, wholly or in part, the entire Nation will be beneficiary because of lessening drain upon national finances and resources, and

"WHEREAS: Congress and the Chief Executive have expressed concern and have initiated constantly expanding programs on behalf of the physically handicapped, as well as leaders in private industry, now, therefore, BE IT

"RESOLVED: BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, etc.,

"THAT, hereafter, the first week in October of each year shall be designated as 'NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK'. During said week appropriate ceremonies are to be held throughout the Nation, the purpose of which will be to enlist public support for and interest in the employment of otherwise qualified but physically handicapped workers.

The President is hereby requested to issue a suitable proclamation each year, and the Governors of States, Mayors of Cities, and heads of other instrumentalities of government, as well as leaders of industry, educational and religious groups, labor, veterans, women, farm, scientific and professional, and all other organizations, and individuals at interest, are invited to participate."

As a result of programs initiated and carried into function by operations of "NEPHWEEK", more than 3,000,000 Handicapped have been placed in suitable employment. They have earned salaries or wages in excess of $3,000,000,000, and have paid taxes of more than $750,000,000. As a practical, and humanitarian proposition, then, "NEPHWEEK" has proven of inestimable value.

Today, we face a world of chaos, uncertainty, fear, and rising unemployment. But, we Handicapped who have survived many periods of hard times,

— More

want, misery, and pain, know that, as our great President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt said, "WE HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR, BUT FEAR ITSELF!"

We know that if we have faith in our beloved Nation, and ourselves, and constantly strive to improve our individual capacities and abilities, we cannot fail — WE WILL NOT FAIL!

But, we do seek opportunity to prove our worth, as workers and citizens, and it behooves every American who believes in, and practices the great concepts of our American way of life, which guarantee "life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness", without discrimination against individuals who are handicapped, through no fault of their own, to see that we Handicapped have our chance.

We want no more bread-lines, with hundreds of thousands, even millions of crippled and maimed, seeking even a crust to allay their hunger, and many, without clothes, shelter, or essential medicines or treatment to alleviate their distress, such as was the case, in the great depression years from 1929 through 1937.

We will do our part, as citizens, and bear a fair share of our Nation's burdens. We have proven our merit, as workers, beyond cavil of a doubt, and have written many pages of magnificent production history, achievement of which had great bearing upon winning one World War, and now having a profound effect upon holding our own, in the present "cold War" conditions, afflicting the whole World.

We point out, that our American employees must recognize the indubitable fact that we are a part - a necessary part of the labor force — and we point out to the public that, it is essential, from the standpoint of our Nation's continuance as the first World Power, to see to it that all Handicapped citizens are provided with means to bring them to the highest possible pitch of physical and mental proficiency, so they may take their stand at Armageddon, and battle for the Lord, in a welter of Communistic, Fascistic, Falangist, and Nazi plots to undermine and destroy us utterly.

The best insurance for a united, safe and secure America is, to SEE THAT ALL ITS CITIZENS, AND PARTICULARLY THE 38,000,000 HANDICAPPED, ARE GIVEN FULL OPPORTUNITY TO AID THEMSELVES THROUGH EMPLOYMENT. And, if we do not care for our own people, thus, on whom shall we rely to defend us, if we are attacked by our enemies?

The Handicapped are ready and willing to cooperate with all programs, agencies, and individuals, to the end that every disabled man and woman who wants to work, shall be given opportunity to work.

— PAUL A. STRACHAN, President,
American Federation of the Physically
Handicapped, Inc., and Author of
"NEPHWEEK".

America's Greatest

Undeveloped Asset



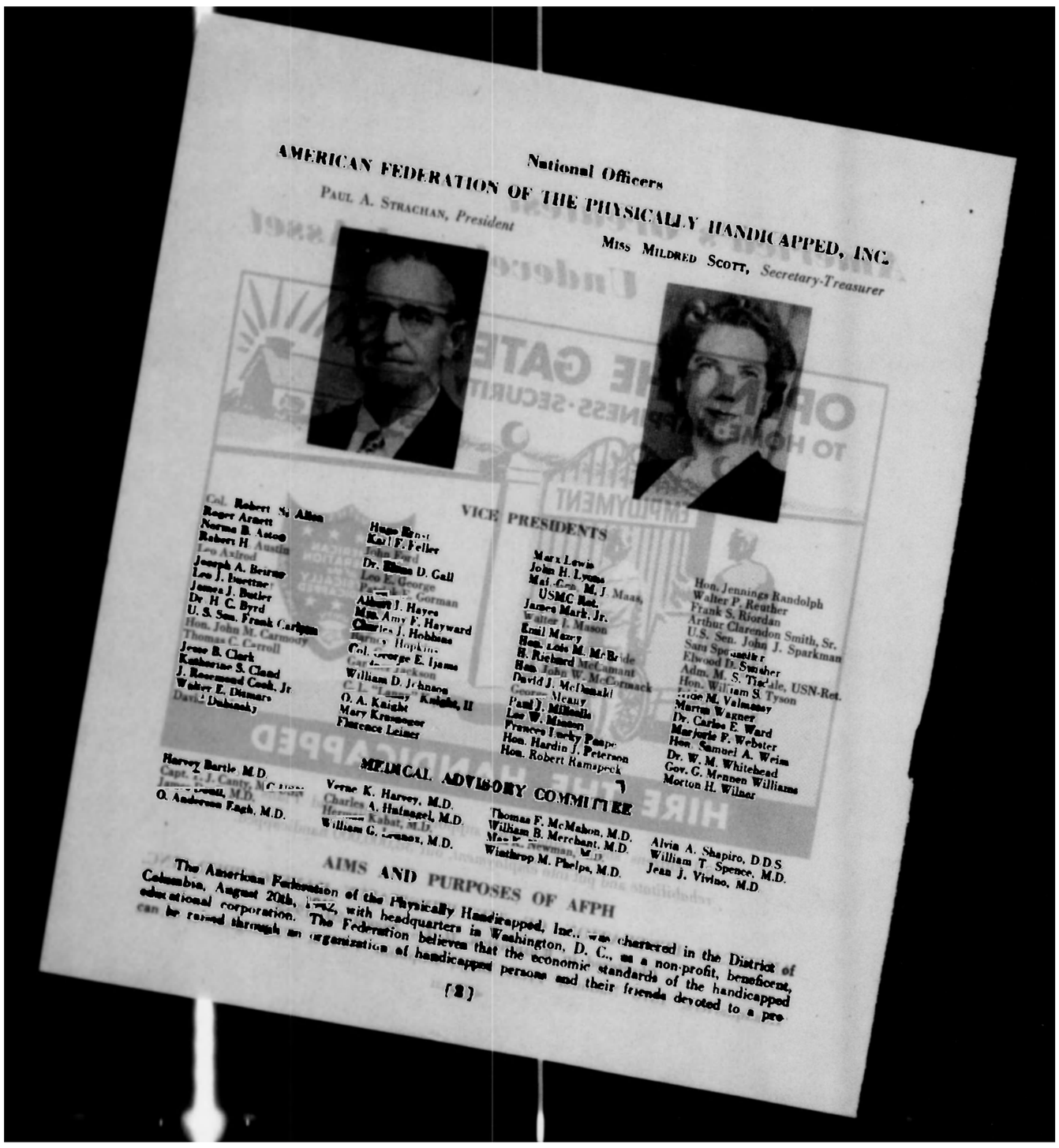
All citizens should study and support Programs and Plans to *rehabilitate* and put into *employment*, our 38,000,000 handicapped.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

Chartered in Washington, D. C., August 20, 1942

Headquarters, 1370 National Press Bldg., REpublic 7-1314, Washington 4, D. C.

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Jean J. Vivino, M.D.

AIMS AND PURPOSES OF AFPH

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., was chartered in the District of Columbia, August 20th, [illegible], with headquarters in Washington, D. C., as a non-profit, beneficent, educational corporation. The Federation believes that the economic standards of the handicapped can be raised through an organization of handicapped persons and their friends devoted to a pro-

gram and policy which would enable the handicapped to assume their rightful place as self-sustaining citizens.

The AFPH is author and sponsor of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" enacted by 77th Congress--now Public Law 76, setting aside the first full week in October of each year for the purpose of a nationwide campaign to promote employment of all Handicapped, and other economic programs beneficial to all Handicapped.

It has also been instrumental in developing many programs and policies in both Government and Private Industry.

The Federation is a membership organization, with Participating Membership open to those handicapped, in some degree; Associate Membership is open to non-handicapped.

The AFPH program has been endorsed by many leading national organizations who have, in turn, called upon their State and local units to assist in all ways possible.

Contributions to the AFPH Educational Fund and AFPH Institute for Human Engineering are tax deductible.

SCOPE OF THE HANDICAPPED PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES

The Report of the National Health Survey (1935-36) estimated that there were, then, 23,600,000 handicapped, of whom 16,000,000 were in the non-social security benefit ages between 15 and 60. Since that time, nearly 19 years have elapsed and two wars have been, or are being fought, and disabilities, military and civilian, have mounted to new highs.

In 1944 the Retraining and Reemployment Administration estimated that there were, then 28,000,000 persons, in some degree physically handicapped. Since that time reports from official and private sources and agencies, including both veterans and civilians, estimate, conservatively, an additional 10,000,000 have been added to the handicapped population.

Experts testifying before the House Labor Subcommittee to investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in 1944-46, estimated that there were, then, a total of 38,000,000 Blind, Partially Sighted, Deaf, Hard of Hearing, Amputees, Arthritics, Cardiacs, Cerebral Palsied, Diabetics, Epileptics, victims of Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Rheumatism, Tuberculosis, and other "cripplers", as well as those having Congenital Defects and Deformities.

Previously, the American Medical Association estimated that there were some 55,000,000 in our population, in some degree disabled.

Because some handicapped have two or more different types of disabilities, it is probable, conservatively, that one person out of four, or about 40,000,000 of our population, is physically handicapped today.

Of that number from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are severely handicapped by which we estimate that approximately 3,000,000 of these are totally disabled and unfeasible for rehabilitation, and the remainder- 6,000,000 - although possibly ambulant and able to move or be moved, to some extent, have not the present physical ability, and in many instances, lack education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible if they developed latent abilities, physical and otherwise, so as to become able to perform some sort of employment and earn their living, wholly or in part.

PRESENT FACILITIES, PERSONNEL, AND FUNDS INADEQUATE

Today, means to grapple with this grave problem—so fraught with danger to the welfare, even continuance of our beloved Nation—both from a governmental and private agency standpoint, are sadly lacking.

Since it has been shown that approximately 350,000 persons, each year, are permanently handicapped as a result of injuries or disease incurred in Industry alone, it is noteworthy that the so-called Federal-State Rehabilitation Program, in 1953, only "processed" some 61,000 of these cases, leaving approximately 300,000 to be added to the ever-increasing "HUMAN SCRAP PILE".

Specifically, the record shows that public and private institutions—hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, rehabilitation centers, etc., as well as specialty schools and educational institutions for handicapped, especially the needs of the Severely Handicapped, are wholly inadequate.

Also, there is great need of more physicians, therapists, nurses, and specialists in the various fields of work for the Handicapped, particularly educators who are trained in the psychology of the Handicapped—Vocational Guidance Counselors and exponents of the relatively new science, Selective Placement, which should have many thousands of able, and qualified practitioners.

As one example, Dr. Winthrop M. Phelps, Medical Director, Children's Rehabilitation Clinic, Cockeysville, Maryland, and one of the foremost specialists in Neurology, states:

"The paralyzing affliction known as Cerebral Palsy, and which defect is frequently and erroneously termed 'spastic paralysis', is broadly described as being a loss of muscle control, caused by an injury or involvement of the brain. It is difficult to diagnose; exasperatingly hard to treat, and, until quite recently, was a condition about which the Medical Profession, and the lay public, alike, knew little.

"Today, it is known that seven children crippled by Cerebral Palsy, will be born every year, in every 100,000 of population, and that, in general, their life span will be only three years under that of their fellows.

"From a national health and social point of view, the problem is a continuing, not an epidemic one, and the only upsetting factor in the mathematical frequency of Cerebral Palsied birth is, the fact that the condition may be acquired as a result of head injury, high fever diseases, and the like. Thus, the incidence is raised, and future studies will show the total afflicted population to be greater than is generally supposed.

"Of the more immediate and pressing social significance, as far as the general welfare is concerned, is the knowledge that there is today a group of at least 300,000 Cerebral Palsied under 35 years of age in the United States, and, at best, *fewer than 75 Doctors qualified to treat them*. The estimated, total Cerebral Palsied victims approximate 700,000. It is very disturbing to realize that *treatment facilities are available to only about 2,500*.

"Using rounded figures for a more complete national picture, it may be estimated that 9,800 Cerebral Palsied children are born each year in the U.S.A.

"2,800 of them are capable of great improvement, after proper diagnosis and treatment.

"1,400 are so severely handicapped that they will be home, or institution-bound.

"1,400 are so mildly afflicted that little or no treatment is necessary.

"2,800, approximately 30 per cent, are rendered mentally defective by the brain injury."

• • •

Facilities, trained personnel, and funds to treat and train the adult Cerebral Palsied are urgently needed, and, in particular, to determine, if possible, what kind of jobs the variously Cerebral Palsied might satisfactorily perform.

The foregoing represents only an approximation of just ONE of the severe "cripplers." THERE ARE MANY, MANY OTHERS, where similar conditions exist, necessitating a vigorously prosecuted, immediate and long-range program, to remedy them.

AFPH PROGRAM IS BEST PUBLIC CAMPAIGN IN BEHALF OF ALL HANDICAPPED

For 15 years, the Program of the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED has developed and expanded, solely with the view to presenting the most practical and practicable means of effectuating a national program, beneficial to all Handicapped people.

Shunning the "charity approach," and dealing with this great economic problem in a common sense way, AFPH has proven, beyond doubt, that what it has projected, has benefited not only the Handicapped, but the whole Nation. On the point of employment of Handicapped alone, programs initiated and carried into effect by AFPH have been the means of placing, in suitable employment, 3,000,000 citizens.

Today, AFPH is militantly campaigning for a broad, over-all program, which includes:

1. PROMOTION OF "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK," enacted by Congress, AFPH's request, and setting aside the first full week of October, each year, as a period in which to arouse public interest in and support for employment of Handicapped.

2. AFPH NATIONAL CONFERENCES ON PLACEMENT OF SEVERELY HANDICAPPED. Digging deep into research and applied science, to ascertain the work potentials of the approximate 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 Handicapped, estimated to be from 60% to 100% physically disabled, and by pooling the knowledge and experience of eminent physicians, educators, Government counseling and placement officers, representatives of Industry, Business, Labor, Veterans, Women's Clubs, Farm Organizations, Civic and Fraternal Associations, and others at interest, actually prove that, for example, those Severely Handicapped by Arthritis, Amputations, Blindness, Deafness, Epilepsy, Cardiac troubles, Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Osteomyelitis, Congenital Defects and Deformities, and results of other crippling diseases or injuries, are, with suitable training, in many instances, fully capable of pulling their own load, and earning their own way.

3. "AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING." To be located in Florida, where the benefits of warm sun, balmy airs, and salt water will be available to the Handicapped, and, to be the one place in all the World wherein Handicapped people may be medically treated; vocationally guided and counseled; educated and trained, and, thru a scientific Placement Clinic, be enabled to be placed in employment where their particular handicap is not a factor.

4. PUBLIC AFFAIRS to include:
   - (a) Collegiate Programs.
   - (b) Civic Programs.
   - (c) Cooperation with Outside Organizations.
   - (d) Cooperation with Medical groups.
   - (e) Cooperation with Labor.
   - (f) Cooperation with Industry.
   - (g) Legislation.
   - (h) Public Education.

5. ORGANIZATION to include:
   - (a) Expansion of AFPH Membership.
   - (b) Establishment of AFPH Field Offices, so that Handicapped may receive better personal counseling and assistance.
   - (c) Full development of educational, economic, and social benefits, under Lodge leadership.

6. "VALOR." To continually improve our Official Organ, by presentation of articles on rehabilitation and employment therein, to be written by eminent specialists, and to expand, through "VALOR," various services to our members and other Handicapped.

The foregoing is, unquestionably, the most thorough and effective program for Handicapped that it is possible to devise. Not only will it further AFPH's contention that no program for Handicapped can possibly succeed unless and until *it is made a regular part of Labor-Management Relations*, but through varied media and follow-ups, brings about close coordination of all activities in the Handicapped field—and develope to high degree full cooperation with all Government and private agencies, and individuals, at interest.

AFPH, therefore, is operating in the public interest, and is fully deserving of public support.

CREED OF EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED

National Employ The Physically Handicapped Week

Industry and Labor Leaders unite in urging Hire the Handicapped!

Because it—

1. Promotes FULL UTILIZATION OF ALL MANPOWER, NECESSARY TO OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

2. Lessens the strain upon our taxpayers by taking thousands of people on relief and putting them to work, so they may earn their living, wholly, or in part, and thereby relieve their families, communities, the States, and the Nation of responsibility for maintaining such Handicapped in unhappy, enforced idleness.

3. Inculcates pride in the individual Handicapped, so that, thus, he is able to stand on his own feet and make his contribution as a citizen towards maintaining the safety, welfare and prosperity of his Country.

4. Promotes happiness—replaces despair with hope.

5. Carries out Divine Law — HELP THY NEIGHBOR!—in the highest degree.

There should and must be a continual, increasing effort on the part of all employers, backed by enthusiastic support from the public, to seek and find new means to hire Handicapped in jobs where their particular disability is not a factor.

This is a great challenge to American industry and business, development of which, under the most humanitorian principles, has made this the greatest nation on earth.

This Creed has been endorsed by many eminent leaders of industry and Labor, among whom are—

General David Sarnoff
Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America.

George Meany
President, American Federation of Labor.

Louis Ruthenburg
Chairman of Board, Servel, Inc.

Winthrop W. Aldrich
Former *Chairman*, Board of Directors, Chase National Bank. Now, Ambassador to Great Britain.

Gwilym A. Price
President, Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

J. P. Spang, Jr.
President, The Gillette Company.

P. W. Litchfield
Chairman of Board, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

Earl Bunting
Managing Director, Natl. Ass'n. of Manufacturers.

Thomas C. Carroll
President, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Jack L. Warner
President, Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.

Walter P. Reuther
President, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A. J. Hayes
President, International Association of Machinists.

J. H. Carmichael
President, Capital Airlines.

Stanley Marcus
President, Neiman-Marcus.

Elwood Swisher
President, United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America, CIO.

Charles Edison
Chairman of the Board, Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

John L. Lewis
President, United Mine Workers of America.

Clark C. Griffith
President, Washington Baseball Club.

Eric Johnston
President, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.

Thomas J. Watson, Jr.
Chairman of Board, International Business Machines Corp.

John H. Lyons
President, International Association of Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers.

A. Lee M. Wiggins
Chairman of the Board, Atlantic Coast Line & Louisville & Nashville Railroads.

Eberhard Anheuser
Chairman of Board, Anheuser-Busch, Inc.

Laurence F. Lee
Former *President*, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

J. A. Beirne
President, Communications Workers of America, CIO.

Henry J. Kaiser
President, Henry J. Kaiser Company.

Benjamin F. Fairless
President, United States Steel Corporation.

Walter E. Ditmars
President, The Gray Manufacturing Company.

Hugo Ernst
President, Hotel & Restaurant Employees & Bartenders' International Union.

Meyer Kestnbaum
President, Hart Schaffner & Marx.

Paul A. Strachan
Author of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" and, *President*, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

Patrick E. Gorman
Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America.

Fred Maytag, II
President, The Maytag Company.

Maurice A. Hutcheson
President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

O. A. Knight
President, Oil Workers International Union.

JOINT RESOLUTION IN CONGRESS TO ESTABLISH THE FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER AS NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK

Author: Paul A. Strachan
Introduced May 11, 1942
Congressional Sponsors: Sen. Harley M. Kilgore, West Virginia, Rep. Jerry Voorhis, of California

Whereas: There is now, and shall be for some time to come, a positive necessity for utilizing fully every available ounce of manpower in America, and

Whereas: The growing and acute problems of the physically handicapped, who number approximately twenty-three million citizens, and are being augmented by an average of eight hundred thousand citizens injured in industry yearly—to say nothing of those who have been, or will be, injured or diseased as a result of military service—is engaging more and more attention of the Federal Government, the States, and private industry, and

Whereas: This condition will be greatly augmented after the conclusion of the present World War No. 2, as inevitably there will then be a much larger number of physically handicapped men and women injured or diseased by or through war or war-production service; and

Whereas: Rehabilitation and placement of the physically handicapped are among the most important problems in our national economy, as if a means is provided to make many such people self-supporting, wholly or in part, the entire Nation will be beneficiary because of lessening drain upon national finances and resources; and

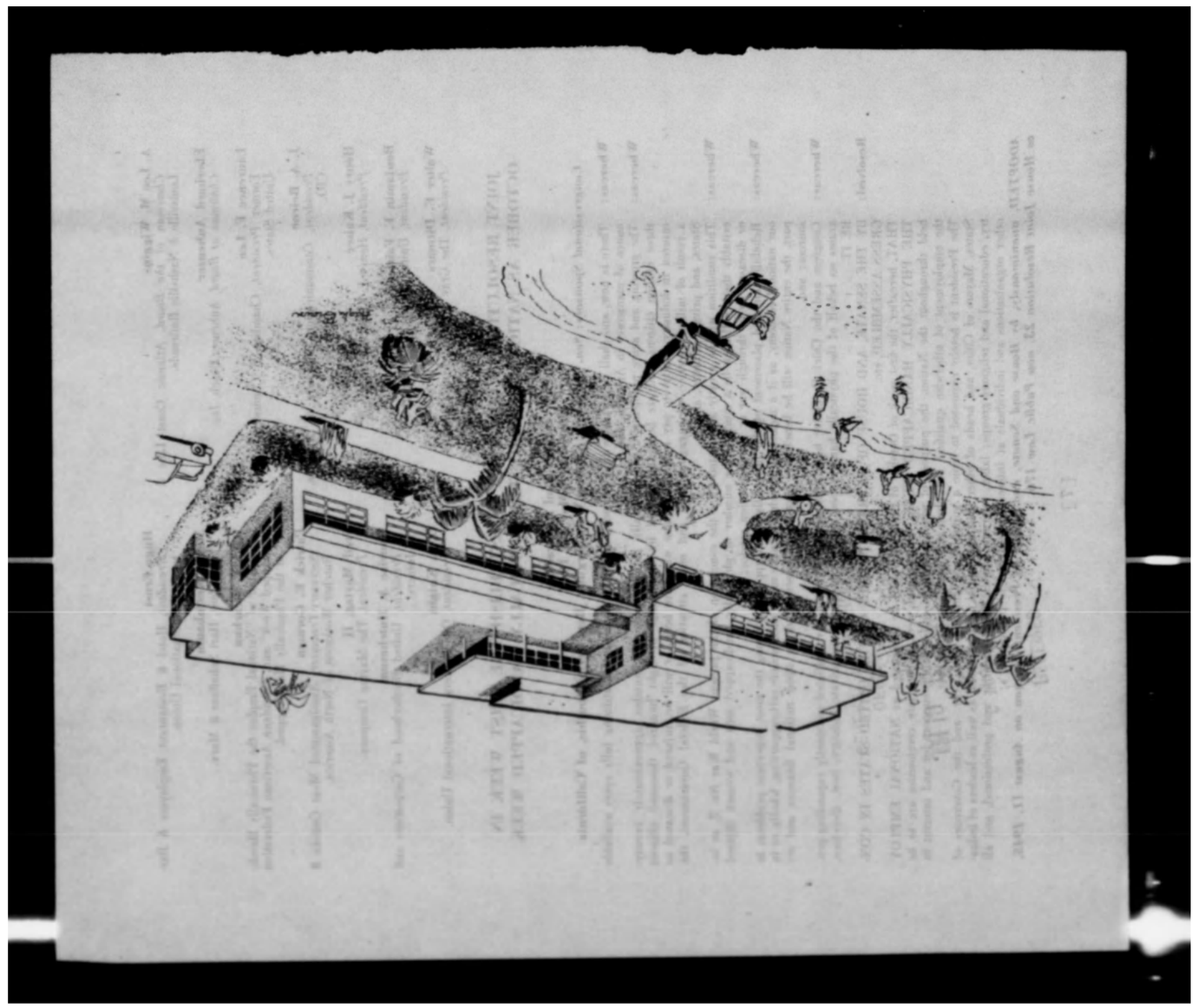
Whereas: Congress and the Chief Executive have expressed concern and have initiated constantly expanding programs on behalf of the physically handicapped, as well as leaders in private industry, now, therefore, BE IT

Resolved: BY THE SENATE, AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, etc.

THAT, hereafter, the first week of October of each year shall be designated as NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK. During said week, appropriate ceremonies are to be held throughout the Nation, the purpose of which will be to emphasize support for and interest in the employment of otherwise qualified but physically handicapped workers.

The President is hereby requested to issue a suitable proclamation each year, and the Governors of States, Mayors of Cities, and heads of other instrumentalities of government, as well as leaders of industry, educational and religious groups; labor, veterans, women, fraternal, civic, and professional, and all other organizations and individuals at interest, are invited to participate.

(ADOPTED, unanimously, by House and Senate, and signed by President Truman on August 11, 1945, as House Joint Resolution 23, now Public Law 176.



A.F.P.H. INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING

The INSTITUTE would soon become World famous, as its seminars, research, special treatments, etc., would bring thousands of students, patients, physicians, surgeons, therapists, and lay observers to study methods and progress.

It is planned, for example, to have the most advanced studies and treatments of Arthritis, Blindness, Deafness, Cerebral Palsy, Cardiac troubles, Epilepsy, Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, and other crippling diseases or injuries, together with Congenital Defects and Deformities.

* * *

". . . to be the pioneer institution in all the World, wherein a Handicapped person may be treated, medically, surgically, or therapeutically; provided with vocational guidance and counseling; educated and trained, or retrained; and through a Scientific Placement Clinic, be led to suitable employment wherein the particular disability of the individual is not a factor.

"The INSTITUTE, thus, will offer a needed public service—FOR THE FIRST TIME—a completely unified course of treatment and training designed to restore the individual to the fullest extent of physical proficiency and productive capacity, so that he or she may earn a living, wholly or in part, and thus become tax-payers, instead of tax-eaters."

* * *

The INSTITUTE, for reasons of climatic benefits, will be established in Florida, and its physical properties would include:

1. Administration Building, housing all administrative units, and initial educational facilities.
2. Health Center and Medical Research Clinic —to include, initially, a hospital with 100 beds, and facilities for treatment of hundreds of out-patients.
3. College of Vocational Education.
4. College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.
5. College of Fine Arts.
6. College of Human Engineering Research.
7. Selective Placement, Diagnostic and Referral Clinic.
8. Motels, Trailer Courts, and Dormitories, or Residences for patients, students, INSTITUTE faculty, doctors, nurses, and other INSTITUTE personnel.

A.E.P.H. NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT NOW, TO DEVELOP AND APPLY ITS PROGRAM TO REHABILITATE AND ENDEAVOR TO PUT MILLIONS OE HANDICAPPED INTO EMPLOYMENT

★ ★ ★ ★

1954-1955 FUND NEEDS

AFPH Program Expense	$150,000
AFPH EDUCATIONAL FUND	190,000
Initial Expense of Establishing the AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING (Long range program $6,000,000, within first five years; $50,000,000 in first twenty years.)	500,000

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AFPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC., AND AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, INC., ARE TAX-DEDUCTIBLE

Copies of AFPH Financial Budget Program, in detail, will be sent, on request.

★ ★ ★ ★

We urge you to make a contribution to A.F.P.H., to aid this great movement to rebuild men and women, on enclosed form, and send it to:

AMERICAN EEDERATION OE THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.
1370 National Press Building **Washington 4, D. C.**

WHAT FAMOUS COLUMNISTS SAY

Colonel ROBERT S. ALLEN in *"Washington Merry Go 'Round"*

"Paul Strachan Wages a Heroic Fight For Disabled and Handicapped

"This is a long deserved public tribute to a man of great courage and great humanity. He is Paul Strachan . . . impassioned father of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK."

". . . While laboring devotedly for N.E.P.H. Week, Strachan is passionately battling for a new dream . . . a plan for a great national program of rehabilitation, training, and aid for physically handicapped of all kinds. The project would completely revolutionize the handling of this problem.

". . . Strachan . . . heads A.F.P.H., which has local chapters throughout the country. His right-hand assistant is also handicapped. Miss Mildred Scott doesn't thump desks or thunder as Strachan does, but she is as indefatigable and devoted to their cause.

"Paul Strachan and Mildred Scott . . . are the kind of self-less idealists who have made America great and are its real heart and soul and strength. It is the privilege of the WASHINGTON MERRY GO 'ROUND to acclaim them and to bestow upon each the brass ring for devoted service to their fellow men."

★ ★ ★ ★

TOM STOKES—

"Setting aside of NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK, which has become quite an important influence through the cooperation of Federal government, States, local committees, national and local organizations, was the idea of the indefatigable Paul Strachan, President of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped. He plugged away until he got a bill through Congress to authorize it."

★ ★ ★ ★

SAM STAVISKY—*"Washington Post"*

"A Self-Described Cynic Leads the Battle for Decent Jobs for Nation's Handicapped.

"Do-Gooders and do-nothings, have the same effect upon Paul Strachan. They get into his flinty hair; ignite the flames of anger in his deep brown eyes; tighten the lines in his lean, gaunt face. On the other hand, do-gooders and do-nothings react as if stung by a needle when they come into contact with the crusader for the Nation's lame, halt, and blind. Like an irrepressible voice of conscience, Strachan irritates them and goads them into action.

"There can be no rehabilitation," Strachan declares in that booming voice of his, "without a job!" That is a cardinal tenet of this prophet's faith."

WHAT EMINENT LEADERS IN INDUSTRY, BUSINESS, LABOR, VETERANS' GROUPS, THE PROFESSIONS, AND PUBLIC LIFE, SAY ABOUT A.F.P.H.

"The programs of AFPH, since its founding 14 years ago, have been of great value to our Nation and have aided millions of Handicapped to become tax paying citizens. Your Organization certainly has done a great deal to keep the needs of the Handicapped before the American people. I believe AFPHs program merits public support".

Joseph W. Martin, Jr.
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives

"I shall consider it an honor . . . to have my name . . . included . . . among the Congressional Incorporators of AFPH".

William C. Marland
Governor of West Virginia

"As the AFPH program is the most business-like approach to the Handicapped problem, I believe that Industry and Business, generally, should lend full support to that program".

Walter E. Ditmars
President, Gray Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

"I think the American Federation of Physically Handicapped has performed a splendid task, and I wish it well in all the fine work that it does".

Sam Rayburn
Former Speaker; now Democratic Leader U.S. House of Representatives

"My experience with handicapped people has proven the great value, and necessity of the program of AFPH, which should have full public support".

Lois Mary McBride
Judge, Court Common Pleas, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"You are to be commended for your fine program . . ."

Francis Cherry
Governor of Arkansas

"Rehabilitation and Employment of our millions of handicapped people is one of the most important problems we must meet. Accomplishment of successful and effective rehabilitation of the seriously handicapped depends upon well coordinated teamwork on the part of specially trained workers in several professional fields. As one long familiar with rehabilitation, I know that the AFPH program is geared to the needs of our times, and it should have full support from the public".

Dr. Carlos E. Ward
Vocational Rehabilitation Specialist

"I shall be honored to be included among the Congressional Incorporators".

Gael Sullivan
Former President, Motion Picture Theatre Owners' Ass'n

"I shall be very glad indeed to have you use my name as one of the . . . Congressional Incorporators . . . of your Organization".

Edward J. Hart
U.S. Representative, 14 Dist., New Jersey

"Your organization is indeed to be commended for its untiring efforts in behalf of the physically handicapped and I would consider it an honor to be named among the Congressional Incorporators of the Federation".

Walter J. Kohler
Governor of Wisconsin

"The successful educator of the Handicapped must continually strive to improve curriculae—based upon experience—must develop full potentials from those who, by virtue of physical or mental lacks, necessarily live in the half world—and, above all, must continually bear in mind that no two human beings, particularly those who are handicapped, are alike, and their needs, therefore, must be met on a basis of adjustment to their individual capacities. This we are striving to do, thru the AFPH basic program".

Dr. Elena D. Gall
Coordinator, Special Education, Hunter College, New York City

"Public and private programs for our 38,000,000 handicapped, developed by AFPH, have been the means of carrying on a continual education campaign that has resulted in great good, and I believe AFPH deserves the support of all good Americans who realize the need for positive action on this grave national problem".

John J. Sparkman
U.S. Senator from Alabama

". . . Put my name on the list of Congressional Incorporators".

Robert H. Austin
Director of Personnel, International Business Machines Corp.

"You have my approval to use my name as a Congressional Incorporator for the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped".

Dr. H. C. "Curley" Byrd
President Emeritus, University of Maryland

"I think your effort is most worthwhile, and I am happy to associate myself with you".

Hubert H. Humphrey
U.S. Senator from Minnesota

"I am happy to give you permission to use my name as one of the many Congressional Incorporators of a bill granting AFPH a Congressional Charter"

Jacob J. Weinstein
Rabbi, K.A.M. Temple, Chicago, Ill.

"I am much interested in the work of your organization and you may be assured of my continued concern with the development and progress of it".

Sigurd Anderson
Governor of South Dakota

"Wishing you and your associates success in your undertaking . . ."

P. W. Litchfield
Chairman of the Board,
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

"I shall be happy to have you use my name as one of your incorporators in the bill to grant AFPH a Congressional Charter"

Justin Miller
Chairman of Board, and General Counsel,
Nat. Ass'n of Radio and Television Broadcasters

"I am, of course, deeply interested in the AFPH INSTITUTE project, and you are to be highly commended for your magnificent work in connection with it . . ."

Richard B. Russell
U.S. Senator from Georgia

"The social and economic advantages attained by our millions of handicapped citizens during the past 10 years has been one of the great phenomenons of our times. AFPH has taken the lead in developing and applying these plans".

John M. Carmody
Consultant, Labor-Management Relations

"I shall be pleased to be one of the Sponsors . . . to incorporate the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped".

Albert Rains
U.S. Representative, 5th District, Alabama

"No greater service can be rendered to our Nation than developing the full potentials of our handicapped men and women. The AFPH program, basically, provides a continuing means of improvement in education, training, and placement, that is fully in the public interest and should, therefore, have public support, financially and otherwise".

Marjorie Fraser Webster
President, Marjorie Webster Junior College

"AFPH presents a program in the public interest that is both humanitarian and economic in its application, and which should have full support of all who have sympathy for and understanding of the needs of our millions of handicapped people".

John W. McCormack
Democratic Whip, House of Representatives

"The great needs of our disabled veterans are paralleled in even greater degree by those of our civilian handicapped. Fortunately, our veterans have the facilities of the Veterans Administration available to them in their hour of need. Such facilities are not available to the civilian handicapped through any Federal Department. The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped is the one organization which continually improves its programs for the civilian handicapped, based upon experience gained in study and practice in veterans rehabilitation."

Colonel George E. Ijams
National Rehabilitation Director, V.F.W.

". . .Your organization is doing a fine work . . ."

Bob Sikes
3rd District, Florida

"I will be only too glad to be on the sponsoring group in Congressionally incorporate the A.F.P.H.

Philip M. Talbot
Senior Vice-Pres., and Sec'y,
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington

"Since I have been in the Senate, and particularly in my duties in the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, I have had occasion to know of the fine work done by your organization in the field of rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped. This field, as you undoubtedly know, has been of great interest to me, even before I came to Washington."

Herbert H. Lehman
U.S. Senator from New York

"I will be happy to be included among the Congressional Incorporators."

Norman Gerstenfeld
Rabbi, Washington (D.C.) Hebrew Congregation

". . . Your activities in behalf of the physically handicapped and particularly your sponsorship of the National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week legislation are well known. Your part in developing the groundwork for the President's Committee program will always be remembered with much appreciation. For the many year-round state and community programs that have developed out of these efforts, you have earned the thanks of all your fellow citizens. . . . Please accept my thanks for the many contributions you have made to the program."

Harry S. Truman
as President of the United States, to
Paul A. Strachan, April 16, 1952

". . . Mr. J. N. McArthur, President, Miami Chamber of Commerce, and President of all Dade County NEPHW Committees, and Mr. Alfred Canel our Chamber's Manager . . . will be pleased to have you enter their names as sponsoring your Charter. I will be pleased to be included, also, as I know the aspirations, hopes, and future ambitions of millions of handicapped depend upon full development and application of the AFPH program".

Leo Axlrod
Chairman, Com on Handicapped Placement, Miami (Fla.) Chamber of Commerce, Owner, Empire Furniture and Rattan Factory

"I am in complete sympathy with your aims and ambitions. I have been engaged all my adult life in the problem of accident prevention in the coal mines, and know the attendant necessity for rehabilitation."

Harry M. Moses
President, Bituminous Coal Operators Association

". . . You have my permission to include my name, and you have the best Member of Congress introduce your bill."

Mary T. Norton
Former U.S. Representative, New Jersey

". . . This . . . is your authority . . . to include my name in connection with the bill."

Peggy Dauliner
Chief, U.S. Veterans Employment Service

"Indeed you may use my name as one of the Congressional Incorporators, and with great gratification on my part. Thank you, and my love to you two valiant fighters."

Leigh Mitchell Hodges
Columnist, "Philadelphia Evening Bulletin"

"I would be glad for you to use my name in connection with the bill."

Dr. John R. Steelman
Consultant,
Former Assistant to former President Truman

". . . Use my name."

Jennings Randolph
Assistant to President, Capital Airlines

"You may include my name among the Incorporators for the AFPH."

Louis Rosenbaum
Gen. Mgr. Muscle Shoals Theatres, Florence, Ala.

"I sincerely thank you for thinking of me and gladly and promptly authorize you to use my name, and assure you it is an honor and privilege".

James E. Colliflower
Coal Merchant, Washington, D. C.

"As a business man, naturally I am interested in conservation of resources, and certainly, our greatest undeveloped asset is, our millions of handicapped people. The AFPH program has proven to be the most effective means of utilizing handicapped, and making them producers. Therefore, I support the AFPH, and call upon my fellow business men to do likewise".

Arthur Clarendon Smith, Sr.
Smith's Transfer & Storage Co., Inc., Washington

"I shall be happy to join you as one of the Congressional Incorporators."

Dr. Samuel Louis Fox, M.D.
Baltimore, Maryland

"The AFPH has always been in the forefront of those seeking to enable this Nation's handicapped people to realize their full potentials as individuals and citizens. This Federation deserves full public support, so that we may add to the happiness of those who would be otherwise handicapped, and strength to our economy, by making these people self-supporting".

G. Mennen Williams
Governor of Michigan

"I should be honored to have you use my name as one of the Congressional Incorporators".

F. Joseph Donohue
Former President,
Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia

"I will be happy for you to include my name among the Congressional Incorporators. I am eager to do anything that I can toward helping the physically handicapped".

Charley E. Johns
Acting Governor of Florida

"I accept with pleasure the invitation to be one of the Congressional Incorporators".

Arthur Dick, D.D.S., M.D.
Washington, D.C.

". . . I . . . will be happy to lend my name as one of the Congressional Incorporators for this most worthy cause".

Spyros P. Skouras
President, Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation

"I am happy to accept this honor (to be one of the Congressional Incorporators of AFPH) . . ."

Russell L. Cecil, M.D.
Washington, D. C.

"I would be happy to have you use my name as one of the Congressional Incorporators of your organization".

Arthur Purdue
(Episcopal) Bishop of Pittsburgh

". . . I shall be glad to act as an Incorporator".

M. McAllister Lloyd
President,
Teachers Insurance and Annuity Ass'n of America

(Letter to all Officers of National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Unions, and Directly Affiliated Local Unions, American Federation of Labor:

"The (1953) Convention (of the A.F. of L.) endorsed the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped in dealing with the problems of millions of physically handicapped citizens, and particularly its legislative proposals for the establishment of a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and (Tax Exemptions) for Those Who Support Handicapped Persons; and called upon affiliated organizations to lend legislative, and, if possible, financial support to the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped".

George Meany
President, American Federation of Labor

"It will be a privilege to be one of your Congressional Incorporators".

John B. Pennebamp
Associate Editor, The Miami (Fla.) Herald

"I will be very happy to be one of the Congressional Incorporators of AFPH".

Joseph B. McGrath
Ass't Legislative Director
National Ass'n of Home Builders

". . . You may use my name as one of your Congressional Incorporators of AFPH . . ."

Brig. Gen. Charles M. Van Benschoten
Attorney-at-Law, Flint, Mich.

"In one of our conferences of Executive Officers at headquarters, Vice-President John O'Leary, now gone to his eternal reward, paid Paul Strachan one of the most moving and eloquent tributes that I think was ever uttered. It was based on his knowledge of Brother Strachan's work, in listening to his talk upon an occasion when he made known the aspiration and the time he decided to dedicate himself exclusively for the rest of his life to the cause of making a contribution to that countless number of men and women, who, in contrast to ourselves, live in daily agony, daily denial of privilege, or in pain and distress. I salute you, Brother Strachan, and trust that Providence will preserve you to carry on this work, and give you strength, day by day, to go through the necessary ordeal of making that contribution; and to your loyal and efficient assistant and co-laborer, Miss Mildred Scott, I express the same sentiments, because I have come to have an appreciation of her own contribution as your good right arm, day by day".

John L. Lewis
President, United Mine Workers of America

"I shall be happy to be included as a Congressional Incorporator for the AFPH".

Sidney Fishman, Ph.D.
Project Director,
College of Engineering, New York University

"I shall consider it an honor to have my name used as one of the many Congressional Incorporators to grant AFPH a Congressional Charter".

John A. Remon
Retired Vice-President,
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.

"It will be a pleasure to have you list my name as one of the Congressional Incorporators".

Paul C. Sparks
Vice President, I.C.T. Group, Dallas, Texas

"It has been said that the Motion Picture is, simply, the mirror of life, and in it we see human nature, in all its graces, foibles and nobilities. The same can be said of the Handicapped, millions of whom never attain self-sustaining status, because they have lacked the essential medical treatment, education, guidance, and placement. Despite this, think of blind Milton; cardiac Bobby Burns; hunchback Charles Steinmetz; deaf Beethoven; arthritic Clarence Day; deaf Thomas Alva Edison, to say nothing of that distinguished victim of polio, F.D.R.! The Handicapped program, developed and applied by AFPH, deserves universal support".

John Ford
Chairman of the Board,
Argosy Pictures Corp., Hollywood

Resolution on Aid for the Physically Handicapped. Adopted by the 15th CIO Constitutional Convention, Cleveland, Ohio, November 19, 1953.

". . . C.I.O. Affiliates have supported, both nationally and locally, the efforts of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to secure increased opportunities for disabled citizens through both legislative enactment and by other means".

". . . Of course, I am for the Charter, too"
William Thornton Spence, M.D.
Washington, D.C.

"A Federal program to assist all types of physically handicapped is necessary to our economy. AFPH has proposed, and is working constantly to effectuate such a program and should, therefore, have financial and full moral support from all citizens".
Wahlen S. Tisdale
Vice-Admiral, USN Ret., Vallejo, Calif.

"I shall consider it an honor to be one of the Congressional Incorporators of AFPH".
J. E. Martin, Jr., M.D.
Golden Clinic, Memorial General Hospital Ass'n, Elkins, W. Va.

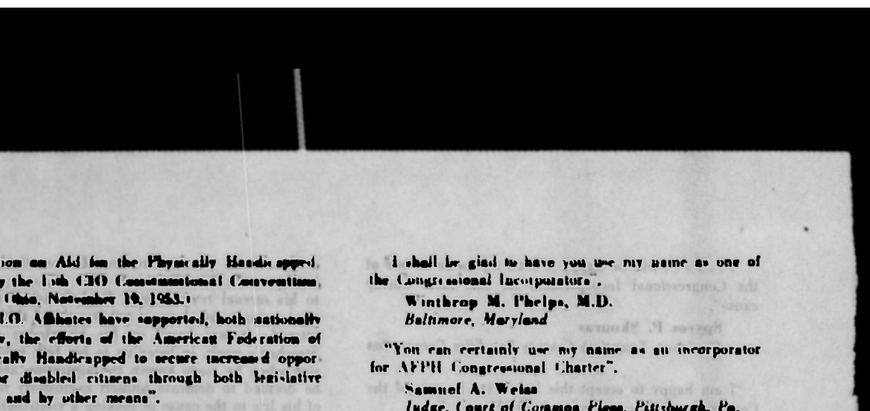
"I shall be glad to have you use my name as one of the Congressional Incorporators".
Winthrop M. Phelps, M.D.
Baltimore, Maryland

"You can certainly use my name as an incorporator for AFPH Congressional Charter".
Samuel A. Weiss
Judge, Court of Common Pleas, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"I shall be glad to join you as an incorporator of the AFPH".
William G. Lennox, M.D.
Children's Medical Center, Boston, Mass.

". . . Use my name as one of the Congressional Incorporators".
Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.
U.S. Representative, 20th District, New York

". . . Our own organization has cooperated to the fullest extent in employing those physically handicapped who have the ability to work in an office. Consequently, we in the Farm Bureau Insurance Companies will be happy to cooperate in any way possible to aid you in getting this (Congressional) Charter.
Murray D. Lincoln
President, Farm Bureau Mutual Life Insurance and Allied Companies




ONE
OUT OF FOUR
AMERICANS
IS IN SOME DEGREE
PHYSICALLY
HANDICAPPED
[17]

WHAT THE A.F.P.H. MEANS TO THE SEVERELY HANDICAPPED



"We who are seriously handicapped look to AFPH as the Pole Star of our hopes for a better future, and we are determined that its program shall be developed so that future generations will not suffer as we have, without adequate facilities, treatment, and training".

Howard F. Sutton
Arthritic, 37 years in wheelchair

* * *

"Improved social conditions for the Handicapped will develop ONLY as they are afforded better economic conditions and this is the mainspring of the AFPH program".

Miss Dorothy V. Mendle
Polio, Federal employee, in wheelchair

* * *



"AFPH represents the best hope for all handicapped people, as its program is practical, broad-gauged, and in full step with the needs of our times".

Miss Mary Krasnogor
Victim of Muscular Dystrophy, conducts successful realty business in Framingham, Mass.

"The Blind have more to gain from the AFPH program of rehabilitation, which stresses training and employment, instead of pensions, than they have from other programs. Besides, the Blind, thus, learn to work in harmony with all other Handicapped, and come to know and understand the meaning of the Biblical saying, "The Stone that the masons rejected became the Corner of the Temple".

Rev. Franchlyn Wilmot
Totally Blind Minister, Burt, Mich.

* * *

"As the Organization of, for, and by the Handicapped, AFPH constantly strives to improve existing programs, facilities, methods, and personnel. By so doing, it is not only benefitting the Handicapped, but it is saving the taxpayers hundreds of millions, even billions of dollars, yearly. Any Organization with such a record is we are sure, worthy of full support of all American citizens who realize that this great research and applied results program can not be successfully carried on without adequate funds and other support.

Miss Mildred Scott
Secretary-Treasurer,
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

* * *



"The Deaf, by virtue of their disability, are isolated from their fellows and are often forced to 'live alone and like it'. But, thru AFPH, the Deaf are coming to understand the need for cooperation and development of an over-all program, applicable to all Handicapped, and are learning that they, the Deaf, must march in step with other handicapped groups, or fall by the wayside".

Charles Rae Jeffrey
Totally Deaf, Founder and Exec. Dir., Oral Deaf League of America, Lansing, Mich.

"There are many unusually good opportunities for advancement for handicapped in the various professions and sciences. But, in many instances, treatment, training, guidance, and selective placement, as outlined in the AFPH program, are prerequisites to the Handicapped attaining such positions".



Frank S. Riordan
Amputee, Attorney, Lansford, Pa.

* * *

"We Severely Handicapped are like other people. We have the same ambition to succeed. We live, love, laugh, sing, play, and are happy to mingle with others, but, we know the AFPH program is a 'head-and-hatter' one, which we support, 100%, out of the depths of our experience".



Miss Katherine Koehler
Polio, Receptionist, Washington, D.C.

* * *



"The Colored man or woman who is physically handicapped is in greater need of the benefits of the AFPH program than any other members of the American public. But, cooperation is not a one-way street, and Colored people must learn to study, organize, and work in unity, if they are to succeed, despite their handicap".

James Rosemond Cook, Jr.
Quadruple Amputee, Atlanta, Ga.



"We know our physical limitations, but we are just beginning to realize upon, and improve our capabilities and capacities. With the help of an understanding public, we shall go still higher, thru AFPH.

Miss Jeane Lechner
Polio, Phone Sales Promotion, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *



"Civilization advances by development of culture based upon human understanding and application of the Golden Rule. We say that the great beacons of AFPH policy — 'JUSTICE' — 'EQUAL RIGHTS' and 'OPPORTUNITY' deserve the support of all good American citizens, especially those who have feeling for our 38,000,000 Physically Handicapped.

Cyril D. Brain
President, Pennsylvania State Department AFPH

Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 3-9, 1954

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICAEEY HANDICAPPEO, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D C • August 28, 1942

Affiliates: AFPH Educational Fund, Inc., AFPH Institute for Human Engineering, Inc.
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

National Headquarters
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDINO
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Executive Secretary-Treasurer

June 1, 1954

To Members,
AFPH Labor Associates Committee

Dear Associates:

The Senate Sub-committee on Labor and Public Welfare of which Senator Purtell of Connecticut is Chairman, with Senators Ives of New York, Goldwater of Arisona, Lehman of New York, and Hill of Alabama as members, voted on May 26, three to two, against Senator Lehman's motion to substitute S. 2570, our Labor-backed FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill, for the Administration bill, S. 2759. The whole Committee on Labor and Public Welfare is supposed to vote on the Sub-committee's report on Wednesday, June 2, and we are told that another effort will be made in the whole Committee to substitute our bill.

The House Committee on Education and Labor, under Chairman McConnell, has been holding informal executive sessions for the past two weeks to develop and draft a bill for Handicapped, and we have been told that the Committee will complete these sessions this week.

In view of these very important matters we are holding our monthly Labor Associates Meeting at the Congressional Hotel on Tuesday, June 8, 12:30 P.M., Veto Room, and this time I earnestly appeal to all International Union officers and representatives who can possibly attend to call Miss Jones or Mrs. Smith, REpublic 7-1314, and make your reservation for the luncheon meeting.

This is a matter that vitally affects all Labor, and it is necessary in this instance that all representatives meet and plan the strategy for the culmination of the drive for this $250,000,000 program.

Fraternally,

George Nelson
George Nelson, Chairman
AFPH Labor Associates Committee

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PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

Vice Presidents

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Roger Arnett
Norma S. Aston
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Morton H. Wilner

Medical Advisory Committee

Harvey Barrie, M.D.
Capt. T. J. Canny, M.C., USN
James Doull, M.D.
O. Anderson Engh, M.D.
Verne K. Harvey, M.D.
Charles A. Hufnagel, M.D.
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Max K. Newman, M.D.
Winthrop M. Phelps, M.D.
Alvin A. Shapiro, D.D.S.
William Thornton Spence, M.D.
Jean J. Vivino, M.D.

May 17, 1954

Mr. Dave Beck, President
Mr. John F. English, Secy-Treas.
Intl. Bro. of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Warehousemen & Halpers of America
100 Indiana Ave., NW
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We, as officers of several A.F. of L. International Unions, call to your attention the continuing campaign of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, to improve conditions amongst our 38,000,000 Physically Handicapped, both economic and social.

APPH has been chartered for about 14 years. It has pioneered laws and administrative policies relating to the Handicapped, in Government, and has made a splendid record effectuating these, in outside Industry and Business, as well as through various groups of Educators, Physicians, Veterans, Women, Farm, Civic and Fraternal, and other organizations.

On October 28, 1953, President George Meany addressed all Officers of National and International Unions, State Federations, Central Labor Unions, and directly affiliated Local Unions of the A.F. of L., saying:

> "The Convention (1953) endorsed the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped in dealing with the problems of millions of physically handicapped citizens, and particularly its legislative proposals for the establishment of a Federal Agency for Handicapped, a National Leprosy Act, and Tax Exemptions for Handicapped and those who support handicapped persons, as set forth in Resolution 137; and called upon affiliated organizations to lend legislative and, if possible, financial support to the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped."

APPH's present budget calls for $150,000 for the current year's operations, and, as it faces the heaviest program, especially in the light of continuing unemployment, in and out of Congress, it has ever had, this is a modest sum, indeed.

We, in Labor, are proud to have given support to AFPH, not only because of the highly humanitarian services and jobs its work has been the means of providing to millions of Handicapped, among whom are numbered many members of Labor Unions and their families, but, it has collaborated 100% with us, and since our own interests are vitally at stake in pressing consummation of its program, especially the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED and TAX EXEMPTION BILLS, etc., - we ask that you join with us in lending further support to AFPH, NOW.

Of the approximate 115 AFL Internationals, only 32 have contributed to AFPH, and, we assure you, now is the time to arm that Federation with the weapons it needs, to carry on its work.

We therefore ask that you contribute generously to AFPH. If you have made a contribution already, and can increase it, do so, as programs involving more than $250,000,000 are involved, and we would be short-sighted, indeed, if we failed to back such a fight, in our own interests.

This money is needed, and we know it will be put to excellent use, and we urge you to send as much as may be possible, now, and endeavor to arrange so that APPH may have monthly contributions from you, for the balance of 1954.

All contributions should be sent to Paul A. Strachan, President, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.

Fraternally,

A. J. Hayes,
International President
International Association of Machinists

M. A. Bradley, President
International Chemical Workers Union

Russell M. Stephens, President and Secretary-Treasurer
American Federation of Technical Engineers

William D. Kent, President
Flight Engineers' International Association

Lee W. Minton, President
Newton W. Black, Secretary
Glass Bottle Blowers Assn. of the U. S. and Canada

Marx Lewis, Secretary-Treasurer
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Intl. Union

Hugo Ernst, President
Ed S. Miller, Secretary-Treasurer
Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Intl. Union

J. M. Lyons, President
Intl. Assn. of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers

William J. McSorley, Secretary-Treasurer
Intl. Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers

Karl W. Jimerson, President
Patrick E. Gorman, Secretary-Treasurer
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America

Lawrence M. Raftery, President
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America

John P. Burke, President and Secretary
Intl. Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers

Edward J. Vola, President
Henry F. Schmal, Secretary-Treasurer
Intl. Photo-Engravers' Union of North America

Leo M. George, President
National Federation of Post Office Clerks

Thomas A. Duneody, President
George L. Googe, Secretary Treasurer
Intl. Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America

Jesse Clark, President
C. L. Bromley, Secretary-Treasurer
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America

Irvin Barney, President
Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America

Vernon A. Housewright, President
James A. Suffridge, Secretary-Treasurer
Retail Clerks International Association

Charles D. Aquadro, President
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and
Waterproof Workers Assn.

John O'Hare, President
Tobacco Workers Intl. Union

August E. Witzke, Secretary Treasurer
American Wire Weavers Protective Association

M. A. Hutcheson, General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

AFPH FLASH NEWS

From . . .

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314

AUTHORS AND SPONSORS — *"National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week"* — OCTOBER 3-9, 1954

E Nelson

May 7, 1954

To Members,
AFPH Labor Associates Committee

Dear Associates:

The regular monthly meeting of the AFPH Labor Associates Committee will be held Tuesday, May 18, 12:30 P.M., Veto Room, Congressional Hotel. Kindly make reservations for luncheon meeting by calling Miss Jones at REpublic 7-1314 not later than Monday Noon, April 17.

A meeting of members of the House Education and Labor Subcommittee called by Chairman Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., for the beginning of this week, has been postponed because of the Seaway Vote, but we are assured the Committee will meet next week at which time our FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill will be discussed.

It is urgently requested that you make every effort to attend luncheon meeting on the 18th.

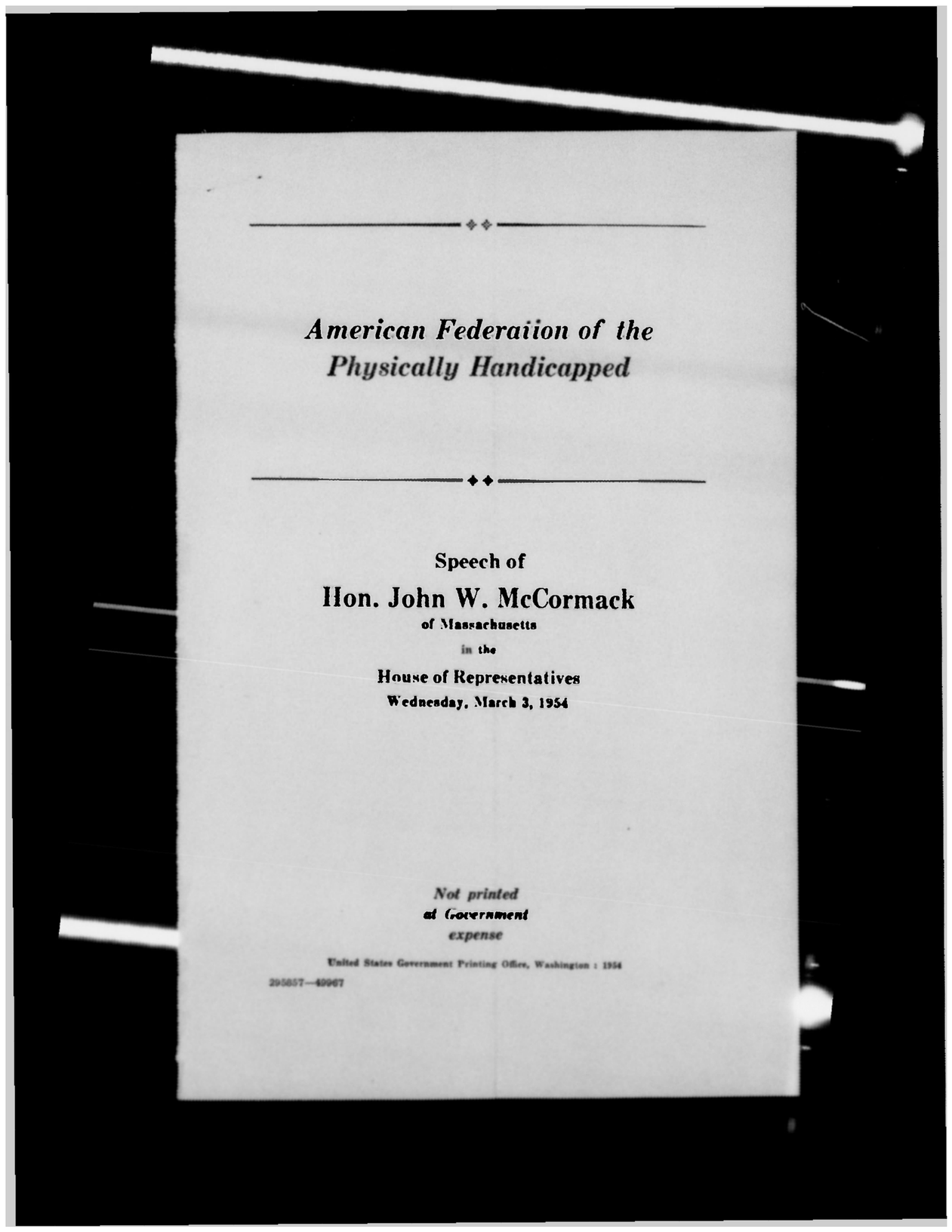
Fraternally,

George Nelson

George Nelson, Chairman
AFPH Labor Associates Committee

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P.S. Should an emergency arise making it impossible for you to attend luncheon meeting, please notify Miss Jones no later than 10:00 A.M., ~~April~~ 18.



American Federaiion of the
Physically Handicapped

Speech of

Hon. John W. McCormack

of Massachusetts

in the

House of Representatives

Wednesday, March 3, 1954

Not printed
at Government
expense

United States Government Printing Office, Washington : 1954
295857—49967

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK
OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced H. R. 8126, a bill to grant a congressional charter to the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

This federation, now in its 14th year of service to the handicapped, has performed very important and valuable work in the development and application of programs for our 28 million physically and mentally handicapped citizens, and among its incorporators will be noted many distinguished leaders of industry, business, labor, veterans, medicine and surgery, education, and public service.

Many of us here have voted for measures brought to the attention of the Congress by the federation, including a House investigation on aid to the physically handicapped, which brought to light more facts bearing upon this important problem than ever before known and National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, which has been the spark plug of employment of some 3 million handicapped, who have earned more than $3 billion in salaries or wages and have paid taxes approximately $750 million.

These and other programs developed by the federation have been practical, needed, and unquestionably in the public interest. I am sure that Members on both sides of the aisle have become acquainted with the varied problems and needs of our millions of handicapped, largely through the efforts of Paul A. Strachan, founder and president of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, who is himself 90 percent physically disabled, and Miss Mildred Scott, secretary-treasurer, who is also severely handicapped. Paul Strachan and Miss Scott have for years given fearlessly and tirelessly of their time and efforts in helping and benefiting the handicapped of our country from a legislative, as well as a personal angle.

Experts testifying before the House Labor Subcommittee To Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in 1944–46, estimated that there were, then, a total of 38 million blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, tuberculosis, and other cripplers, as well as those having congenital defects and deformities.

For 14 years, the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped has developed and expanded, solely with the view to presenting the most practical and practicable means of effectuating a national program, beneficial to all handicapped people.

Shunning the charity approach, and dealing with this great economic problem in a commonsense way, AFPH has proven, beyond doubt, that what it has projected, has benefited not only the handicapped, but the whole Nation. On the point of employment of handicapped alone, programs initiated and carried into effect by AFPH have been the means of placing, in suitable employment, 3 million citizens.

Today, AFPH is militantly campaigning for a broad, overall program, which includes:

First. Promotion of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, enacted by Congress, AFPH's request, and setting aside the first full week of October, each year, as a period in which to arouse public interest in and support for employment of handicapped.

Second. AFPH national conferences on placement of severely handicapped. Digging deep into research and applied science, to ascertain the work potentials of the approximate 7 to 9 million handicapped, estimated to be from 90 to 100 percent physically disabled, and by pooling the knowledge and experience of eminent physicians, educators, Government counseling and placement officers, representatives of industry, business, labor, veterans, women's clubs, farm organizations, civic and fraternal associations, and others at interest, actually prove that, for example, those severely handicapped by arthritis, amputations, blindness, deafness, epilepsy, cardiac troubles, muscular dystrophy,

multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, osteomyelitis, congenital defects and deformities, and results of other crippling diseases or injuries, are, with suitable training, in many instances, fully capable of pulling their own load, and earning their own way.

Third. APPH Institute for Human Engineering: To be located in Florida, where the benefits of warm sun, balmy airs, and salt water will be available to the handicapped, and to be the one place in all the world wherein handicapped people may be medically treated; vocationally guided and counseled; educated and trained, and, through a scientific placement clinic, be enabled to be placed in employment where their particular handicap is not a factor.

Fourth. Public affairs to include (a) collegiate programs, (b) civic programs, (c) cooperation with outside organizations, (d) cooperation with medical groups, (e) cooperation with labor, (f) cooperation with industry, (g) legislation, (h) public education.

Fifth. Organization to include (a) expansion of APPH membership; (b) establishment of APPH field offices, so that handicapped may receive better personal counseling and assistance; (c) full development of educational, economic, and social benefits under lodge leadership.

Sixth. Valor: To continually improve the official organ by presentation of articles on rehabilitation and employment therein, to be written by eminent specialists, and to expand through Valor various services to the members and other handicapped.

The foregoing is unquestionably the most thorough and effective program for handicapped that it is possible to devise. Not only will it further APPH's contention that no program for handicapped can possibly succeed unless and until it is made a regular part of labor-management relations but through varied media and followups brings about close coordination of all activities in the handicapped field—and develops to high degree full cooperation with all Government and private agencies and individuals at interest.

APPH, therefore, is operating in the public interest, and is fully deserving of public support.

I hope there will be early and favorable action upon this bill.

25857—1867

H. R. 8126

A bill to incorporate the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

Be it enacted, etc., That, I. W. Abel; Robert H. Alcorn; Col. Robert S. Allen; Richard Anderson; Roger Arnett; Norma B. Aston; Robert H. Austin; Clarence Averill; Leo Axlrod;

Hon. John M. Baer; Hon. Cleveland M. Bailey; Stephen E. Bulosh; Harvey B. Barnes; Irvin Barney; Dr. Harvey Bartle, M. D.; Joseph A. Beirne; Hon. Charles C. Bennett; Hon. Alvin C. Bentley; Capt. John M. Bishop; Ben Blankenship; E. J. Bourg; Harry Boyer; H. A. Bradley; Cyril D. Brain; Mrs. Grace B. Brown; James A. Brownlow; Leo J. Buettner; Doris M. Bunde; John P. Burke; James J. Butler; Dr. H. C. Byrd;

Alfred Canel; Capt. T. J. Canty (USN–MC); James B. Carey; United States Senator Frank Carlson; John M. Carmody; Rex Carpenter; Thomas C. Carroll; Samuel H. Castamer; James E. Cofflower, Robert Conklin; Harry A. Cook; Mary E. Cavis; Gov. Robert B. Cherry; Mrs. Olive Clapper; Jesse Clark; J. Rosemond Cook, Jr.; Howard E. Coughlin; Barbara Coverdale; George Crago; Dr. Darrell C. Crain, M. D.; Gov. Robert B. Crosby; Lawrence Curran,

John Jay Daly; Dr. Arthur Dick, D. D. S., M. D.; Mrs. Raymond Dickinson; Hon. John D. Dingell; Walter E. Ditmars, Hon. F. Joseph Donohue, Dr. James Doull, M. D.; Hon. Clyde Doyle; David Dubinsky;

Neal W. Edwards; Dr. G. Anderson Engh, M. D.; Hugo Ernst; Lt. Gen. Graves B. Erskine (USMC-Retired);

Perry Faulkner, Karl F. Fuller; Frank L. Fernbach; Dr. Sidney Fishman, W. A. Fleete; John Ford; Dr. Samuel L. Fox, M. D.; John Z. Freysinger;

Dr. Elena D. Gall, Ed. D.; Leo. E. George; Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld; H. E. Gilbert; United States Senator Guy E. Gillette; Stanley A. Golden; Robert C. Goodwin; George L. Googe; Hon. Frank P. Graham; John J. Grosan; Patrick E. Gorman,

Hon. Harold C. Hagen; C. J. Haggerty; Bertha Hanson; Ted C. Harris; Hon. Edward J. Hart; Bud Hartwick; Dr. Verne K. Harvey, M. D.; A. J. Hayes; Mrs. Amy F. Hayward; Shirley E. Heaphy; Col. William F. Heimlich; Mrs. Laura Heim; Ralph Helstein, Randall J. Hicks; United States Senator Lister Hill; Charles J.

Hobbins; Leiah Mitchell Hodges; Carl Holderman; Barney Hopkins; Charles M. Houk; Vernon A. Housewright; Hon. Charles R. Howell; Dr. Charles A. Hufnagel, M. D.; R. O. Hughes; Frank Hull; United States Senator Hubert H. Humphrey; M. A. Hutcheson; Gilbert E. Hyatt;

Col. George E. Ijams;

Gardner Jackson; Bernard James; Charles Rae Jeffrey; United States Senator Edwin C. Johnson; William D. Johnson;

Dr. Herman Kabat, M. D.; Edward L. Keenan; Joseph D. Keenan; United States Senator Estes Kefauver; Hon. Augustine B. Kelly; Helen G. Kenistan; W. P. Kennedy; United States Senator Harley M. Kilgore; Earl T. Klein; Harry Kranz; Mary Krasnogor; Bertha Krikorian;

United States Senator William Langer; Dolores M. Lanphear, John C. Lawson; Jeane Lechner; O. E. Leighty; Mrs. Florence Leiner; Dr. William G. Lennox, M. D.; Victor D. Leonardis; Joseph Lewis, Marx Lewis, William J. Lichtenberg, Murray D. Lincoln; R. McAllister Lloyd; Mrs. Tom Lloyd, Ruth Loyster, Harry Lundeberg; Shirley Luzak; John H. Lyons;

J. N. McArthur, Judge Lois M. McBride; H. Richard McCamant, Hon. John W. McCormack, James L. McDevitt; David J. McDonald; Joseph B. McGrath; Alexander McKeown; Dr. Thomas F. McMahon, M. D.; Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas (USMC-Retired); United States Senator Warren G. Magnuson; United States Senator Mike Mansfield; John J. Mara; Louis P. Marciante; James Mark, Jr.; Gov. William C. Marland; Claud V. Martell; Walter J. Mason, Anthony Matz; Emil Mazey; Claribel Meisner; Dorothy V. Mendle; Dr. William B. Merchant, M. D.; Paul J. Militello; Hon. Justin Miller, Mrs. Florence Minor; Lee W. Minton; Lewis Mirfield, H. L. Mitchell, Radford E. Mobley, Jr.; Marlow Munns; United States Senator James E. Murray;

Ruth B. Naugle, United States Senator Matthew M. Neely; George R. Nelson; Dr. Max K. Newman, M. D.; Howard F. Nolan, Hon. Mary T. Norton;

John O'Hare;

Mrs. Herman Paape; Costanso Pagnano, Rt. Rev. Arthur Pardue, bishop of Pittsburgh; James E. Patton; John D. Pennekamp; Hon. Carl D. Perkins; Hon. J. Hardin Peterson, Dr. Winthrop M. Phelps, M. D.; Morris Piser, Kenneth R. Pohlman; Jacob S. Potofsky; Hon. Melvin Price; Mrs. Mildred Price;

Michael Quill;

Hon. Louis C. Rabaut; L. M. Raftery; Hon. Albert Rains; Hon. Jennings Randolph, John A. Remon; Almo Reneau; Walter P. Reuther; Orlin E. Reynolds; Lottiebelle Rhines; John Riffe; Frank S. Riordan; Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.; Louis Rosenbaum; Miss Lena Ruff;

Harry Sayre; Lloyd V. Schachte; Mildred Scott; Hon. Hugh Scott; John Shackelton; Dr. A. Alvin Shapiro, D. D. S.; Mrs. Viola M. Shea; Hon. Bob Sikes; Spyros P. Skouras, United States Senator George A. Smathers; Arthur Clarendon Smith, Sr.; Mrs. Elva Smith; George P. Soderberg, R. G. Soderstrom; Mrs. Veteria Sorrow; United States Senator John J. Sparkman; Paul C. Sparks; Dr. William Thornton Spence, M. D.; Sam Sponseller; Dr. John R. Steelman; Viola B. Stein; W. R. Steinberg; Robert J. Stock; Paul A. Strachan; F. S. Strong, Jr.; James A. Suffridge; Gael Sullivan; G. Wendell Swain; Elwood D. Swisher;

Philip M. Talbot; Robert Taylor; Ruth Louise Tellman; W. M. Thomas; Mollie K. Tinnell; Mahlon S. Tisdale, vice admiral (USN—Retired); Hon. Thor C. Tollefson; William S. Tyson;

Edgar Umstott;

Anthony Valente; Iride M. Valmassy; Brig. Gen. Charles M. Van Benschoten; Edward J. Volz;

Martin Wagner; Dorthea Walker; Warren W. Walkup; Dr. Carlos E. Ward; Walter J. Waschilla; Marjorie Fraser Webster; Earl Weeks; Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein; Judge Samuel A. Weiss; Dr. W. M. Whitehead; Gov. G. Mennen Williams; Morton H. Wilner;

Sol Zitter, and others, and their successors, are hereby created a body corporate, the name of which shall be "The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped."

SEC. 2. The purpose of this corporation shall be (a) to foster, encourage, and promote methods and procedures leading to increased rehabilitation and employment of our millions of physically and mentally handicapped citizens; (b) to collect, correlate, distribute, and disseminate educational and informative data, reports, and all other data relative to rehabilitation and employment of handicapped methods and procedures; (c) to encourage the adoption and institution of rehabilitation and employment

programs by all persons, organizations, and instrumentalities of government; (d) to organize, establish and conduct programs, lectures, and other activities for the education of all persons, corporations, organizations, and instrumentalities of government in rehabilitation and employment of handicapped methods and procedures; (e) to organize, and to aid in the organization of, local lodges or chapters throughout the United States and its possessions, and to provide organizational guidance and materials to promote ever-improving national programs beneficial to our handicapped citizens; (f) to cooperate with, enlist, and develop the cooperation of and between all persons, corporations, and other organizations and public and private agencies, engaged or interested in, or in any manner connected with, any or all of the foregoing purposes; (g) to do any and all lawful acts which may be necessary, useful, suitable, desirable, and proper for the furtherance, accomplishment, and attainment of any or all of the foregoing purposes.

Sec. 3. The corporation shall (a) have perpetual succession; (b) may charge and collect membership dues and receive contributions of money or property to be devoted to carrying out the purposes of the organization; (c) may sue or be sued; (d) may adopt a corporate seal and alter it at pleasure; (e) may adopt and alter a constitution and bylaws not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States or any State; (f) may establish and maintain offices for the conduct of its business; (g) may appoint or elect officers and agents; (h) may choose a governing board, of not less than 15 persons, to conduct the business and exercise the powers of the corporation; (i) may acquire, by purchase, devise, bequest, gift, or otherwise, and hold, encumber, convey, or otherwise dispose of such real and personal property as may be necessary or appropriate for its corporate purposes; and (j) generally may do any and all lawful acts necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes for which the corporation is formed.

Sec. 4. The corporation shall, on or before the 1st day of December in each year, transmit to Congress a report of its proceedings and activities for the preceding calendar year, including the full and complete statement of its receipts and expenditures. Such reports shall not be printed as public documents.

Sec. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time is hereby expressly reserved.

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Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 3-9 1954

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 28, 1942

Affiliates: AFPH Educational Fund, Inc., AFPH Institute for Human Engineering, Inc.
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

National Headquarters
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

April 20, 1954.

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ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation
of the Physically
Handicapped, Inc.

PERSONAL

Mr. Elmar Mohn,
Vice-President,
Bro. of Teamsters, Chauffeurs & Warehousemen,
100 Indiana Ave., NW
Washingtow, D.C.

Dear Brother Mohn:

There are many matters of mutual concern to your Brotherhood, and this Federation, in development and application of a national program, beneficial to our 38,000,000 Handicapped, among whom, no dowbt, are numbered many members of the Teamsters, and their families.

To bring this to a head, I cordially invite you to have luncheon with me, National Press Club, (which is on same floor with our office,) at 12 O'clock noon, on Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday, of next week, (April 25 beginning.)

I will be glad to get together with you and thresh this matter out, so that the Board of the Teamsters may have a clear insight into just what this means to them, and to all other Laborites.

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President

P.S. Please call my Secretary, Mrs. Smith, and arrange for the luncheon, if possible. Or, set a date, sufficiently in advance, so that it will be mutually agreeable.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

Statement of Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. (Phone: Republic 7-1314)
To: Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Public Welfare
On: S. 2570, to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED
Wednesday, April 7, 1954

Mr. Chairman:

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY

The most important problem before the Nation today is, safeguarding and improving the health and economic conditions of our own citizenry.

Rehabilitation and Employment of our 38,000,000 Handicapped citizens, including the Blind, Partially Sighted, Deaf, Hard of Hearing, Amputees, Arthritics, Cardiacs, Cerebral Palsied, Diabetics, Epileptics, victims of Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Rheumatism, Tuberculosis, and other "cripplers", as well as those having Congenital Defects and Deformities, is, of necessity, of prime concern to you, and to all Members of Congress, generally.

After more than 40 years of study and practice in this field, and in the light of the multitude of needs of our Handicapped people, we have developed and there is now pending before you, the bill, S. 2570, to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED.

THIS BILL DOES WHAT NO OTHER BILL NOW PENDING PROPOSES: It provides a practical blue-print of a program - not just an excuse for a program, - to show you, and all others, a clearly defined plan. It is not vague, nor does it evade meeting issues that have been ignored, largely, by existing Federal agencies. In short, it shows exactly what is proposed to be done for the Handicapped, - what agency would be best qualified to do it; how the job would be done; to whom it would be done; the cost, and the results. TODAY, THERE IS NO COORDINATION of 35 agencies now existing, each having a piece of the program.

We respectfully point out the necessity of establishing this Agency, not only for the advancement of welfare of Handicapped, themselves, but for the benefit of the whole Nation, and, briefly, the bill would -

1. Establish an Independent Agency, based for housekeeping purposes in the Department of Labor.

2. Establish in said Agency, an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, consisting of three representing Employers; three representing Labor; three representing Physically Handicapped, themselves, (who, after all, are the chief persons concerned, and who, therefore, should and must be so represented,); three to represent Farmers and Stock-raisers, and three experienced in public affairs.

3. Establishes an Office of Services for Blind in the Agency and brings into it all far-flung agencies for blind now in Federal Service, thus consolidating and making more efficient such services.

4. Establishes Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped Revolving Fund, with $10,000,000 as initial appropriation, to take the first step towards providing Handicapped a practical means to be trained in business and job conditions, so they may stand on their own feet, and gradually get away from the pitifully inadequate and uneconomic so-called Public Assistance programs, which, at best, are only stop-gaps, and in addition to being a continual drain upon the finances of the people, solve nothing and provide no permanent remedies.

5. Establishes a Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, to coordinate activities of the present 35 Federal Agencies each of which, now, has a piece of the program. We respectfully point out the necessity for establishing such Committee. Previous testimony before this Committee has concentrated upon the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation with one or two corollary agencies in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and have completely ignored the fact that a multitude of activities, costing hundreds of millions of dollars annually, which are within the orbit of an over-all Handicapped program, are very much in the

pictura. Such agencies, surely, as good business policy, should have one focal point, the proposed Inter-Agency Committee, through which the results of their efforts could and would be evaluated. This would not only prevent useless duplication of effort and expense, but would facilitate continual improvement in the over-all program.

6. Provides a $60 monthly Federal grant to totally disabled persons, who are unfeasible for rehabilitation. It is pointed out that this grant provides a Federal base, to which States may add additional sums, as it is clear that no person, totally disabled and unable to support himself or herself, could be medically treated; fed, clothed and housed, to say nothing of necessary incidental living expenses, on $60 per month.

• Further, the $60 would NOT be given, unless competent medical examinations, once yearly, prove such person to be totally disabled, and unfeasible for rehabilitation. In short, the initial placement of a person on such grant does not mean such person is so supported eternally, as is often now the case, but, they would have to prove, by annual examinations, that they are still unfeasible in every way for rehabilitation.

7. Provides $5,000,000 initial, and $2,000,000 annual continuing appropriation, for grants for training of home-bound persons.

This is very important, since, particularly in rural areas, today, there is little or no means for providing this essential service at all, and, given such training, many such home-bound, could support themselves, wholly, or in part.

8. Provides $10,000,000 Revolving Loan Fund, from which States which have exhausted their appropriations for rehabilitation may borrow, between sessions of their own Legislatures.

It may surprise the Committee to know that, despite under present laws, wherein the Federal contribution takes care of administrative expenses of the State set-ups, on an annual basis, yet, because of exhaustion of appropriations, prevent States from rendering any actual services to Handicapped FOR MORE THAN HALF THE TIME.

9. Establishes a Division for Handicapped in the United States Civil Service Commission. As we are dealing with millions of Handicapped, including Disabled Veterans, facilitating their examinations, tests for physical capacities, and ultimate appointment, make such Division imperative.

10. Provides for promotion of public safety programs designed to safeguard life and limb on Federal property. This, no doubt, would save the Government millions of dollars in present cost of accidents and disease.

11. Provides for reports from Federal agencies having parts of the Handicapped program, so that there would be a continual and continuing check on over-all activities, and improvements designed and applied, in the light of experience.

12. Provides special programs for the Severely Handicapped, (those from 60 to 100% disabled,) of whom it is estimated, on basis of composite reports from all reliable public and private agencies that there are now from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 in such categories.

13. Provides for Rehabilitation Centers throughout the Nation. This is a vital necessity to development of

the program.

14. Establishes a Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund, something which has been vitally needed for the past 50 years, and which, when functioning, will enable hundreds of thousands of Severely Handicapped, with multiple disabilities, to secure and hold remunerative employment, and thus be enabled to support themselves, their families, and make their contribution to the Nation, as a whole, by paying Federal, State, County and Municipal taxes.

15. Provides legal definitions of a Physically Handicapped person, and, persons who are totally disabled and unfeasible for rehabilitation. Lack of clear definitions, today, are not only confusing, but often sriously obstruct the application of benefits needed by the individuel.

* * * * * * * *

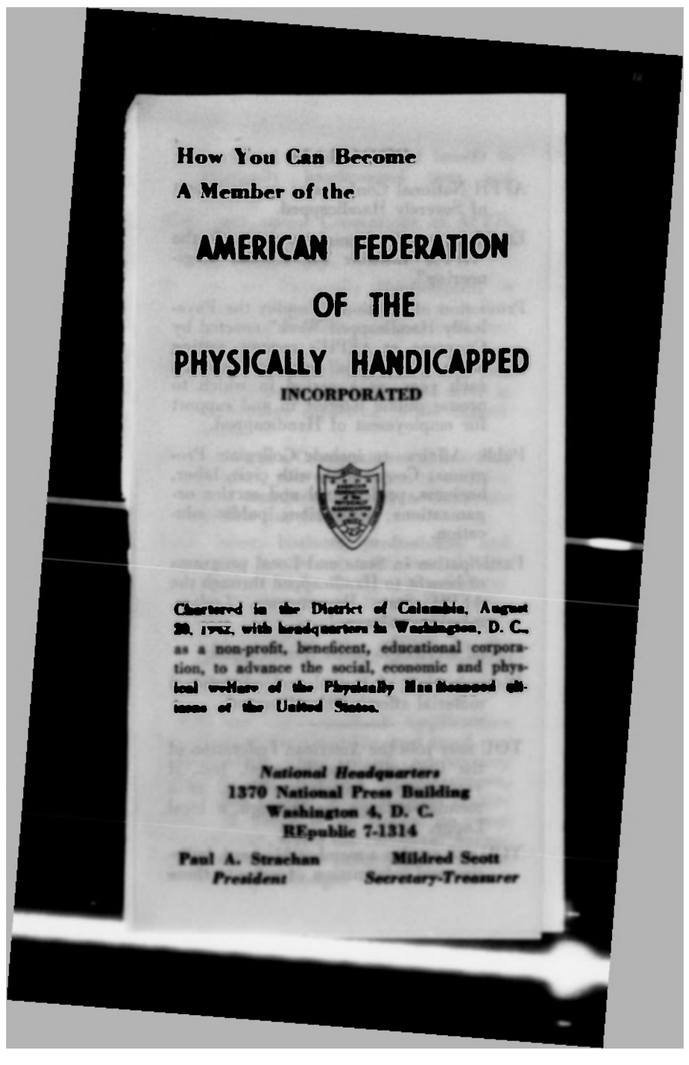
The foregoing, Mr. Chairman, is more definitively outlined in the statement which I made, in July, 1953, to the House Committee on Education and Labor, and I am attaching and sending a copy of this statement to each Member of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with respectful request that Members give it careful study, as it outlines each section of S. 2570, so that you will know exactly what is intended, and what, when established, the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED will be prepared to do.

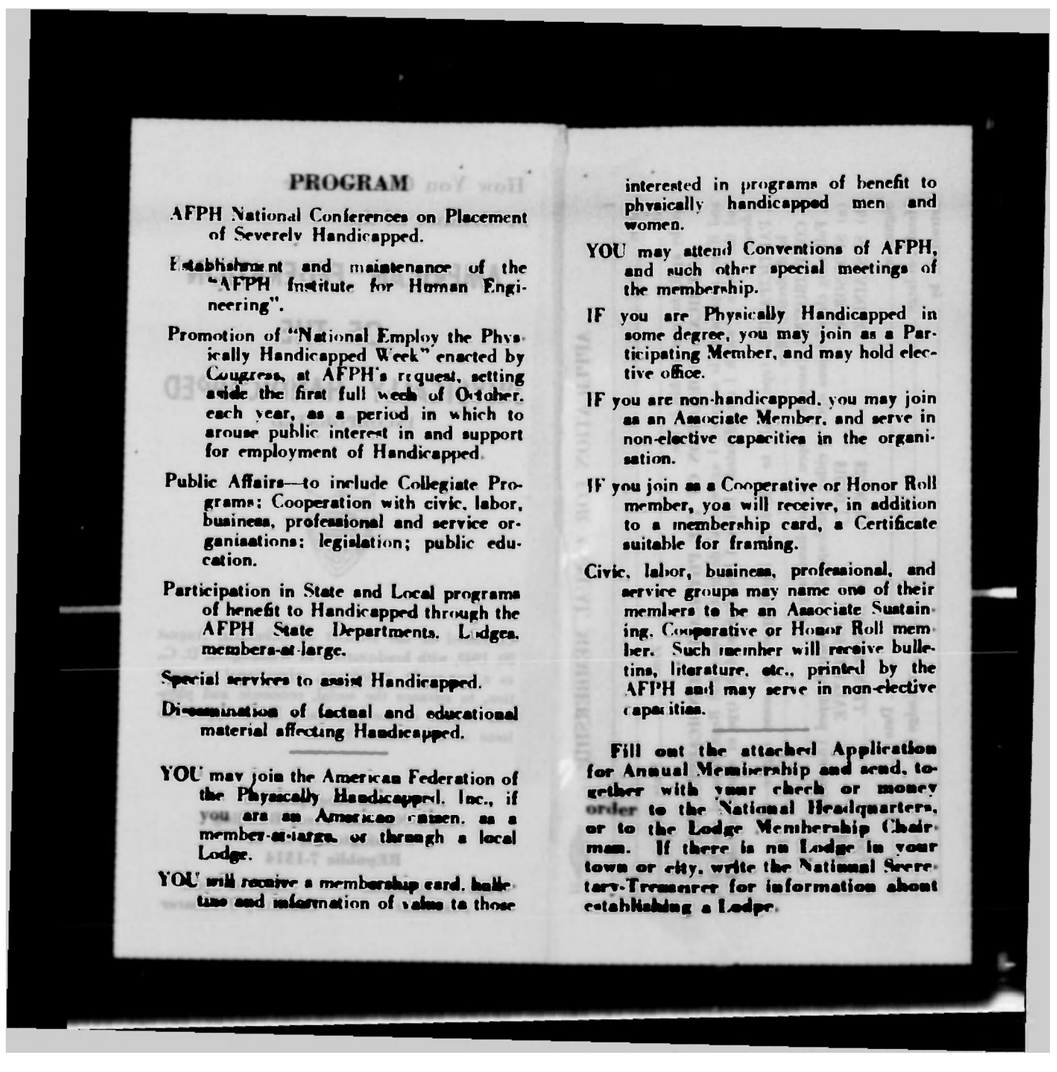
Such a program, Mr. Chairman - and I emphasize "program" - rather than "bill", is essential today, both as a means of providing vitally important manpower for our national defense, and to develop continuing means of medical, educational, guidance, and placement services for all Handicapped who require such services.

We are today at that point where, as a matter of national policy, we must determine whether or not we shall continue the expensive fallacy of so-called Public Assistance, which produces nothing, and provides no remedies other than meagre, temporary aid, or, that we shall make a capital investment in the individuel Handicapped citizens and get them onto their feet so they may make their own contribution to our economic and social life, and be tax-payers, instead of tax-eaters.

Our Federation, with associated organizations supporting this necessary program, brings to you the pleas of more than 15,000,000 American citizens to support this bill 100%. Enactment of this bill would not disturb the basic principles of the present Federal-State setup.

For the betterment of our people, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, and for the preservation of our Nation, itself, we respectfully urge that you substitute S. 2570 for all other pending measures, which are totally inadequate, unrealistic, and will do nothing more than continue the miserably ineffective, inefficient, and unbusinesslike present programs.


How You Can Become
A Member of the
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF THE
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
INCORPORATED
Chartered in the District of Columbia, August
20, 1952, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.,
as a non-profit, beneficent, educational corpora-
tion, to advance the social, economic and phys-
ical welfare of the Physically Handicapped citi-
zens of the United States.
National Headquarters
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314
Paul A. Strachan
President
Mildred Scott
Secretary-Treasurer



PROGRAM

AFPH National Conferences on Placement of Severely Handicapped.

Establishment and maintenance of the "AFPH Institute for Human Engineering".

Promotion of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" enacted by Congress, at AFPH's request, setting aside the first full week of October, each year, as a period in which to arouse public interest in and support for employment of Handicapped.

Public Affairs—to include Collegiate Programs; Cooperation with civic, labor, business, professional and service organizations; legislation; public education.

Participation in State and Local programs of benefit to Handicapped through the AFPH State Departments, Lodges, members-at-large.

Special services to assist Handicapped.

Dissemination of factual and educational material affecting Handicapped.

YOU may join the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., if you are an American citizen, as a member-at-large, or through a local Lodge.

YOU will receive a membership card, bulletins and information of value to those interested in programs of benefit to physically handicapped men and women.

YOU may attend Conventions of AFPH, and such other special meetings of the membership.

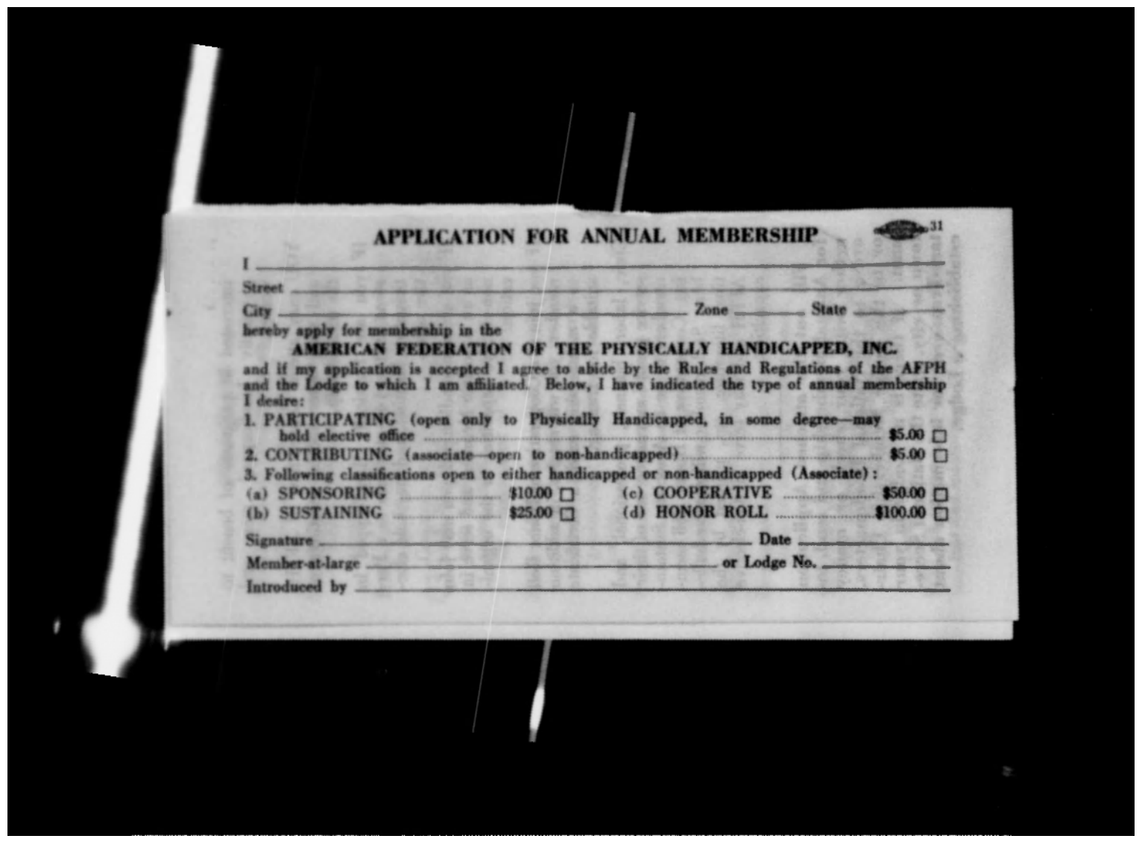
IF you are Physically Handicapped in some degree, you may join as a Participating Member, and may hold elective office.

IF you are non-handicapped, you may join as an Associate Member, and serve in non-elective capacities in the organisation.

IF you join as a Cooperative or Honor Roll member, you will receive, in addition to a membership card, a Certificate suitable for framing.

Civic, labor, business, professional, and service groups may name one of their members to be an Associate Sustaining, Cooperative or Honor Roll member. Such member will receive bulletins, literature, etc., printed by the AFPH and may serve in non-elective capacities.

Fill out the attached Application for Annual Membership and send, together with your check or money order to the National Headquarters, or to the Lodge Membership Chairman. If there is no Lodge in your town or city, write the National Secretary-Treasurer for information about establishing a Lodge.



APPLICATION FOR ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP

I _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

hereby apply for membership in the

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

and if my application is accepted I agree to abide by the Rules and Regulations of the AFPH and the Lodge to which I am affiliated. Below, I have indicated the type of annual membership I desire:

1. PARTICIPATING (open only to Physically Handicapped, in some degree—may hold elective office ..... $5.00 ☐
2. CONTRIBUTING (associate—open to non-handicapped) ..... $5.00 ☐
3. Following classifications open to either handicapped or non-handicapped (Associate):

(a) SPONSORING ..... $10.00 ☐ (c) COOPERATIVE ..... $50.00 ☐
(b) SUSTAINING ..... $25.00 ☐ (d) HONOR ROLL ..... $100.00 ☐

Signature _____ Date _____

Member-at-large _____ or Lodge No. _____

Introduced by _____

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

AFPH NATIONAL RALLY DAY

Paul A. Strachan, President, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, with National Headquarters, in Washington, D. C., has proclaimed Saturday, May 29, as AFPH NATIONAL RALLY DAY. Its purpose is to better acquaint the public with the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, not only citing some of its accomplishments, but to let interested persons know what the AFPH is doing and plans to do in the future.

Approximately one out of every four persons in these United States is, in some degree, physically handicapped. Of the more than 38,000,000, from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are Severely Handicapped with disabilities ranging from 60 to 100%. Of this number, it is estimated that approximately 3,000,000 are totally disabled and unfeasible for rehabilitation—6,000,000—although possibly ambulant, in many instances, lack education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible if latent abilities were developed. Reliable sources show that approximately 200,000 are permanently injured each year, but many could earn their way, if adequate training facilities are available. This is in addition to those incurring disability because of illness and disease.

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, chartered in Washington, D. C., in 1947, has shunned the "charity approach". Its membership includes men and women in all walks of life, many with severe handicaps—both visible and invisible—who have been willing to give of their time, knowledge, and experiences in developing programs to make it possible for more of our handicapped citizens to earn their way.

Action is expected this Session, in Congress, on bills to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED. The bill provides—as no other pending legislation does—medical, educational, guidance and counseling, and placement services for Handicapped. It also provides for extensive coordination of the present activities of the 35 Federal agencies, each of which now has a part of the program, but with no central channel through which we may know just what is being done; for whom it is being done; by whom it is being done; the costs, and the results. Under the present setup which is entirely inadequate, inefficient and provocative of endless duplication and waste, the "customers" (those in need of services) often do not know where to turn. The Federal Agency for Handicapped bills also provide for Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped, as a means of training those who are so incapacitated that they cannot compete in the Labor market, against non-handicapped, without such training.

Other phases of the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, are outlined in a folder "How You Can Become a Member of AFPH" and a pamphlet entitled "America's Greatest Undeveloped Asset", copy of which may be had by writing to the National Headquarters, 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.

You may be interested in joining as a member-at-large, or through an AFPH Lodge. If there is no Lodge, information is available, on how to organize one. A chartered Lodge not only has all the advantages of being part of the national organization, but can plan programs of interest to its members and community.

—AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C. REpublic 7-1314

Miss Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc. Date _____
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Please send AFPH literature to the following persons who are, in some degree, Physically Handicapped, or are interested in the welfare of the handicapped.

NAME _____ NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____ CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____

NAME _____ NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____ CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____

NAME _____ NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ ADDRESS _____

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NAME _____ NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ ADDRESS _____

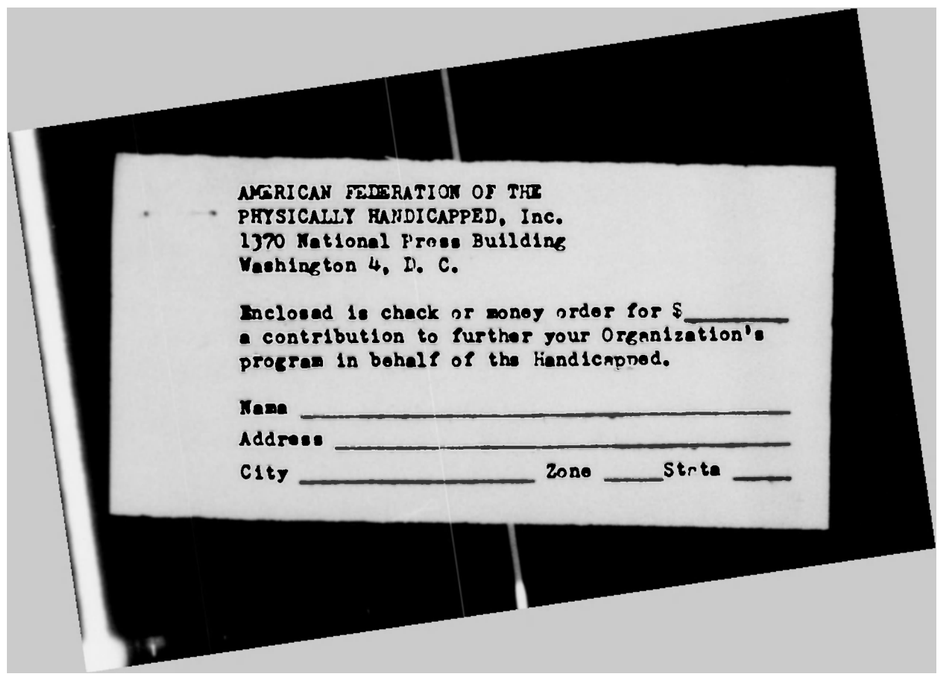
CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____ CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____

NAME _____ NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____ CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____

Signature _____


AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Enclosed is check or money order for $_____
a contribution to further your Organization's
program in behalf of the Handicapped.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone ____ State ____

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

FROM: AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

March 17, 195[illegible]

To Editors
LABOR PAPERS

We sincerely appreciate the support you have given the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped in its fight for an adequate program for all types of physically handicapped persons, whether the disability is the result of illness, or an injury on the job necessitating retraining so the individual can earn his or her way in some other kind of work.

Since Sen. James E. Murray, together with 19-co-sponsors, introduced our bill to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED - S. 2570 - which has the support of all Labor, Sen. H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey has introduced the Administration Bill, S. 2759 which is a complete farce and will only make a bad matter worse; and Sen. Charles E. Potter introduced S. 3039, to amend the present rehabilitation act. Neither of these bills provide for a comprehensive or a realistic program to meet the needs of handicapped men and women. A brief outline of the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill - S. 2570 is attached.

You have assisted, through your papers, to help in a nationwide educational campaign focusing attention on the employment of qualified handicapped men and women, by participating in the annual observance of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" - this year to be observed during the week of October 3-9. AFPH is the author and chief sponsor.

Many representatives of labor organizations have participated in our AFPH NATIONAL CONFERENCES ON PLACEMENT OF SEVERELY HANDICAPPED, three of which have already been held. Proceedings of each of the conferences have been printed, and may be purchased through our National Headquarters. While no definite date has been set for the fourth in the series of Conferences, it will probably be held in the late fall.

Plans are progressing for the establishment of our AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, to be located in Florida, and was recently chartered under the Florida statutes.

A pamphlet entitled "AMERICA'S GREATEST UNDEVELOPED ASSET", gives a brief history of AFPH and an outline of its overall program. Copy is attached.

In 1953 we succeeded in getting hearings before the House Labor and Education Committee, and temporarily defeated opposition measures. Hearings were tentatively scheduled in Senate but have been postponed. We must, however, continue to press forward and continue our campaign for enactment of the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill - S. 2570.

Your readers can help by:

1. Calling upon, writing, wiring, or phoning their Senators and Representatives to oppose S. 2759 and S. 3039, and demanding enactment of S. 2570.

2. By sending a contribution to AFPH Headquarters, 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C., to assist in furthering its program.

Thanks for your support.

Officers and members of the
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

THUMBNAIL SKETCH of bills to establish a
FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED - H.R. 2096 and S. 2570 (At least 14 members of House of Representatives have introduced the identical bill, and S. 2570 19 co-sponsors with Sen. Murray.)

The bill is a comprehensive, overall approach to the problems and needs of our 3½,000,000 Handicapped citizens and provides, among other things:

1. An independent agency for Handicapped, based, for housekeeping purposes, in the Department of Labor.

2. Establishes in said Agency, an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, consisting of three to represent employers; three to represent Labor; three to represent physically handicapped; three to represent farmers and stock-raisers, and three who are experienced in public affairs.

3. Establishes an Offices of Services for Blind in the agency and brings into it all far-flung services for Blind in Federal Service.

4. Establishes Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped revolving fund, with $10,000,000 as initial appropriation.

5. Establishes a Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, to coordinate activities of the present 35 Federal agencies each of which has part of the program, but, have no coordination, and none is provided for in any other existing bill.

6. Provides a $60 monthly Federal grant to totally disabled persons, who are unfeasible for rehabilitation.

7. Provides $5,000,000 Initial, and $2,000,000 annual continuing appropriation for Grants for Training of Home-Bound Persons.

8. Provides $10,000,000 Revolving Loan Fund, from which States which have exhausted their appropriation for rehabilitation, may borrow, between sessions of their own legislatures.

9. Establishes a Division for Handicapped in the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

10. Provides for Promotion of Public Safety Programs, particularly with safeguards to life and limb on Federal property.

11. Provides for Reports from Federal agencies having parts of the Handicapped program.

12. Provides Special Programs for the Severely Handicapped (of whom it is estimated there are from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 from 60% to 100% disabled.)

13. Provides for establishment of Rehabilitation Centers throughout the Country.

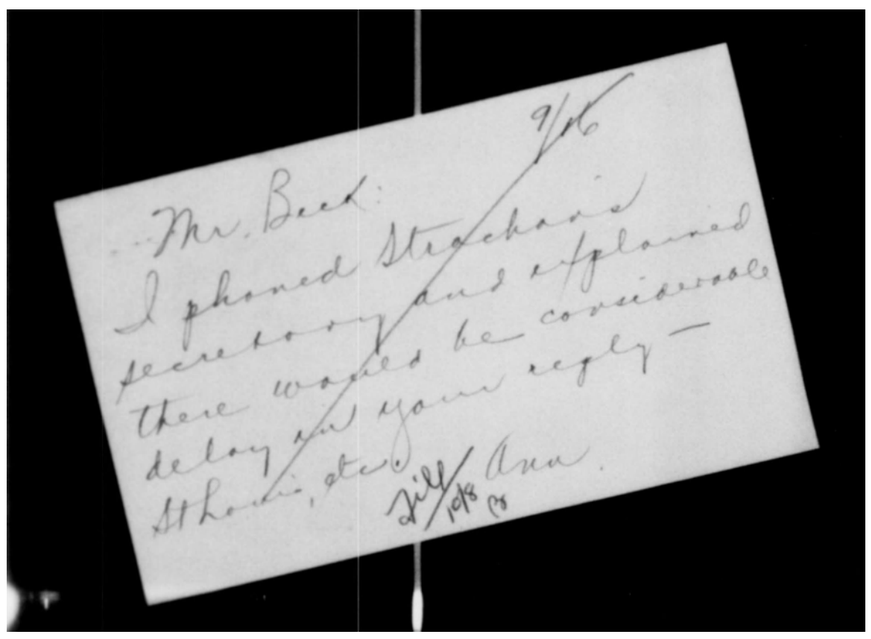
14. Establishes a Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund, something which has been badly needed for many, many years.

15. Provides legal definitions of a physically handicapped person and a person totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation.

Paul A. Strachan, Pres., American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, recently stated, "We are at the cross-roads today and must determine, henceforth, whether or not we shall follow the will-o-the-wisp of so-called 'public assistance' which produces nothing and provides no remedies other than meagre, temporary aid, or, that we shall make a capital investment in our individual Handicapped citizens and them them onto their feet so they may make their own contribution to our economic and social life, and become tax-payers, instead of tax-eaters.

"The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped", Mr. Strachan stated, "and its associated organizations, numbering more than 15,000,000 people, will support these bills 100%, as they are the only proposals pending which, if and when enacted, will be the means of Congress, the President, the public, and the Handicapped, themselves, knowing what is being done - to whom it is being done - how it is being done - the results, and the cost. This bill should have the full and enthusiastic support of all American citizens."

Released by AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C. REpublic 7-1314


Mr. Beed:
I phoned Stegeheide
secretary and explained
there would be considerable
delay in your reply —
St Louis, etc
Yours
Bill
1918

Chartered August 26, 1942, in Washington, D. C.
Affiliates: AFPH Educational Fund, AFPH Institute for Human Engineering
(Contributions to AFPH Educational Fund are tax-deductible)

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Authors and Sponsors "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" - October 4-10, 1953

National Headquarters: 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. • Telephone REpublic 7-1314

Sept. 15, 1953.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
AF of the Physically Handicapped Inc.
X Invitation

PERSONAL

Mr. Dave Beck, President,
Int. Bro. Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Warehousemen and Helpers of America,
100 Indiana Ave., NW
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Brother Beck:

Noting that you are scheduled to speak at the Luncheon of the National Press Club (of which I am a member,) on October 20, I cordially invite you, upon conclusion of that luncheon, (which I shall attend,) to visit our Office.

It is on the same floor with the Press Club, in fact, only a few feet away, Suite 1370.

We would be pleased to greet you, and show you something of our work on this program for Handicapped.

Your acknowledgment would be appreciated.

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN
President

M

Mr. Stratton called 10/8/53
"Sorry Dave will not be able to stop in - leaving for N.Y. immediately after - will be on a split second schedule & cannot possibly make it."
By —

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942

Affiliates—AFPH Educational Fund*
AFPH Institute for Human Engineering*

PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

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August 12, 1953

To Secretaries
International Unions;
State Federations of Labor, and
State Industrial Union Councils

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

I am enclosing two copies of Resolutions which, as models, may serve your purpose, in initiating an important movement to insure Labor Representation in the (1) HOOVER COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT (which has already been established) and (2) the FEDERAL-STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION, proposed, and approved, at the recent Conference of all States' Governors, at Seattle.

Time is the essence in this matter, and, because many officials of Labor are engaged, at present, in Conventions and Council meetings, and might not, therefore, see this correspondence soon, I am taking the "shot-gun approach", to insure wide-spread knowledge of this matter.

This is purely suggestion, and you are, in no way, obligated, except to see to it that Labor is NOT left out of these important Commissions in YOUR OWN INTEREST.

I hope that you will, at once, take appropriate steps to write to the President; Members of Congress; and Governors, to demand Labor representation in these Commissions, in every activity, undertaken by them.

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN
President

Authors and Sponsors—"National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week"—October 4-10, 1953

*Contributions to AFPH Educational Fund and AFPH Institute for Human Engineering are tax exempt

Suggested Resolution #1
From: Paul A. Strachan, Pres.
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

RE: HOOVER COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

WHEREAS: There has been established "THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT", of which Committee President Eisenhower has appointed the Honorable Herbert Hoover, as Chairman, while the Speaker of the House, and the Vice-President have appointed still other members of said Committee, and,

WHEREAS: This Committee will study and recommend plans to reorganize the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, and

WHEREAS: There are hundreds of thousands of members of various branches of Organized Labor who are employees of the Federal Government, whose interests are at stake in the activities of such Committee, and

WHEREAS: There are approximately 17,000,000 members of Organized Labor in the United States, who, with their families, constitute approximately 70,000,000 citizens, who thus form the largest body of tax payers in our population, and they, too have a vital and direct stake in the reorganization of the Federal Government, and

WHEREAS: In the previous, so-called "Hoover Commission on Reorganization of the Executive Branch", Organized Labor was not invited to participate, in the central body of the Commission at all, although, amongst Labor members are many who are fully qualified, by ability and experience, to participate in the deliberations and conclusions of any such Commission, now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED: That the . . . . . .
(name of organization)

in Convention assembled, in the city of . . . . . .

on this, the . . . . . day of . . . . . 1953, hereby calls upon the President of the United States, and the Vice-President, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as well as all Members of Congress at interest, to see to it that Organized Labor is invited to participate in the work of the "COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT", and, also, calls upon the Honorable Herbert Hoover, as Chairman of said Committee, to establish appropriate subcommittees of the committee, to provide Organized Labor with direct representation in every activity of said Committee, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this Resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, and to all Members of Congress, and, the Press.

Suggested Resolution #2
From: Paul A. Strachan, Pres.
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4. D. C.

RE: FEDERAL-STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION

WHEREAS: It was announced at the recent Conference of Governors, held in Seattle, Washington, by the Chairman of that Conference, as well as President Eisenhower, that there would be established a FEDERAL-STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION, and

WHEREAS: Such Commission would, among other things, define the limitations of the powers of the Federal and/or State Governments on such matters as -

1. Taxation

2. Federal, or State primacy in operation of varied functions of Government

3. Correlation of Federal-State activities,

and

WHEREAS: Such Commission, unquestionably, would study the whole structure of Federal-State relations, and recommend action to the Congress, and States' Legislatures, and

WHEREAS: Organized Labor, representing 17,000,000 organized workers in the American economy, who, with their families, constitute approximately 70,000,000 of our citizenry, and are the largest taxpaying group in our population, has a tremendous stake in the activities and recommendations of such Commission, not only as tax-payers, but, as persons directly concerned with Governmental operations on both Federal and State levels, because there are hundreds of thousands of members of Organized Labor functioning as officials and employees of Federal and State Governments, now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED:

That the . . . . . .
(name of Organization)
in Convention assembled, this, the . . . . . day of . . . . . 1953, in the city of . . . . . ., do hereby call upon the President of the United States, and all Members of Congress at interest, as well as all Governors of States and Territories, to see to it that Organized Labor is invited to participate in the deliberations and recommendations of such Commission, and that appropriate subcommittees are established in said Commission so that Organized Labor will have direct representation in all functions of the Commission, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this Resolution be sent to the President of the United States; all Members of the Congress, all Governors of States and Territories, and the Press.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Amer. Fed. of the Physically Handicapped
X
X

AUGUST 19, 1953

Mr. Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.
National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

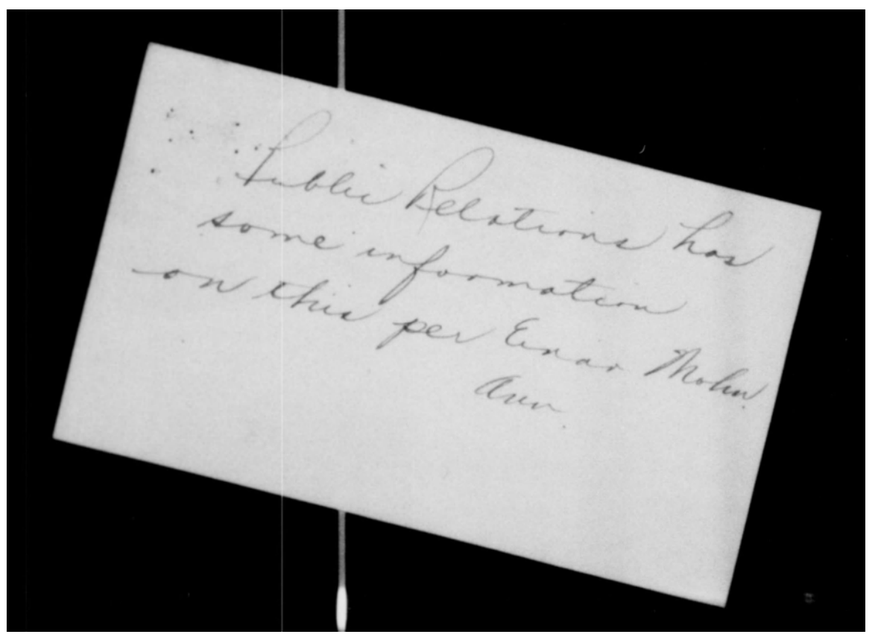
Dear Sir:

This is in reply to your letter of July 30. I regret that we will not at this time make a contribution to your organization.

Yours very truly,

DB:aw

FROM THE OFFICE OF
DAVE BECK, GENERAL PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS


Public Relations has
some information
on this per Evar Nolin
Ann

AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

International Brotherhood of
TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS *of America*

DAVE BECK
General President

100 INDIANA AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 1, D. C. • STERLING 3-0525

FOLLOW FILE
WANTED Aug 11
BY Einar W.

JULY 31, 1953

Mr. Dave Beck, General President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
552 Denny Way
Seattle 9, Washington

Dear Mr. Beck: Re: Strachan, American Foundation of Physically Handicapped.

I am sending you the original of Mr. Strachan's letter. Early last spring when he first communicated with this office, you had me advise him that his plea would receive serious consideration and, since then Einar Mohn further assured him of our interest. Will you drop me a note to let me know if this should be discussed on the occasion of your next visit to Washington, when we can call a meeting of the Contributions Committee on this and other matters? A short memo will permit me to write to Mr. Strachan along the lines that you desire.

All my best.

Sincerely yours,

Ann Watkins.

aw
enc.

Ann: I will look into this when I am in Washington.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942

Affiliates—AFPH Educational Fund*
AFPH Institute for Human Engineering*

PAUL A. BRACHAN, President
MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

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July 30, 1953

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William Thornton Spence, M.D.
Jean J. Vivino, M.D.

Mr. Dave Beck, President
Mr. John F. English, Secy-Treasurer
Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America
100 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Brothers Beck and English:

I am enclosing a copy of my statement before the Committee on the Federal Agency for Handicapped Bills, hearings on which have just concluded.

As you well know, it was extremely difficult to get these hearings because Labor has many bills on which, as yet, hearings have been denied. McConnell says that the Committee will consider the Bill and try to bring out one for early action next session, and we are having the Bill introduced in the Senate tomorrow by Jim Murray, and a bunch of co-sponsors, just to get it started there.

Just before we got these hearings, when our bankroll was flat, I explained this matter to Mr. John L. Lewis and to Mr. David J. McDonald, and their Internationals contributed $10,000 at that critical time to get us off of the hump, and we most respectfully urge that the great Teamsters Union lend its support to this program for Handicapped by making an equal contribution.

We have been told by Vice President Mohn that this matter would be brought before the Teamsters Council, but we have not heard anything further, and because of the urgency of our need are again bringing this matter to your attention.

AFL, CIO, Brotherhoods, and Mine Workers all testified for this Bill, and of course the members and families of members of your great Brotherhood are directly concerned.

I remind you I can not last forever and progressive disability may take us off at any time. I have been, am, and always will be devoted to Labor, as you know, but I think it high time that Labor show some reciprocation, and the best way they can do that would be to see that I have relatively modest amounts of money needed to do this job. I call upon you to lend your influence and help at this critical time when we need it most.

Authors and Sponsors—"National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week"—October 4-10, 1953

*Contributions to AFPH Educational Fund and AFPH Institute for Human Engineering are tax-exempt

Please let me have your comments and your help on this, and with kind personal regards, I am

Fraternally,

PAUL A. TRACHAN

President

PAS:s
Encl.
cc: Mr. Einar Mohn

Statement of Paul A. Strachan, President,
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED,
To: House Committee on Education and Labor
On: Bills to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED
July 28, 1953.

1. Introduction:

2. I am appreciative of the privilege of appearing before your Committee on this important matter, but, admit that I had some misgivings when I read the formal notification, because it stated that these hearings would be investigative and exploratory.

Mr. Chairman, the Handicapped have been investigated and explored more than any other group in the country, and, HAD LESS action taken in their behalf, despite these investigations.

It reminds me that, when I was a youth, I visited the great State of Kentucky, of which your colleague, Mr. Perkins, is a shining exemplar, and I went to Mammoth Cave, which, as you all know, is one of the natural wonders of the world.

On entering the cave, after about two hours, I came upon a side-passage, very narrow and dark. Being far more adventurous in those days than now, I asked the guide, "Where does this go?" "Could we explore this passage?"

The old gentleman shifted his cud, and replied, "Well, son, you can explore it if you have a mind to, BUT, YOU WOULD ONLY END UP IN ANOTHER CAVE!"

So, I hope, Mr. Chairman, that this Committee will not just explore, and wind up in another cave, but, instead, take the Handicapped by the hand, and lead them into the sunshine of a brighter and more hopeful future.

3. It may be that I should cite some qualifications for being here in this capacity. I was one of the three who carried through the first Federal Vocational Training Act, of June 20, 1920, from which all subsequent legislation in this field stemmed. I was one of those who made the first groping starts in effectuating teamplay in this process,-- tying the work of the doctors, educators, counselors, and placement specialists together. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that I do not need to rely upon "book history" for my knowledge of this subject. I WAS THERE, - PARTICIPATED in DEVELOPING THE PROGRAM, PERSONALLY, and I did this, if you please, long before ANY of these so-called "rehabilitation experts" from whom you have heard, were even in the picture.

I am, myself, 90% disabled, as a result of 10 disabilities, and I can speak, therefore, from personal experience, as one Severely Handicapped.

I am author of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", which was the greatest bargain Congress ever bought, because, it sparkplugged a program that was instrumental in placing approximately 3,000,000 Handicapped in suitable employment.

I conceived, organized, and wrote the policies for "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED", the initial function of which was, to carry on promotion of "NEPHW". I brought into that Committee what was the first effort to bring together, representatives of Industry and Business, Labor, Veterans, Education, Medicine and Surgery, Farm and Stock Raising groups, Women's Clubs, Civic and Fraternal Organizations. Scientific bodies, etc. More than 250 National Organizations and interested individuals, thus, were brought into the orbit, to study the program and apply their collective abilities and strength to furthering it. I am thus also responsible for organization of the present GOVERNORS COMMITTEES ON "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", which have been mentioned here.

It is strange, Mr. Chairman, but, when the "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE" was established, the National Rehabilitation Association, and the States' Directors of Rehabilitation, fought it, tooth and toenail, and did their best to obstruct its work.

Now, finding they could not lick us, they followed the old saying, "If you can't lick 'em, j'ine 'em!" and they are in the forefront of these Governors' Committees now.

(more)

Each year, it is my policy to write all Governors a letter, citing the over-all progress of the program, and offering such suggestions as seem practical, to improve it. I respectfully request, Mr. Chairman, that my this year's letter be inserted in the record of hearings at this point, and I will, if there is no objection, provide the Clerk with copies.

4. I founded, and have served as President of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped for nearly 13 years, an organization devoted to advancement of an adequate program, beneficial to all Handicapped, in the interest of good public policy. This Federation has members in all States, and has associates, whose organizations have endorsed the program, with more than 15,000,000 members.

5. With the aid of the leadership on both sides of the aisle, including, particularly, the Hon. Robert Ramspeck, and your eminent colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. Kelley, we were successful in having the House establish, in 1944, the "HOUSE LABOR SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AID TO THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED", and which Committee, as Mr. Kelley, the Chairman, can testify, sat for nearly three years; heard more than 500 witnesses, many of whom were foremost specialists in the respective fields covering the Handicapped program, and the compilation of their testimony shows that this was the first, and most complete survey of the facilities, trained personnel, funds, and needs, in this program.

I may say, again, Mr. Chairman, in initiating that Committee, we received no help from the National Rehabilitation Association, or the States' Directors of Rehabilitation, although, of course, once it was established - much to their surprise - they moved in, and sung their song to the Committee.

* * * * * * * * * * *

THE BILLS

6. Because I am thinking in terms of an over-all program, and not alone of any agency, even OVR, some criticism has been leveled at our bills to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED.

Mr. Chairman, I can prove that this IS a tremendous project, and not at all, as has been said by one witness, "over-exaggerated". Of course, to a minnow, a whale would be an "over-exaggeration".

In the earlier days of the program, when all of us were groping in the dark to find sound means of achieving desired ends, I, too, had many different ideas than at present.

But age and experience have tempered me. St.Paul said, "When I was a child, I spake as a child: I understood as a child: but when I became a man, I put away childish things."

In that connection, Mr. Chairman. I have prayed, for years, that the so-called Rehabilitation Specialists in this field would grow up, put on long pants, and see this picture, not just as one confined to their small, feudal baronies, but, as a panoramic sweep that affects, in some form, the lives of nearly every person in our population today, and certainly affects the draining of our resources, as a Nation, by continuing to permit waste of human lives and capacities.

7. Because the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills have been pending longer before your Committee than any others, and because they do provide a blueprint for Committee action, I hope your Committee will make them the vehicle of its final plan.

Moreover, taking up the bills, in detail, I shall briefly outline reasons why the Committee may well adopt them:

First: There have been certain areas of agreement here, amongst most witnesses:

It is agreed that we need more money; trained personnel; research; facilities, etc.

THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills provide for that. However, I point out, we have not, therein, invaded jurisdiction of other Congressional Committees now.

((more)

Committees.' For example; I spearheaded the campaign that eventuated, August 15, 1950, in enactment of the Omnibus Medical Research Act.

That was done in the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce which has, today, I believe, juriadiction in such matters.

Therefore, in the FAH bills, we have not gone to the point of Medical research, or grants-in-aid for medical services, although we recognize that your Committee has the right to recommend whatever it deems proper, in that field.

8. THE FAH bills, if enacted -

DO NOT CHANGE THE FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONSHIP.

There is no Federal primacy established therein, except, of course, there are provisions applying to check up on proper expenditures of funds, which is necessary and proper.

State Agencies still would have the control, in their areas.

IT DOES NOT CHANGE THE DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP.

In that connection, I may say, Mr. Chairman, we have, on our Medical Board, some of the most eminent specialists in Medical Science in the world today. All of those men are pillars of the Medical Fraternity, and, I assure you, if they felt that we were, in any way, trying to undermine and rot out the foundations of the Republic by our program, they would oppose us, with all their might.

You know, of course, that the present Medical services to Handicapped are, in the main, contract services, provided under existing law by the States. WE DO NOT CHANGE THAT CONDITION.

9. COORDINATION: Mr. Chairman, I insist that the greatest need in this field, today, as preliminary to over-all development of a program, is COORDINATION.

And, surely, it is the authority and responsibility of your Committee to see that such coordination begins at the top, on the Federal end. We can talk about coordination on local levels, and our FAH bills provide many avenues to do that, as well as furnish more means of both States and private agencies to function more effectively, - but, before we start telling local people what to do, and how to do it, we should set the Federal house in order, FIRST.

Therefore, I beg to call to the Committee's attention, this Chart, showing the 35 Federal agencies which, each, have a piece of the program.

It is immaterial that many of them are not, primarily, agencies for the Handicapped. But, they share in the program, and their contribution, thus, must be considered, evaluated, and integrated into the program as a whole.

DEMONSTRATION: (CHART)

Now, we can see, here, that coordination, in the Federal Service is almost wholly lacking. How can we best provide for it? By arbitrarily throwing all such agencies into one pot, as was somewhat surprisingly indicated by one witness here?

NO! If that were done, we would only create more chaos, if that could be possible, than now exists. For example: The Bureau of Mines has, as you know, Mr. Chairman, a Health & Safety Program of its own. It would be unwise, indeed, to take that program willy-nilly into one agency for Handicapped, because it relates, specifically, to those who work in the Mines. But, the mines, themselves, have special problems apart from administration of a program. For example, Silicosis, in particular, is frequently found as an affliction of those who work underground, and I insist that the progress and results of research and findings thereof, on Silicosis, should be known to all Handicapped who might be thus afflicted, and that can best be done through a Coordinating Agency, which would have frequent contact with the Bureau of Mines, through the proposed INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON REHABILITATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED, contained in the FAH bills.

There are numerous other instances, - among others, the Safety Program of the Interstate Commerce Commission which, of course, deals with the problems of those working in Rail, water, or Truck Transportation.

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Therefore, as is shown in Title I of the bill, unquestionably, we provide therein, in the INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE shown, the most practical and practicable means of setting up coordination and cooperation between and among Federal agencies, and doing this without serious disruption or interference with their normal functions.

I may say, Mr. Chairman, that I participated in organising just such a Committee, when the former R& training and Reemployment Administration was functioning, and I regret, sincerely, that no real effort has been made to reactivate it and carry on this important work, since that Agency folded up.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY MOST DESIRABLE

10. Mr. Chairman, when I came to Congress with this problem, some 12 years ago, I urged establishment then, in the light of known facts and evidence concerning the needs of our more than 30,000,000 Handicapped, that the best way to meet those needs would be, to set up an Independent Agency for Handicapped.

NOTHING HAS DEVELOPED SINCE THAT TIME TO CHANGE MY MIND.

Surely, the problems of more than 30,000,000 Handicapped citizens can be dealt with better, in an agency of their own, than otherwise. We have ample precedent for that: Banks have their opposite number in the Federal Government in the Treasury, Federal Reserve Board, Farm Credit Administration, R.F.C., etc. Agriculture covers the broad field of farming, stock raising, horticulture, etc. The Veterans Administration, very properly, was set up to deal with all Veterans' Affairs. Nearly every Department and Establishment reflects the conditions, and viewpoints and needs, in some particular phase of our economic life.

Why, then, are the Handicapped, - the lowest economic group in the United States, although the largest numerical one, - denied the same opportunity for adequate representation?

Is it not true that you, in Congress, harassed and beset by many problems, cannot well look to the infinite details of policies and management of many agencies, and therefore, are unable, in most cases, to know what is being done; to whom it is being done; how it is being done; the cost, and the results?

Would it not be far better to concentrate the salient phases of the program in one place, and give such Agency powers to do the job, and, HOLD THEM TO STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY FOR IT?

As it is, there is too much buck-passing. One agency tells the Handicapped, "See another agency, and another, and another", and we wear our bodies and souls out chasing around, like a pup dog chasing its tail, but, GETTING NOWHERE!

11. I say, then, from every angle of practicality of proper administration, surely an Independent Agency is needed. I am not impressed with all this bow-wow about the number of Agencies. I have been acquainted with the Federal Government at long intervals, for nearly 12 years, and Mr. Chairman, WE HAVE ORGANIZED AND REORGANIZED, CONTINUOUSLY, MANY PHASES OF OUR FEDERAL STRUCTURE, ALL DURING THAT PERIOD, AND WE ARE NOT THROUGH YET, BECAUSE, RIGHT NOW, WE PROPOSE SPLITTING, FOR EXAMPLE, THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS, AND SETTING UP A PIECE OF IT IN THE DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION, and there are other instances.

The point I wish to make is, there is nothing sacred about where any Agency should be based, but, theoretically, it should be based where it can perform the best service to the public in the most efficient and economical manner.

12. A great deal has been said before the Committee about alleged "experts" agreeing to base such an Agency, or leave such an Agency in the present Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I may say, Mr. Chairman, that, first of all, I regard H.E.W. with many misgivings, because it is a hodge-podge. Health, for example, should, in my opinion, be dealt with by giving the present Public Health Service Cabinet Status, and confining its work, under direction of qualified medical specialists, to its own field.

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Education, surely, should stand on its own feet, because we cannot blink the fact that public education is one of the great pillars of our Republic, and should be considered and dealt with by the Congress, as an agency in its own right.

Welfare is such an all-inclusive term that I hesitate to attempt to define it. But, primarily, because of the work done by welfare agencies, generally, we have come to associate it with public assistance and social security, and these, too, are important enough to rate Cabinet status in their activities.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that H.E.W. today, is but a passing phase, and akin to trying to mix Oil, Water, and Vinegar.

It is said that Rehabilitation should remain there, because of corollary services in that Agency. Well, the history of Rehabilitation, briefly, is this:

The old FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, was the first effort. Its activities, later, were absorbed, largely, by the then War Risk Insurance Bureau. A bit later, coincident with the War Risk development, a Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was set up in the then Office of Education, which was then in the Interior Department. Later, when F.S.A. was formed, and enabling acts passed by Congress, the present OVR was established, in FSA.

But, there have been no special plans of education of the Physically Handicapped developed by the present Office of Education, now also in H.E.W., since it was in the Department of the Interior, with jurisdiction over Rehabilitation. There are a few, five or six, perhaps, in O.V.R., presumed to be specialists for the Blind, and Deaf. But, these two groups represent a small minority of the total Handicapped population. So, whatever education, generally, of Handicapped, there is, today, has not been developed through Government agencies, but rather, through private groups. And, where are the Educational Programs, for example, for the Severely Handicapped, -- the Arthritica, Amputees, Cardiacs, Epileptics, victims of Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis, Paraplegia, and other ailments, results of injury, or congenital defects or deformities? Surely, Mr. Chairman, the evidence proves such programs to be almost non-existent, today.

I yield to no one in my admiration for the Public Health Service. Devoted scientists there have brought about miracles in development of Health Programs, generally. But, USPHS is NOT a service agency, primarily, and its work principally lies in the fields of research, grants-in-aid, etc. Its own hospitals confine themselves, for example, largely, to treatment of Leprosy (Hanson's Disease), at Carville, La.; treatment of those in the Merchant Marine Services, or other Federal Services, etc. While it is true that the more than 3,000 local Public Health Officers report, weekly, on the incidence of epidemics and disease, generally, yet, it cannot be said that the Public Health Service today furnishes over-all treatments for the civilian population.

If the Congress wishes to expand U.S. Public Health Service and give it authority and responsibility for treatment of individual citizens, then I will certainly not oppose this, but, at present, that is not being done.

The Social Security Board, an important arm of Government indeed, is performing a splendid task, under great difficulties. Although, personally, I have objected to expenditures of public funds for the Handicapped, unless the primary objective is, to get that person onto his feet, so he can do, and possibly earn, for himself, yet, I recognize that there are legitimate fields in which the Social Security Board must operate,-- Old Age Assistance; Old Age Insurance; Aid to Needy; etc. But, again, the Social Security Board is NOT a Service Agency, generally speaking.

I do not wish, at this time, to disturb, in any way, the splendid work of the Children's Bureau. I remind you, however, that its work is not in the field of Adult Handicapped, and its benefits cease, theoretically, at least, at the age of 15, for children, which I object to, because, at that stage, a Handicapped child is just beginning to find himself, and needs, even more than ever, further treatment and training, in many instances. Another thing, the Children's Bureau administers Maternity Benefits, which we do not touch upon in the FAH bills at all and which, although desirable and necessary, are not strictly in the orbit of a Handicapped program.

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I am, of course, well aware that there are millions of Handicapped, to whom Congress owes recognition, who need various Medical and Educational Services, but who might not, even if so provided, be enabled to compete in employment. We have provided, in our bills, for such services, knowing that the home-bound, and shut-ins, etc., are entitled to services that will aid them to do for themselves, even if they cannot be employed in industry or business.

I insist, Mr. Chairman, that the modern-day program for Handicapped has been successful only in the degree that we have been able to prove that they can perform many jobs, if given suitable employment. For example, when I began NFPH, the first thing done was, to endeavor to ascertain just what jobs, of the 25,339 in the Occupational Directory, could be satisfactorily filled by Handicapped.

That was 13 years ago, approximately. Since that time, we have been able to prove that more than 8,600 of these 25,339 jobs can be filled by variously Handicapped people. We are continuing this effort through the NFPH NATIONAL CONFERENCES ON PLACEMENT OF SEVERELY HANDICAPPED, of which three have already been held, and participated in by eminent physicians, educators, representatives of Industry and Business, Labor, Veterans, Government Counseling Officers, and Placement Experts, etc.

In short, when EMPLOYMENT is the objective, we can ask, "Why cannot this man or woman work?" "Is it because he or she needs medical treatment, education, guidance and counseling, or selective placement in work wherein his or her particular disability is not a factor?" If so, then, we can proceed to apply what is needed.

One witness here stated that the present program is geared to employment. Coming from a physician, that was a surprising statement. And, an untrue one. I only wish it were, because, then we would see all phases of the program fall into their proper slots. And, I say this, still mindful of the millions previously mentioned who need treatment and training, but who could not or would not be able to participate in our economic life.

With this prelude, I cite: The act creating the Department of Labor, March 3, 1913, specifically stated that the purpose of the Department "shall be to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the United States; to improve their working conditions, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment".

There it is, Mr. Chairman. The ground is completely covered, in that statement, because, surely, "improving their conditions", could, and did mean, (and I know, because I was there, and was privy to the intent of the founders,) applying needed assistance, both in an educational, and even a medical sense.

The Department, therefore, represents the interest of the more than 60,000,000 wage earners of the United States who, with their families, constitutes the preponderant majority of our entire citizenry.

I will not say that witnesses deliberately intend to delude the Committee, but, there has been a glossing over of the indubitable fact that the Federal - State Rehabilitation program would not have shown the success - the very meager success, contrasted with the needs of the Handicapped - that it has shown, if the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security, and its affiliated States Employment Services DID NOT DO THE PLACEMENT JOB FOR REHABILITATION.

I have here a copy of the Federal-State Interagency Agreement, covering this point, and ask, respectfully, that it be made a part of the record of these hearings.

When we say that approximately 271,000 Handicapped were placed by the Employment Services in 1952-53, of whom approximately 119,000 were disabled Veterans, and contrast that with the allegation that 65,000 were "rehabilitated and employed", by the efforts of Rehabilitation Agencies, I can only say that the great majority of these placements were made by the Employment Services.

The Department of Labor, then, today, has:

1. Bureau of Employment Security, which, with its affiliated State Employment Services, has placed approximately THREE MILLION HANDICAPPED in the past 11 or 12 years.

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2. Veterans Employment Service, has conducted a splendidly effective program, nationally, to stimulate employment of Veterans, particularly those disabled.

3. The Bureau of Apprenticeship is concerned, of course, with training problems of Handicapped as well as non-Handicapped.

4. Bureau of Employees' Compensation, I point out, not only administers its functions on behalf of Federal Employees, but, it also covers the workers in Washington, D. C., on the Water Front, - through the Longshoremen, et al.

5. Bureau of Labor Standards provides us the only reliable statistics on incidence of accident, injury, and disease, in Industry, and has made studies, especially, of the Handicapped, at work, in collaboration with other Federal agencies, which provide that Handicapped, when properly placed -

   (a) Perform as great a volume of work, as non-handicapped.

   (b) Have less absenteeism.

   (c) Are less liable to accident, because, having already experienced disability, they are careful NOT to incur additional disability through laxness, etc.

   (d) That they are loyal workers, and on the whole, well regarded by their employers, and associates.

6. Bureau of Veterans' Employment Rights, which safeguards the rights, under law, of all Veterans, disabled, or not.

7. Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division. On this point, Mr. Chairman, we must watch, carefully, to see that, under the guise of "philanthropy", some unscrupulous employers do not take advantage of unfortunate Handicapped, particularly those home-bound, by "contracting" for various services at LESS than recognized standards of pay, and working conditions. This is being done, today, in some instances, and I certainly believe that no Member of this Committee would permit such a condition, if it could be remedied, and the Wages & Hours and Public Contracts Division, although today sadly deficient in funds to do a real job, is the place to put such supervision.

8. The Women's Bureau, logically, concerns itself with the problems of working women, in particular, and, of late years, has delved into conditions affecting Handicapped women.

In short, there are, unquestionably, more active service agencies in the Department of Labor, including the Bureau of Labor Standards, which constantly strives to improve conditions of employment, as well as national Safety Programs, and, the aforementioned, "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED", which concerns itself with the promotional aspects of this important work.

9. Also, Mr. Chairman, I remind you that our President, General Eisenhower, specifically stated, in his campaign, that he would build up the Department of Labor. Certainly, this would be an excellent and feasible place to do such building.

10. Further, I want, here, to pay my respects to Organized Labor, for its part in developing the Handicapped program, as a whole. Nearly every law now on the books, in the field of Workman's Compensation, Second Injuries, Medical and other care for the injured, diseased, and permanently crippled, was first initiated and carried into execution by Organized Labor.

The American Federation of Labor was primarily responsible for enactment of the first Federal Vocational Training Act of June 20, 1920, which, as I have said, was the fore-runner of all legislation in the Handicapped field, and the AFL has consistently supported expanded, needed programs, at all times since that time. I may say that the AFL, by 1952 Convention action, endorsed our program for a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED.

The C.I.O., although a much younger body, has militantly campaigned both Federally, and in the States, for continual and continuous improvement in all Handicapped programs, and has made many contributions along these lines. The CIO, by 1952 Convention action endorsed the AFH program.

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I say, without fear of contradiction, that John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers of America, have made possible greater development of a real program for civilian disabled, than any agency of Government, or of private industry. The Welfare and Retirement Program of the UMW. has given tremendous impetus to development of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, results of which have benefited and will benefit the whole population. I believe that the UMW., realists that they are, spent more money on rehabilitation, in first two years of operation of their program, than did the Federal and State Governments, combined, for the first 20 years of the Government programs.

11. Many International Unions, today, have some form of health and disability programs written into their Collective Bargaining Agreements. Among these are, the Ladies' Garment Workers, which has a splendid program; Amalgamated Clothing Workers; United Auto Workers; various Railroad Brotherhoods; the Mine Workers; the Carpenters; Electrical Workers; Lathers; Maintenance of Way Employees; United Steelworkers; CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, and many others, including the International Typographical Union which has, for more than 100 years, given consideration to the over-all needs of its members, as does, also, the Printing Pressmen.

It is true, then, Mr. Chairman, that the endorsement of Union Labor, as a whole, for the AFPH program, comes from groups which have long personal experience with rehabilitation and it is significant that they all desire such program based in the Department of Labor.

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C O N C L U S I O N

It is plain, Mr. Chairman, that time is not available for a breakdown of our bill, by individual sections, and my remarks, in this instance, have been devoted to a general exposition of the background, history, and immediate needs for such a program.

In my formal statement, I have shown a brief summary of each of these sections, and why they should be included in any bill drawn for this purpose.

But, if it is the intent of the Committee to give further study to this matter, I hope that you will accept my services to aid in working out an acceptable bill. Other officers of AFPH. who are also qualified would, I am sure, also be glad to serve in any way possible.

PERSONAL REFERENCES

Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a few personal observations. As one who, in his own way, has done all possible to advance a national program for Handicapped, naturally, I have had to step on many toes.

To present, and carry on a program for Handicapped, you need -

1. The wisdom of Solomon,
2. The patience of Job,
3. The eloquence of Demosthenes,
4. The graphic pictorial genius of Michaelangelo,
5. The wealth of Rockefeller,
6. The stern conviction of St. Paul,
7. The persistence of the Devil,
8. And, the endurance of 40 Army mules.

I hasten to say that I lack all of these attributes, except, the conviction, based upon 40 years study and practice in the Handicapped field, and, as some Members will doubtless concede, I do have persistence. And there are those who will say that I have the endurance, and even the kicking ability of the mule, an animal which, in my judgment, has not been properly appreciated, because it has

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many sterling virtues as a beast of burden, a sagacious and trail-wise companion, and, of course, the stubbornness that comes from inner belief in being right.

On that point, if two others, and myself, had not been "stubborn" 33 years ago, when we were chiefly responsible for putting the first Federal Vocational Training Act on the books, in the face of great public ignorance and inertia, and opposition, there might not have been ANY so-called Vocational Rehabilitation program today at all, and then, many of those who enjoy criticizing and squabbling with me, would have no reason to do so, because THEY WOULD HAVE NO JOBS TO DEFEND.

I have given freely of my time and effort, and of what money I could get, to aid the Congress in this work, over many years, as can be attested by several Members. I have tried, at all times, to be truthful; to prove contentions by facts and evidence, and, to take into consideration your problems, as Members, apart from this work.

But, I have never been a mealy-mouth, and I will not begin, now, to don the mask of hypocrisy. I say, on the evidence, and I have traveled just as much, and more, than some witnesses who boasted of such travels in this field, that the present program of Federal-State Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped is wholly inadequate.

In citing a personal opinion, I could say, of that program, what General Sherman did, when he remarked, "If I owned Hell, and Texas, I would sell Texas, and live in Hell!" He grossly libelled a great State, in that remark, but, that is the way I feel about the various agencies of Rehabilitation, today.

It is idle to say that there are perhaps good men working in them. But, integrity, while invaluable, is still not the only requisite. In addition, there must be, capacity to understand; ability to envision constantly improving programs, and, the knowledge of public affairs, particularly Government, that would enable them to see, and mesh, an over-all program.

I know how little I know, - contrary to the Rehab boys, who allege they know it all. I used to get mad at them. But, in my later years, ripened by experience, I merely pity them, and even laugh at their pretenses. Do you think that I do not understand, from bitter personal experiences, the problems of Handicapped, and their miseries, growing out of want and neglect? Am I here to represent, defend, or whitewash, ANY Federal or State Agency? NO, I AM HERE, and others from our Federation were here, at their own expense, TO PRESENT THIS PROGRAM FROM THE PUBLIC'S POINT OF VIEW, - free from domination of any group, public or private.

I have faith, Mr. Chairman. I believe in God, the American way of life, and I believe that if this Committee will study this thing, and delve into its heart for the real answer, it will recommend and fight for a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, and thus leave, for posterity, an indelible imprint upon the annals of our times, as being a group with a self-less devotion to the public weal.

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Statement of Paul A. Strachan, President
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

To: House Committee on Education and Labor

On: Bills to ESTABLISH A FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED
July 28, 1953

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Paul A. Strachan, President, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization of Handicapped people, with membership in all States. I am here to testify on bills to ESTABLISH A FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED.

A background of understanding, on the part of the Committee, of the tremendous scope of this problem will be helpful in evaluating, or improving these bills.

Today, Government, Industry, Labor, and the general public recognize the great value of Handicapped workers. Our pressing need for more and more manpower, as the war situation develops, necessitates immediate enactment of this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill. The purposes of this Act are in furtherance of the general welfare; to aid National Defense; and to promote rehabilitation and employment of our 30,000,000 Handicapped citizens to the utmost, so they may play a strong part in defending our beloved Country, by thus becoming enabled to be effective industrial, agricultural, and general workers, etc.

THE PROBLEM:

For the past 14 years, the average number of industrial accidents annually, reported by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, has approximated 2,000,000 of which approximately 100,000 have had some form of physical handicap imposed upon them as a result of such accidents, either as total or permanent-partial disability.

The National Safety Council's 1952 Report shows a total of 9,400,000 non-fatal injuries for the preceding year, of which 9,050,000 were temporary total disabilities and 350,000 were permanent impairments.

NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED IN THE UNITED STATES

The Report of the National Health Survey (1935-36) estimated that there were then 23,600,000 handicapped, of whom 16,000,000 were in the non-Social Security benefit ages between 16 and 60. Since that time,--18 years have elapsed, and two Wars have been, or are being fought, and disabilities have mounted to new highs.

The Retraining and Re-employment Administration, in 1944, estimated that there were then 28,000,000 persons in some degree handicapped, and since that time reports from official and private agencies, including both veterans and civilians, estimate an additional 6,000,000 have been added.

Experts testifying before the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in 1944-45-46, estimated that there were a total of approximately 38,000,000,--Blind, partially Sighted; Deaf, Hard of Hearing; Amputees; Arthritics; Cardio-Vascular victims; Cerebral Palsied; Epileptics; victims of Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Tuberculosis, and Congenital Defects and Deformities. Previously, the American Medical Association had estimated that there are some 55,000,000 in our population in some degree disabled.

To lend further weight to the disability list, I am citing the latest figures on our annual toll of injuries for the past 10 years.

	Total	Fatal	Permanent Total	Permanent Partial	Temporary Total
1943	2,414,000	18,400	1,700	108,000	2,285,900
1944	2,230,400	15,900	1,700	94,800	2,118,400
1945	2,020,300	16,500	1,800	88,100	1,913,900
1946	2,056,000	16,500	1,800	92,400	1,945,300
1947	2,059,000	17,000	1,700	90,000	1,950,200
1948	1,960,000	16,500	1,800	83,700	1,858,000
1949	1,870,000	15,000	1,600	79,400	1,774,000
1950	1,952,000	15,500	1,600	83,300	1,851,000
1951	2,121,000	16,000	1,600	89,400	2,014,000
1952	2,031,000	15,000	1,500	82,500	1,932,000

There were, during World War II, a grand total of 11,112,600 injuries, and 88,100 fatalities, while in the various branches of the armed forces there were 296,602 killed and died, and 670,379 wounded in action; total military casualties, 966,981.

We can see, thus, the tremendous scope of the disabilities incurred, and perhaps dimly realize that we have only scratched the surface in applying any effective means to remedy this situation.

Over-all statistics on casualties, and ensuing fatalities and permanent or partial disabilities, are not available at this time, although preliminary estimates indicate as great a number as in World War II.

Because some Handicapped have two or more different types of disabilities, it is probable, conservatively, that one person out of five, or more than 30,000,000 of our population, is physically handicapped. Of that number, approximately 7,000,000 are severely disabled--from 60% to 100% handicapped, and it is estimated that approximately 3,000,000 of these are totally disabled, and unfeasible for rehabilitation. The remainder, 4,000,000, although possibly ambulant, or able to move around in some degree, have not the present physical ability, and often not the education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible, if they were provided means to develop latent abilities, physically and otherwise, so as to be able to perform some sort of employment where their particular disabilities were not factors, and thus earn their living wholly, or in part.

PRESENT FACILITIES, FUNDS, AND PERSONNEL INADEQUATE

Public and private institutions, today,--hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, rehabilitation centers, etc., are wholly inadequate to meet the needs and there is, also, great need of more physicians, therapists, nurses, and specialists, such as counselors and placement experts, in the varied fields of Handicapped work, particularly educators who are trained in the psychology of the handicapped. It is particularly noted that many thousands of well trained vocational guidance experts and selective placement specialists are needed, now.

LACK OF SPECIAL TRAINING FACILITIES FOR HANDICAPPED, AND FOR THOSE WHO WORK WITH, OR TRAIN HANDICAPPED

It is an astonishing fact that there is not a single place in the United States or, for that matter, the entire world, today, where a Handicapped person might be treated medically, surgically, or therapeutically, be given vocational counseling and guidance, provided with such education and training as may be necessary to fully develop latent talents, including physical assets theretofore unused and undevelopad, and, after full evaluation of such person's abilities and training, lead them, through Selective Placement, to employment where their particular disability is not a factor.

Taking cognizance of this great, national need, the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped intends establishing THE AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, in Florida, where climatic conditions will permit the pupils and patients benefits of a warm sun, salt and fresh water, and balmy air that cannot help but improve the general health tone.

But, to make a baginning on solving these problems as a whole, the Federal Government must take the lead, and act at once. The problems and difficulties of these millions of Handicapped citizens are growing more acute each day, and they are specialized problems, which must be dealt with by specialists in a specialized way.

Administration of the Federal Agency should be independent of other phases of Government, so that the Chief Executive, the Congress, and the public may have a clear understanding of its responsibilities and functions and thus be enabled to get full value of every tax dollar spent therefor. The agency should be based where its functions are understood and given sympathetic consideration, but in the main, under control of the President and the Congress, it should be free to develop its program in the most effective manner.

After 40 years' study and practice in this field, we are convinced that this bill offers the best plan yet submitted to do this important job. Congress, in enacting this bill, will thus prove its long-expressed desire and intention to deal fairly and adequately with the millions of its constituents who are handicapped,--as well as their families, and communities. Coordinating the activities of many of the multitude of agencies now scattered throughout Government under one general head, will make for far better administration and be more economical and efficient in operation.

We assert, on the evidence and results, that the present Federal-State Rehabilitation program is totally inadequate. Few, if any new ideas and methods for effectuating the program have been developed. Under strain of War-time necessity and emergency, unless this bill is enacted now, it will make only a snail's progress for many years to come. We should gear up, now, to go into production of better men and women, physically, and otherwise, as is supposed to be the purpose for which the Federal-State Rehabilitation agencies were established, rather than continue a situation wherein, in 1952, the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation reports that some 7,000 LESS persons were serviced than in 1951, and this, in the face of a tremendous, unfulfilled demand!

OUTLINE OF EACH SECTION OF THE BILL

Title I. Purposes

This briefly outlines the scope of the Act by citing 15 objectives.

Title II. Organization

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Cooperative Enterprise for Handicapped offers a great range of benefits for Handicapped people, such as sheltered workshops, which are not a new concept, but have already proven their great value in many respects. Yet, they are too few in number; have inadequate facilities, personnel, and funds; and in many instances, lack proper business management. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a practical solution for the lack of training schools, as well as a means of affording incomes for otherwise capable, willing, and ambitious Handicapped people, who never had opportunity to earn a living, especially when pitted against non-handicapped in our competitive economy.

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It would expedite recovery if Federal agencies such as the Public Health Service, Bureau of Mines, Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, and other Federal agencies at interest, would provide reports to the Agency as soon as such accidents or epidemics occur, so that no time would be lost in getting remedial activities under way. Such agencies already receive such reports from their field staffs, and there is no good reason why the field representatives of the Agency could not, after such reports had been transmitted to them, make investigation to determine whether or not the Agency's services could and/or should be utilized advantageously.

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Statement of Paul A. Strachan, President
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

To: House Committee on Education and Labor

On: Bills to ESTABLISH A FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED
July 28, 1953

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Paul A. Strachan, President, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization of Handicapped people, with membership in all States. I am here to testify on bills to ESTABLISH A FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED.

A background of understanding, on the part of the Committee, of the tremendous scope of this problem will be helpful in evaluating, or improving these bills.

Today, Government, Industry, Labor, and the general public recognize the great value of Handicapped workers. Our pressing need for more and more manpower, as the war situation develops, necessitates immediate enactment of this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill. The purposes of this Act are in furtherance of the general welfare; to aid National Defense; and to promote rehabilitation and employment of our 30,000,000 Handicapped citizens to the utmost, so they may play a strong part in defending our beloved Country, by thus becoming enabled to be effective industrial, agricultural, and general workers, etc.

THE PROBLEM

For the past 14 years, the average number of industrial accidents annually, reported by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, has approximated 2,000,000 of which approximately 100,000 have had some form of physical handicap imposed upon them as a result of such accidents, either as total or permanent-partial disability.

The National Safety Council's 1952 Report shows a total of 9,400,000 non-fatal injuries for the preceding year, of which 9,050,000 were temporary total disabilities and 350,000 were permanent impairments.

NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED IN THE UNITED STATES

The Report of the National Health Survey (1935-36) estimated that there were then 23,600,000 handicapped, of whom 16,000,000 were in the non-Social Security benefit ages between 16 and 60. Since that time,--18 years have elapsed, and two Wars have been, or are being fought, and disabilities have mounted to new highs.

The Retraining and Re-employment Administration, in 1944, estimated that there were then 28,000,000 persons in some degree handicapped, and since that time reports from official and private agencies, including both veterans and civilians, estimate an additional 6,000,000 have been added.

Experts testifying before the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in 1944-45-46, estimated that there were a total of approximately 38,000,000,--Blind, partially Sighted; Deaf, Hard of Hearing; Amputees; Arthritics; Cardio-Vascular victims; Cerebral Palsied; Epileptics; victims of Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Tuberculosis, and Congenital Defects and Deformities. Previously, the American Medical Association had estimated that there are some 55,000,000 in our population in some degree disabled.

To lend further weight to the disability list, I am citing the latest figures on our annual toll of injuries for the past 10 years.

	Total	Fatal	Permanent Total	Permanent Partial	Temporary Total
1943	2,414,000	18,400	1,700	108,000	2,285,900
1944	2,230,400	15,900	1,700	94,800	2,118,400
1945	2,020,300	16,500	1,800	88,100	1,913,900
1946	2,056,000	16,500	1,800	92,400	1,945,300
1947	2,059,000	17,000	1,700	90,000	1,950,200
1948	1,960,000	16,500	1,800	83,700	1,858,000
1949	1,870,000	15,000	1,600	79,400	1,774,000
1950	1,952,000	15,500	1,600	83,300	1,851,000
1951	2,121,000	16,000	1,600	89,400	2,014,000
1952	2,031,000	15,000	1,500	82,500	1,932,000

There were, during World War II, a grand total of 11,112,600 injuries, and 88,100 fatalities, while in the various branches of the armed forces there were 296,602 killed and died, and 670,379 wounded in action; total military casualties, 966,981.

We can see, thus, the tremendous scope of the disabilities incurred, and perhaps dimly realize that we have only scratched the surface in applying any effective means to remedy this situation.

Over-all statistics on casualties, and ensuing fatalities and permanent or partial disabilities, are not available at this time, although preliminary estimates indicate as great a number as in World War II.

Because some Handicapped have two or more different types of disabilities, it is probable, conservatively, that one person out of five, or more than 30,000,000 of our population, is physically handicapped. Of that number, approximately 7,000,000 are severely disabled--from 60% to 100% handicapped, and it is estimated that approximately 3,000,000 of these are totally disabled, and unfeasible for rehabilitation. The remainder, 4,000,000, although possibly ambulant, or able to move around in some degree, have not the present physical ability, and often not the education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible, if they were provided means to develop latent abilities, physically and otherwise, so as to be able to perform some sort of employment where their particular disabilities were not factors, and thus earn their living wholly, or in part.

PRESENT FACILITIES, FUNDS, AND PERSONNEL INADEQUATE

Public and private institutions, today,--hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, rehabilitation centers, etc., are wholly inadequate to meet the needs and there is, also, great need of more physicians, therapists, nurses, and specialists, such as counselors and placement experts, in the varied fields of Handicapped work, particularly educators who are trained in the psychology of the handicapped. It is particularly noted that many thousands of well trained vocational guidance experts and selective placement specialists are needed, now.

LACK OF SPECIAL TRAINING FACILITIES FOR HANDICAPPED, AND FOR THOSE WHO WORK WITH, OR TRAIN HANDICAPPED

It is an astonishing fact that there is not a single place in the United States or, for that matter, the entire world, today, where a Handicapped person might be treated medically, surgically, or therapeutically, be given vocational counseling and guidance, provided with such education and training as may be necessary to fully develop latent talents, including physical assets theretofore unused and undeveloped, and, after full evaluation of such person's abilities and training, lead them, through Selective Placement, to employment where their particular disability is not a factor.

Taking cognizance of this great, national need, the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped intends establishing THE AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, in Florida, where climatic conditions will permit the pupils and patients benefits of a warm sun, salt and fresh water, and balmy air that cannot help but improve the general health tone.

But, to make a beginning on solving these problems as a whole, the Federal Government must take the lead, and act at once. The problems and difficulties of these millions of Handicapped citizens are growing more acute each day, and they are specialized problems, which must be dealt with by specialists in a specialised way.

Administration of the Federal Agency should be independent of other phases of Government, so that the Chief Executive, the Congress, and the public may have a clear understanding of its responsibilities and functions and thus be enabled to get full value of every tax dollar spent therefor. The agency should be based where its functions are understood and given sympathetic consideration, but in the main, under control of the President and the Congress, it should be free to develop its program in the most effective manner.

After 10 years' study and practice in this field, we are convinced that this bill offers the best plan yet submitted to do this important job. Congress, in enacting this bill, will thus prove its long-expressed desire and intention to deal fairly and adequately with the millions of its constituents who are handicapped,--as well as their families, and communities. Coordinating the activities of many of the multitude of agencies now scattered throughout Government under one general head, will make for far better administration and be more economical and efficient in operation.

We assert, on the evidence and results, that the present Federal-State Rehabilitation program is totally inadequate. Few, if any new ideas and methods for effectuating the program have been developed. Under strain of War-time necessity and emergency, unless this bill is enacted now, it will make only a snail's progress for many years to come. We should gear up, now, to go into production of better men and women, physically, and otherwise, as is supposed to be the purpose for which the Federal-State Rehabilitation agencies were established, rather than continue a situation wherein, in 1952, the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation reports that some 7,000 LESS persons were serviced than in 1951, and this, in the face of a tremendous, unfulfilled demand!

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To: House Committee on Education and Labor.
On: Bills to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED [illegible]
July 28, 1953.

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1. Introduction:

2. I am appreciative of the privilege of appearing before your Committee on this important matter, but, admit that I had some misgivings when I read the formal notification, because it stated that these hearings would be investigative and exploratory.

Mr. Chairman, the Handicapped have been investigated and explored more than any other group in the country, and, HAD LESS action taken in their behalf, despite these investigations.

It reminds me that, when I was a youth, I visited the great State of Kentucky, of which your colleague, Mr. Perkins, is a shining exemplar, and I went to Mammoth Cave, which, as you all know, is one of the natural wonders of the world.

On entering the cave, after about two hours, I came upon a side-passage, very narrow and dark. Being far more adventurous in those days than now, I asked the guide, "Where does this go?" "Could we explore this passage?"

The old gentleman shifted his cud, and replied, "Well, son, you can explore it if you have a mind to, BUT, YOU WOULD ONLY END UP IN ANOTHER CAVE!"

So, I hope, Mr. Chairman, that this Committee will not just explore, and wind up in another cave, but, instead, take the Handicapped by the hand, and lead them into the sunshine of a brighter and more hopeful future.

3. It may be that I should cite some qualifications for being here in this capacity. I was one of the three who carried through the first Federal Vocational Training Act, of June 20, 1920, from which all subsequent legislation in this field stemmed. I was one of those who made the first groping starts in effectuating teamplay in this process,-- tying the work of the doctors, educators, counselors, and placement specialists together. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that I do not need to rely upon "book history" for my knowledge of this subject. I WAS THERE, - PARTICIPATED in DEVELOPING THE PROGRAM, PERSONALLY, and I did this, if you please, long before ANY of these so-called "rehabilitation experts" from whom you have heard, were even in the picture.

I am, myself, 90% disabled, as a result of 10 disabilities, and I can speak, therefore, from personal experience, as one Severely Handicapped.

I am author of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", which was the greatest bargain Congress ever bought, because, it sparkplugged a program that was instrumental in placing approximately 3,000,000 Handicapped in suitable employment.

I conceived, organized, and wrote the policies for "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED", the initial function of which was, to carry on promotion of "NEPHW". I brought into that Committee what was the first effort to bring together, representatives of Industry and Business, Labor, Veterans, Education, Medicine and Surgery, Farm and Stock Raising groups, Women's Clubs, Civic and Fraternal Organizations. Scientific bodies, etc. More than 250 National Organizations and interested individuals, thus, were brought into the orbit, to study the program and apply their collective abilities and strength to furthering it. I am thus also responsible for organization of the present GOVERNORS COMMITTEES ON "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", which have been mentioned here.

It is strange, Mr. Chairman, but, when the "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE" was established, the National Rehabilitation Association, and the States' Directors of Rehabilitation, fought it, tooth and toenail, and did their best to obstruct its work.

Now, finding they could not lick us, they followed the old saying, "If you can't lick 'em, j'ine 'em!" and they are in the forefront of these Governors' Committees now.

(more)

Each year, it is my policy to write all Governors a letter, citing the over-all progress of the program, and offering such suggestions as seem practical, to improve it. I respectfully request, Mr. Chairman, that my this year's letter be inserted in the record of hearings at this point, and I will, if there is no objection, provide the Clerk with copies.

4. I founded, and have served as President of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped for nearly 13 years, an organization devoted to advancement of an adequate program, beneficial to all Handicapped, in the interest of good public policy. This Federation has members in all States, and has associates, whose organizations have endorsed the program, with more than 15,000,000 members.

5. With the aid of the leadership on both sides of the aisle, including, particularly, the Hon. Robert Ramspeck, and your eminent colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. Kelley, we were successful in having the House establish, in 1944, the "HOUSE LABOR SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AID TO THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED", and which Committee, as Mr. Kelley, the Chairman, can testify, sat for nearly three years: heard more than 500 witnesses, many of whom were foremost specialists in the respective fields covering the Handicapped program, and the compilation of their testimony shows that this was the first, and most complete survey of the facilities, trained personnel, funds, and needs, in this program.

I may say, again, Mr. Chairman, in initiating that Committee, we received no help from the National Rehabilitation Association, or the States' Directors of Rehabilitation, although, of course, once it was established - much to their surprise - they moved in, and sung their song to the Committee.

* * * * * * * * * * *

T H E B I L L S

6. Because I am thinking in terms of an over-all program, and not alone of any agency, even our, some criticism has been leveled at our bills to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED.

Mr. Chairman, I can prove that this IS a tremendous project, and not at all, as has been said by one witness, "over-exaggerated". Of course, to a minnow, a whale would be an "over-exaggeration".

In the earlier days of the program, when all of us were groping in the dark to find sound means of achieving desired ends, I, too, had many different ideas than at present.

But age and experience have tempered me. St. Paul said, "When I was a child, I spake as a child: I understood as a child: but when I became a man, I put away childish things."

In that connection, Mr. Chairman, I have prayed, for years, that the so-called Rehabilitation Specialists in this field would grow up, put on long pants, and see this picture, not just as one confined to their small, feudal baronies, but, as a panoramic sweep that affects, in some form, the lives of nearly every person in our population today, and certainly affects the draining of our recourses, as a Nation, by continuing to permit waste of human lives and capacities.

7. Because the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills have been pending longer before your Committee than any others, and because they do provide a blueprint for Committee action, I hope your Committee will make them the vehicle of its final plan.

Moreover, taking up the bills, in detail, I shall briefly outline reasons why the Committee may well adopt them:

First: There have been certain areas of agreement here, amongst most witnesses:

It is agreed that we need more money; trained personnel; research; facilities, etc.

THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills provide for that. However, I point out, we have, already, limited application of [illegible]

Committees. For example; I spearheaded the campaign that eventuated, August 15, 1950, in enactment of the Omnibus Medical Research Act.

That was done in the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce which has, today, I believe, juriadiction in such matters.

Therefore, in the FAH bills, we have not gone to the point of Medical research, or grants-in-aid for medical services, although we recognize that your Committee has the right to recommend whatever it deems proper, in that field.

8. THE FAH bills, if enacted -

DO NOT CHANGE THE FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONSHIP.

There is no Federal primacy established therein, except, of course, there are provisions applying to check up on proper expenditures of funds, which is necessary and proper.

State Agencies still would have the control, in their areas.

IT DOES NOT CHANGE THE DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP.

In that connection, I may say, Mr. Chairman, we have, on our Medical Board, some of the most eminent specialists in Medical Science in the world today. All of these men are pillars of the Medical Fraternity, and, I assure you, if they felt that we were, in any way, trying to undermine and rot out the foundations of the Republic by our program, they would oppose us, with all their might.

You know, of course, that the present Medical services to Handicapped are, in the main, contract services, provided under existing law by the States. WE DO NOT CHANGE THAT CONDITION.

9. COORDINATION: Mr. Chairman, I insist that the greatest need in this field, today, as preliminary to over-all development of a program, is COORDINATION.

And, surely, it is the authority and responsibility of your Committee to see that such coordination begins at the top, on the Federal end. We can talk about coordination on local levels, and our FAH bills provide many avenues to do that, as well as furnish more means of both States and private agencies to function more effectively, - but, before we start telling local people what to do, and how to do it, we should set the Federal house in order, FIRST.

Therefore, I beg to call to the Committee's attention, this Chart, showing the 35 Federal agencies which, each, have a piece of the program.

It is immaterial that many of them are not, primarily, agencies for the Handicapped. But, they share in the program, and their contribution, thus, must be considered, evaluated, and integrated into the program as a whole.

DEMONSTRATION: (CHART)

Now, we can see, here, that coordination, in the Federal Service is almost wholly lacking. How can we best provide for it? By arbitrarily throwing all such agencies into one pot, as was somewhat surprisingly indicated by one witness here?

NO! If that were done, we would only create more chaos, if that could be possible, than now exists. For example: The Bureau of Mines has, as you know, Mr. Chairman, a Health & Safety Program of its own. It would be unwise, indeed, to take that program willy-nilly into one agency for Handicapped, because it relates, specifically, to those who work in the Mines. But, the mines, themselves, have special problems apart from administration of a program. For example, Silicosis, in particular, is frequently found as an affliction of those who work underground, and I insist that the progress and results of research and findings thereof, on Silicosis, should be known to all Handicapped who might be thus afflicted, and that can best be done through a Coordinating Agency, which would have frequent contact with the Bureau of Mines, through the proposed INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON REHABILITATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED, contained in the FAH bills.

There are numerous other instances, - among others, the Safety Program of the Interstate Commerce Commission which, of course, deals with the problems of those working in Rail, water, or Truck Transportation.

(more)

Therefore, as is shown in Title I of the bill, unquestionably, we provide therein, in the INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE shown, the most practical and practicable means of setting up coordination and cooperation between and among Federal agencies, and doing this without serious disruption or interference with their normal functions.

I may say, Mr. Chairman, that I participated in organizing just such a Committee, when the former Retraining and Reemployment Administration was functioning, and I regret, sincerely, that no real effort has been made to reactivate it and carry on this important work, since that Agency folded up.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY MOST DESIRABLE

10. Mr. Chairman, when I came to Congress with this problem, some 12 years ago, I urged establishment then, in the light of known facts and evidence concerning the needs of our more than 30,000,000 Handicapped, that the best way to meet those needs would be, to set up an Independent Agency for Handicapped.

NOTHING HAS DEVELOPED SINCE THAT TIME TO CHANGE MY MIND.

Surely, the problems of more than 30,000,000 Handicapped citizens can be dealt with better, in an agency of their own, than otherwise. We have ample precedent for that: Banks have their opposite number in the Federal Government in the Treasury, Federal Reserve Board, Farm Credit Administration, R.F.C., etc. Agriculture covers the broad field of farming, stock raising, horticulture, etc. The Veterans Administration, very properly, was set up to deal with all Veterans' Affairs. Nearly every Department and Establishment reflects the conditions, and viewpoints and needs, in some particular phase of our economic life.

Why, then, are the Handicapped, - the lowest economic group in the United States, although the largest numerical one, - denied the same opportunity for adequate representation?

Is it not true that you, in Congress, harassed and beset by many problems, cannot well look to the infinite details of policies and management of many agencies, and therefore, are unable, in most cases, to know what is being done; to whom it is being done; how it is being done; the cost, and the results?

Would it not be far better to concentrate the salient phases of the program in one place, and give such Agency powers to do the job, and, HOLD THEM TO STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY FOR IT?

As it is, there is too much buck-passing. One agency tells the Handicapped, "See another agency, and another, and another", and we wear our bodies and souls out chasing around, like a pup dog chasing its tail, but, GETTING NOWHERE!

11. I say, then, from every angle of practicality of proper administration, surely an Independent Agency is needed. I am not impressed with all this bow-wow about the number of Agencies. I have been acquainted with the Federal Government at long intervals, for nearly 42 years, and Mr. Chairman, WE HAVE ORGANIZED AND REORGANIZED, CONTINUOUSLY, MANY PHASES OF OUR FEDERAL STRUCTURE, ALL DURING THAT PERIOD, AND WE ARE NOT THROUGH YET, BECAUSE, RIGHT NOW, WE PROPOSE SPLITTING, FOR EXAMPLE, THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS, AND SETTING UP A PIECE OF IT IN THE DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION, and there are other instances.

The point I wish to make is, there is nothing sacred about where any Agency should be based, but, theoretically, it should be based where it can perform the best service to the public in the most efficient and economical manner.

12. A great deal has been said before the Committee about alleged "experts" agreeing to base such an Agency, or leave such an Agency in the present Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I may say, Mr. Chairman, that, first of all, I regard H.E.W. with many misgivings, because it is a hodge-podge. Health, for example, should, in my opinion, be dealt with by giving the present Public Health Service Cabinet Status, and confining its work, under direction of qualified medical specialists, to its own field.

(more)

Education, surely, should stand on its own feet, because we cannot blink the fact that public education is one of the great pillars of our Republic, and should be considered and dealt with by the Congress, as an agency in its own right.

Welfare is such an all-inclusive term that I hesitate to attempt to define it. But, primarily, because of the work done by welfare agencies, generally, we have come to associate it with public assistance and social security, and these, too, are important enough to rate Cabinet status in their activities.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that H.E.W. today, is but a passing phase, and akin to trying to mix Oil, Water, and Vinegar.

It is said that Rehabilitation should remain there, because of corollary services in that Agency. Well, the history of Rehabilitation, briefly, is this:

The old FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, was the first effort. Its activities, later, were absorbed, largely, by the then War Risk Insurance Bureau. A bit later, coincident with the War Risk development, a Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was set up in the then Office of Education, which was then in the Interior Department. Later, when F.S.A. was formed, and enabling acts passed by Congress, the present OVR was established, in FSA.

But, there have been no special plans of education of the Physically Handicapped developed by the present Office of Education, now also in H.E.W., since it was in the Department of the Interior, with jurisdiction over Rehabilitation. There are a few, five or six, perhaps, in O.V.R., presumed to be specialists for the Blind, and Deaf. But, these two groups represent a small minority of the total Handicapped population. So, whatever education, generally, of Handicapped, there is, today, has not been developed through Government agencies, but rather, through private groups. And, where are the Educational Programs, for example, for the Severely Handicapped, -- the Arthritics, Amputees, Cardiacs, Epileptics, victims of Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis, Paraplegia, and other ailments, results of injury, or congenital defects or deformities? Surely, Mr. Chairman, the evidence proves such programs to be almost non-existent, today.

I yield to no one in my admiration for the Public Health Service. Devoted scientists there have brought about miracles in development of Health Programs, generally. But, USPHS is NOT a service agency, primarily, and its work principally lies in the fields of research, grants-in-aid, etc. Its own hospitals confine themselves, for example, largely, to treatment of Leprosy (Hansen's Disease), at Carville, La.; treatment of those in the Merchant Marine Services, or other Federal Services, etc. While it is true that the more than 3,000 local Public Health Officers report, weekly, on the incidence of epidemics and disease, generally, yet, it cannot be said that the Public Health Service today furnishes over-all treatments for the civilian population.

If the Congress wishes to expand U.S. Public Health Service and give it authority and responsibility for treatment of individual citizens, then I will certainly not oppose this, but, at present, that is not being done.

The Social Security Board, an important arm of Government indeed, is performing a splendid task, under great difficulties. Although, personally, I have objected to expenditures of public funds for the Handicapped, unless the primary objective is, to get that person onto his feet, so he can do, and possibly earn, for himself, yet, I recognize that there are legitimate fields in which the Social Security Board must operate,-- Old Age Assistance; Old Age Insurance; Aid to Needy; etc. But, again, the Social Security Board is NOT a Service Agency, generally speaking.

I do not wish, at this time, to disturb, in any way, the splendid work of the Children's Bureau. I remind you, however, that its work is not in the field of Adult Handicapped, and its benefits cease, theoretically, at least, at the age of 15, for children, which I object to, because, at that stage, a Handicapped child is just beginning to find himself, and needs, even more than ever, further treatment and training, in many instances. Another thing, the Children's Bureau administers Maternity Benefits, which we do not touch upon in the FAH bills at all and which, although desirable and necessary, are not strictly in the orbit of a Handicapped program.

(more)

I do not consider the present Office of Vocational Rehabilitation possessed of either the administrative ability, or the capacity, to organize and operate an over-all Agency for Handicapped. For several years, I have been publicly critical of its work, and in consequence thereof, have been scorned and villified by its representatives and their allies.

It is relevant to say, Mr. Chairman, that, right now, your own Appropriations Committee joined the chorus of critics, and I shall ask that the Committee include, as a part of my statement, here, excerpts from the formal report of Rep. Busbey's Subcommittee on Appropriations:

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Payments to States.--The bill includes $20,600,000, a reduction of $2,400,000 from the request and $1,650,000 from the appropriation for 1953. The committee has long thought that this was an excellent program, but serious doubts have been cast on this assumption by the failure of States to support this activity. The committee has strongly urged greater State support and, according to the testimony of officials of the Office, they have done likewise but the States still are only contributing 34 cents of each dollar spent on the program. If a better basic law is required to correct this situation, the Department is urged to take prompt action in making recommendations to the proper legislative committees.

Serious doubts as to the proper administration of the program were raised by reports of the committee's investigation staff regarding mal-administration of these funds. From many illustrative cases brought to the attention of the committee, a very few examples are cited of specific expenditures that seem very questionable:

College education for a young man who had lost three toes on his right foot but who, despite his vocational handicap, became the Eastern Intercollegiate wrestling champion while being rehabilitated.

Spending $1,443 to rehabilitate a minister whose only disability consisted of squinting and slight nervousness.

Payment for cataract operations and hospitalization for 74 and 80 year old housewives who had been on public assistance for a number of years.

These and many other similar cases of mal-administration by the State administrators have been brought to the attention of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation with absolutely no action taken on the part of that Office to force restitution of the Federal funds involved. The committee has cause to wonder if the Director is not more interested in getting the maximum amount of Federal funds for the States than she is in making certain that the Federal funds are properly utilized.

Salaries and expenses.--The bill includes $500,000, a reduction of $225,000 from the request and $200,000 from the appropriations for 1953. The committee desires that none of this reduction be applied against the activity, "Approval of State plans and grants".

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Now, Mr. Chairman, surely I did not inspire these remarks on the part of that Committee, and yet, you must consider them in your summary of findings as to whether or not the present OVR is competent, and practically equipped to properly administer this program.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

But, as my good friend, Tom Kennedy of the Mine Workers said, "We are practical people", and if this Committee decides against establishing an Independent Agency for Handicapped which I fervently pray that the Committee will not do, then, I urge that you base the agency in the Department of Labor.

There are numerous reasons for this: First of all, I repeat what has been my thesis ever since I began promoting this program: "What is the use of spending public moneys on the Handicapped for so-called Counseling Services, or Education, or Medical Services, unless the end means is a job that will enable the individual so processed to make his contribution as a taxpaying citizen."

(more)

I am, of course, well aware that there are millions of Handicapped, to whom Congress owes recognition, who need various Medical and Educational Services, but who might not, even if so provided, be enabled to compete in employment. We have provided, in our bills, for such services, knowing that the home-bound, and shut-ins, etc., are entitled to services that will aid them to do for themselves, even if they cannot be employed in industry or business.

I insist, Mr. Chairman, that the modern-day program for Handicapped Has been successful only in the degree that we have been able to prove that they can perform many jobs, if given suitable employment. For example, when I began NFPH, the first thing done was, to endeavor to ascertain just what jobs, of the 25,339 in the Occupational Directory, could be satisfactorily filled by Handicapped.

That was 13 years ago, approximately. Since that time, We have been able to prove that more than 8,600 of these 25,339 jobs can be filled by variously Handicapped people. We are continuing this effort through the NFPH NATIONAL CONFERENCES ON PLACEMENT OF SEVERELY HANDICAPPED, of which three have already been held, and participated in by eminent physicians, educators, representatives of Industry and Business, Labor, Veterans, Government Counseling Officers, and Placement Experts, etc.

In short, when EMPLOYMENT is the objective, we can ask, "Why cannot this man or woman work?" "Is it because he or she needs medical treatment, education, guidance and counseling, or selective placement in work wherein his or her particular disability is not a factor?" If so, then, we can proceed to apply what is needed.

One witness here stated that the present program is geared to employment. Coming from a physician, that was a surprising statement. And, an untrue one. I only wish it were, because, then we would see all phases of the program fall into their proper slots. And, I say this, still mindful of the millions previously mentioned who need treatment and training, but who could not or would not be able to participate in our economic life.

With this prelude, I cite: The act creating the Department of Labor, March 3, 1913, specifically stated that the purpose of the Department "shall be to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the United States; to improve their working conditions, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment".

There it is, Mr. Chairman. The ground is completely covered, in that statement, because, surely, "improving their conditions", could, and did mean, (and I know, because I was there, and was privy to the intent of the founders,) applying needed assistance, both in an educational, and even a medical sense.

The Department, therefore, represents the interest of the more than 60,000,000 wage earners of the United States who, with their families, constitutes the preponderant majority of our entire citizenry.

I will not say that witnesses deliberately intend to delude the Committee, but, there has been a glossing over of the indubitable fact that the Federal - State Rehabilitation program would not have shown the success - the very meager success, contrasted with the needs of the Handicapped - that it has shown, if the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security, and its affiliated States Employment Services DID NOT DO THE PLACEMENT JOB FOR REHABILITATION.

I have here a copy of the Federal-State Interagency Agreement, covering this point, and ask, respectfully, that it be made a part of the record of these hearings.

When we say that approximately 271,000 Handicapped were placed by the Employment Services in 1952-53, of whom approximately 119,000 were disabled Veterans, and contrast that with the allegation that 65,000 were "rehabilitated and employed", by the efforts of Rehabilitation Agencies. I can only say that the great majority of these placements were made by the Employment Services.

The Department of Labor, then, today, has:

1. Bureau of Employment Security, which, with its affiliated State Employment Services, has placed approximately THREE MILLION HANDICAPPED in the past 11 or 12 years.

(more)

2. Veterans Employment Service, has conducted a splendidly effective program, nationally, to stimulate employment of Veterans, particularly those disabled.

3. The Bureau of Apprenticeship is concerned, of course, with training problems of Handicapped as well as non-Handicapped.

4. Bureau of Employees' Compensation, I point out, not only administers its functions on behalf of Federal Employees, but, it also covers the workers in Washington, D. C., on the Water Front, - through the Longshoremen, et al.

5. Bureau of Labor Standards provides us the only reliable statistics on incidence of accident, injury, and disease, in Industry, and has made studies, especially, of the Handicapped, at work, in collaboration with other Federal agencies, which provide that Handicapped, when properly placed -

(a) Perform as great a volume of work, as non-handicapped.

(b) Have less absenteeism.

(c) Are less liable to accident, because, having already experienced disability, they are careful NOT to incur additional disability through laxness, etc.

(d) That they are loyal workers, and on the whole, well regarded by their employers, and associates.

6. Bureau of Veterans' Employment Rights, which safeguards the rights, under law, of all Veterans, disabled, or not.

7. Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division. On this point, Mr. Chairman, we must watch, carefully, to see that, under the guise of "philanthropy", some unscrupulous employers do not take advantage of unfortunate Handicapped, particularly those home-bound, by "contracting" for various services at LESS than recognized standards of pay, and working conditions. This is being done, today, in some instances, and I certainly believe that no Member of this Committee would permit such a condition, if it could be remedied, and the Wages & Hours and Public Contracts Division, although today sadly deficient in funds to do a real job, is the place to put such supervision.

8. The Women's Bureau, logically, concerns itself with the problems of working women, in particular, and, of late years, has delved into conditions affecting Handicapped women.

In short, there are, unquestionably, more active service agencies in the Department of Labor, including the Bureau of Labor Standards, which constantly strives to improve conditions of employment, as well as national Safety Programs, and, the aforementioned, "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED", which concerns itself with the promotional aspects of this important work.

9. Also, Mr. Chairman, I remind you that our President, General Eisenhower, specifically stated, in his campaign, that he would build up the Department of Labor. Certainly, this would be an excellent and feasible place to do such building.

10. Further, I want, here, to pay my respects to Organized Labor, for its part in developing the Handicapped program, as a whole. Nearly every law now on the books, in the field of Workmen's Compensation, Second Injuries, Medical and other care for the injured, diseased, and permanently crippled, has been initiated and carried into execution by Organized Labor.

The American Federation of Labor was primarily responsible for enactment of the first Federal Vocational Training Act of June 20, 1920, which, as I have said, was the fore-runner of all legislation in the Handicapped field, and the AFL has consistently supported expanded, needed programs, at all times since that time. I may say that the AFL, by 1952 Convention action, endorsed our program for a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED.

The C.I.O., although a much younger body, has militantly campaigned both Federally, and in the States, for continual and continuous improvement in all Handicapped programs, and has made many contributions along these lines. The CIO, by 1952 Convention action endorsed the AFH program.

(more)

I say, without fear of contradiction, that John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers of America, have made possible greater development of a real program for civilian disabled, than any agency of Government, or of private industry. The Welfare and Retirement Program of the UMWA has given tremendous impetus to development of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, results of which have benefited and will benefit the whole population. I believe that the UMW., realists that they are, spent more money on rehabilitation, in first two years of operation of their program, than did the Federal and State Governments, combined, for the first 20 years of the Government programs.

11. Many International Unions, today, have some form of health and disability programs written into their Collective Bargaining Agreements. Among these are, the Ladies' Garment Workers, which has a splendid program; Amalgamated Clothing Workers; United Auto Workers; various Railroad Brotherhoods; the Mine Workers; the Carpenters; Electrical Workers; Lathers; Maintenance of Way Employees; United Steelworkers; CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, and many others, including the International Typographical Union which has, for more than 100 years, given consideration to the over-all needs of its members, as does, also, the Printing Pressmen.

It is true, then, Mr. Chairman, that the endorsement of Union Labor, as a whole, for the NFPH program, comes from groups which have long personal experience with rehabilitation and it is significant that they all desire such program based in the Department of Labor.

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C O N C L U S I O N

It is plain, Mr. Chairman, that time is not available for a breakdown of our bill, by individual sections, and my remarks, in this instance, have been devoted to a general exposition of the background, history, and immediate needs for such a program.

In my formal statement, I have shown a brief summary of each of these sections, and why they should be included in any bill drawn for this purpose.

But, if it is the intent of the Committee to give further study to this matter, I hope that you will accept my services to aid in working out an acceptable bill. Other officers of NFPH, who are also qualified would, I am sure, also be glad to serve in any way possible.

PERSONAL REFERENCES

Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a few personal observations. As one who, in his own way, has done all possible to advance a national program for Handicapped, naturally, I have had to step on many toes.

To present, and carry on a program for Handicapped, you need -

1. The wisdom of Solomon,
2. The patience of Job,
3. The eloquence of Demosthenes,
4. The graphic pictorial genius of Michaelangelo,
5. The wealth of Rockefeller,
6. The stern conviction of St. Paul,
7. The persistence of the Devil,
8. And, the endurance of 40 army mules.

I hasten to say that I lack all of these attributes, except, the conviction, based upon 40 years study and practice in the Handicapped field, and, as some Members will doubtless concede, I do have persistence. And there are those who will say that I have the endurance, and even the kicking ability of the mule, an animal which, in my judgment, has not been properly appreciated, because it has

(more)

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 28, 1948

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AFPH Institute for Human Engineering*

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Juan J. Vivino, M.D.

August 3, 1953

To all Members of
AFPH Labor Associates Committee

Dear Associates:

The regular monthly meeting of the AFPH Labor Associates Committee will be held Tuesday, August 11, 12:00 Noon, Veto Room, Congressional Hotel. Please make your reservation for the luncheon on the 11th by calling Miss Scott or Mrs. Smith at REpublic 7-1314.

You will note it has been necessary to change the luncheon date from the third Tuesday to the second Tuesday -- for August only.

Paul Strachan has been advised that the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED BILL has been introduced in the Senate by Senator James E. Murray of Minnesota. The number of the Senate bill is S.2570.

Please make every effort to attend.

Fraternally,

George Nelson

George Nelson, Chairman
AFPH Labor Associates Committee

NEWS RELEASE

From—

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314

AUTHORS AND SPONSORS—*"National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week"*—OCTOBER 4 - 10, 1953

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE August 3, 1953

FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED BILL INTRODUCED BY SENATOR MURRAY

Senator James E. Murray of Montana, in collaboration with Senators Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado; Harley M. Kilgore and Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia; William Langer, North Dakota; John J. Sparkman of Alabama; Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota; Estes Kefauver, Tennessee; and Herbert H. Lehman, New York, in the last hours of the closing Session, introduced a bill, S. 2570, to Establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, on which hearings have just concluded, in the House, and which bill is sponsored by the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

Senator Murray stated: "The varied, and acute problems of our 30,000,000 Handicapped citizens, deserve, and must have the early attention of the Congress. We cannot afford to continue to expend our human resources in such a wasteful manner as is done at present.

"The FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill provides a blue-print to bring together, in one orbit, the activities of 35 Federal agencies, each of which now has a piece of the program, but, almost entirely without any coordination. This is unbusiness-like, and does not provide either the services needed, or the economical and efficient administration of these services to which the taxpayers are entitled.

"We shall press for early action in the Senate, next Session."

* * * *

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 28, 1952

Affiliates—AFPH Educational Fund*
AFPH Institute for Human Engineering*

PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

National Headquarters
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WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

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July 20, 1953

To the Presidents--
All International Unions

Greeting:

Hearings on our FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills, endorsed by AFL, CIO, Brotherhoods, and United Mine Workers, are now in progress, and will terminate July 28.

Several International Unions have forwarded to me statements, addressed to Hon. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., Chairman, House Committee on Education and Labor, endorsing these bills, and these statements will be incorporated in the record of hearings.

All Internationals which have not as yet prepared and forwarded such statements are urged to do so, at once, as the time is short.

All Internationals which have not contributed to AFPH, financially, to aid in carrying on legislative and other phases of its program, are also urged to do so at once, as we need funds urgently.

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President

*Contributions to AFPH Educational Fund and AFPH Institute for Human Engineering are tax-exempt

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. a August 28, 1942

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June 9, 1953

To Members -
AFPH Labor Associates Committee

Dear Associates:

The regular monthly meeting of the AFPH Labor Associates Committee will be held Tuesday, June 16, 12:15 P.M., Veto Room, Congressional Hotel. Please make your reservation for the luncheon on the 16th by calling Miss Scott or Mrs. Smith at REpublic 7-1314. Because of increased gratuities luncheon charge is now $2.35.

Kindly make every effort to be at Veto Room at 12:15 P.M. so that luncheon may be served promptly as meetings usually adjourn at 1:30 and never later than 2:00 P.M.

We are waiting momentarily to have definite dates for the pending hearings on our FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED BILL.

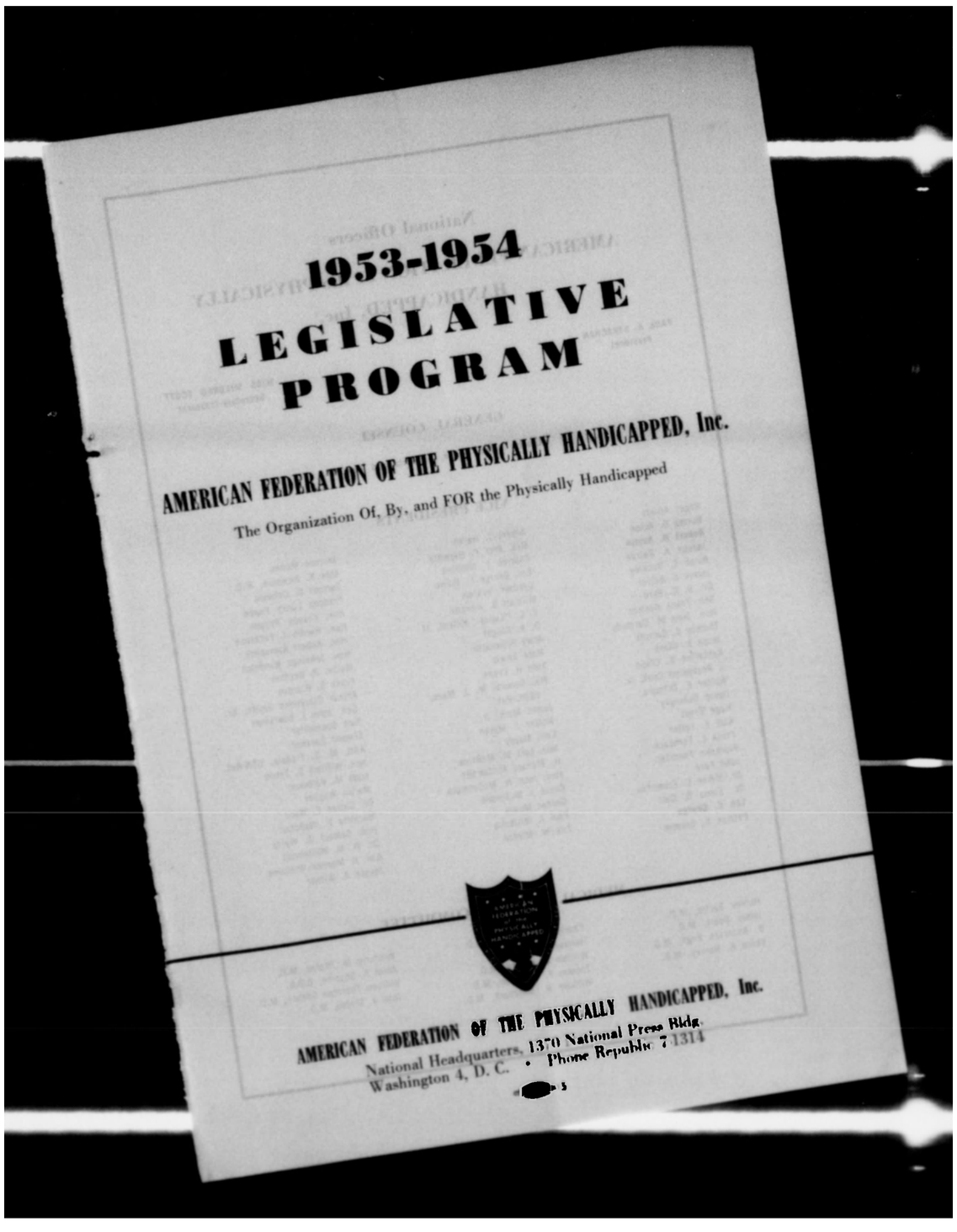
Fraternally,

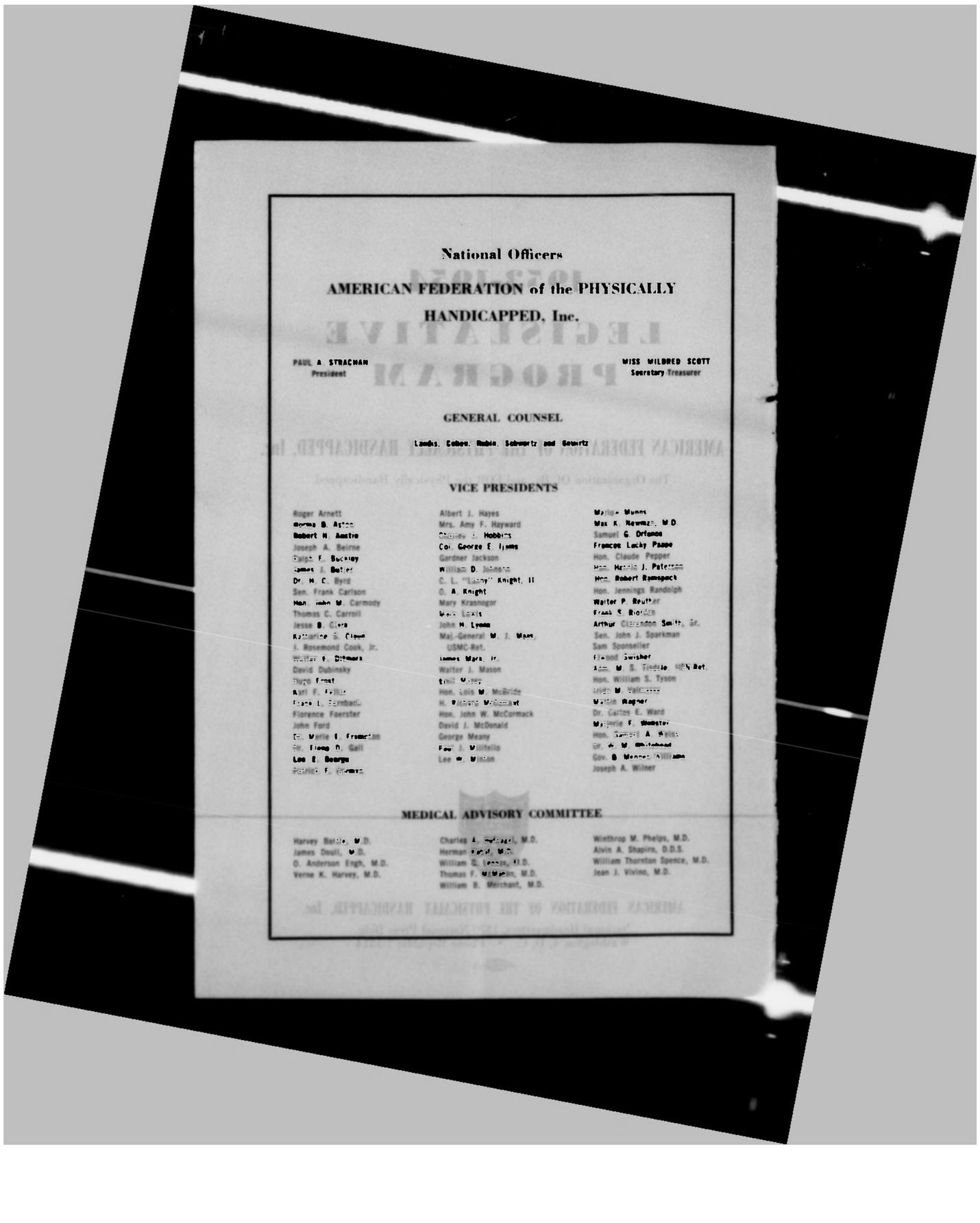
George Nelson

George Nelson, Chairman
AFPH Labor Associates Committee

Authors and Sponsors—"National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week"—October 4-10, 1953

*Contributions to AFPH Educational Fund and AFPH Institute for Human Engineering are tax exempt


1953-1954
LEGISLATIVE
PROGRAM
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
The Organization Of, By, and FOR the Physically Handicapped
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
National Headquarters, 1370 National Press Bldg.
Washington 4, D. C. • Phone Republic 7-1314



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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF AFPH

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc. was chartered in the District of Columbia, August 20th, 1942, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., as a non-profit, benefiicent, educational corporation. The Federation believes that the economic standards of the handicapped can be raised through an organization of handicapped persons and their friends devoted to a program and policy which would enable the handicapped to assume their rightful place as self-sustaining citizens.

The AFPH is author and sponsor of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" enacted by 79th Congress—now Public Law 70, setting aside the first full week in October of each year for the purpose of a nationwide campaign to promote employment of Handicapped, and other economic programs beneficial to all Handicapped.

It has also been instrumental in having other legislation enacted into law as well as effectuating administrative policies in both Government and Private Industry.

Programs and Special Projects

Annual National and Regional Conferences on Placement of Severely Handicapped.

Participation in State and Local programs of benefit to handicapped, through the Federation's State Departments, Leagues, members-at-large; and in cooperation with agencies and other organizations.

Special services to assist Handicapped.

Promotion of the annual observance of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week."

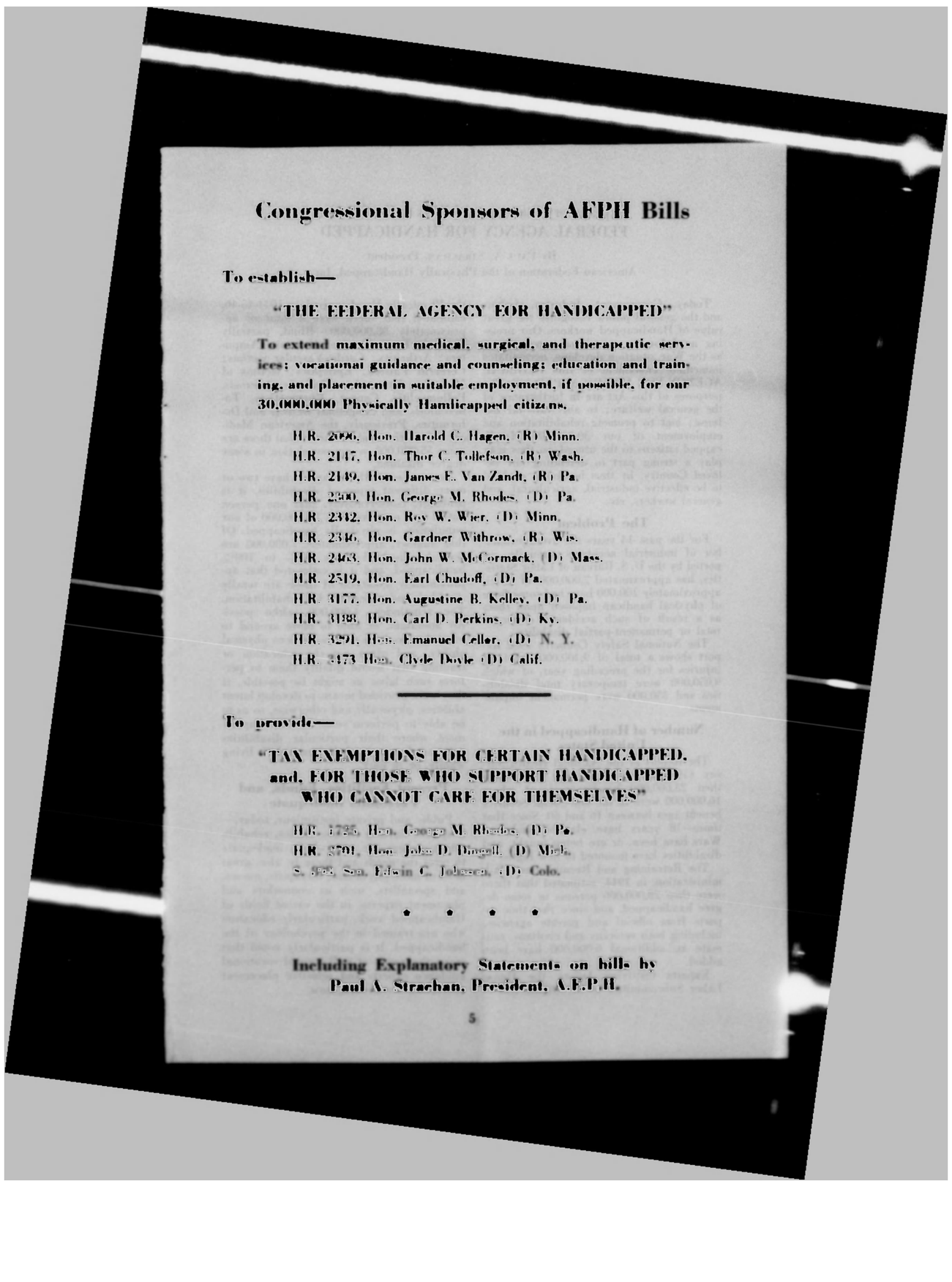
Dissemination of factual and educational material affecting Handicapped. VALOR is its official publication.

Establishment and maintenance of the "AFPH Institute for Human Engineering" to be located in Florida.

The Federation is a membership organization, with Participating Membership open to those handicapped, in some degree; Associate Membership is open to non-handicapped.

The AFPH program has been endorsed by many leading national organizations who have, in turn, rallied upon their State and local units to assist in all ways possible.

Contributions to the AFPH Educational Fund are tax exempt.



Congressional Sponsors of AFPH Bills

To establish—

"THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED"

To extend maximum medical, surgical, and therapeutic services; vocational guidance and counseling; education and training, and placement in suitable employment, if possible, for our 30,000,000 Physically Handicapped citizens.

H.R. 2096, Hon. Harold C. Hagen, (R) Minn.
H.R. 2147, Hon. Thor C. Tollefson, (R) Wash.
H.R. 2149, Hon. James E. Van Zandt, (R) Pa.
H.R. 2500, Hon. George M. Rhodes, (D) Pa.
H.R. 2342, Hon. Roy W. Wier, (D) Minn.
H.R. 2346, Hon. Gardner Withrow, (R) Wis.
H.R. 2463, Hon. John W. McCormack, (D) Mass.
H.R. 2519, Hon. Earl Chudoff, (D) Pa.
H.R. 3177, Hon. Augustine B. Kelley, (D) Pa.
H.R. 3198, Hon. Carl D. Perkins, (D) Ky.
H.R. 3291, Hon. Emanuel Celler, (D) N. Y.
H.R. 3473 Hon. Clyde Doyle (D) Calif.

To provide—

"TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED, and, FOR THOSE WHO SUPPORT HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT CARE FOR THEMSELVES"

H.R. 1735, Hon. George M. Rhodes, (D) Pa.
H.R. 3791, Hon. John D. Dingell, (D) Mich.
S. 888, Sen. Edwin C. Johnson, (D) Colo.

* * * *

Including Explanatory Statements on bills by Paul A. Strachan, President, A.F.P.H.

5

By PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

...y, Government, Industry, Labor, ...e general public recognize the great ...d Handicapped workers. Our press ...ed for more and more manpower. ...War situation develops necessitates ...iate enactment of this FEDER... ...CY FOR HANDICAPPED bill. The ...es of this Act are in furtherance of ...neral welfare; to aid National De... ...and to promote rehabilitation and ...rment of our 30,000,000 Handi... ...citizens to the utmost, so they may ... strong part in defending our be... ...Country, by thus becoming enabled ...ffective industrial, agricultural, and ...l workers, etc

The Problem

...the past 14 years the average num... ...industrial accidents annually, re... ...by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statis... ...as approximated 2,000,000, of which ...imately 100,000 have had some form ...sical handicap imposed upon them ...result of such accidents, either as ...r permanent-partial disability.

National Safety Council's 1952 Re... ...hows a total of 9,400,000 non fatal ...s for the preceding year, of which ...00 were temporary total disabili... ...nd 350,000 were permanent impair...

...mber of Handicapped in the United States

Report of the National Health Sur... ...950-20) estimated that there were ...23,600,000 handicapped, of whom ...000 were in the non-Social Security ... ages between 10 and 60. Since that ...10 years have elapsed, and two ...have been, or are being fought, and ...ities have mounted to new highs.

Retraining and Reemployment

...ration, in 1944, estimated that there ...here 28,000,000 persons in some de... ...handicapped, and since that time se... ...from official and private agencies, ...ing both veterans and civilians, esti... ...an additional 6,000,000 have been

...testifying before the

...the Physically Handicapped, in 1944-45 estimated that there were a total of approximately 38,000,000. Blind, partially Sighted; Deaf, Hard of Hearing; Amputees; Arthritics; Cardio-Vascular victims; Cerebral Palsied; Epileptics; victims of Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Cancer, Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis, and Congenital Defects and Deformities. Previously, the American Medical Association had estimated that there are some 55,000,000 in our population in some degree disabled.

...ome Handicapped have two or more different types of disabilities, it is probable, conservatively, that one person out of five, or more than 30,000,000 of our population, is physically handicapped. Of that number, approximately 7,000,000 are severely disabled from 60% to 100% handicapped, and it is estimated that approximately 3,000,000 of these are totally disabled, and unfeasible for rehabilitation. The remainder, 4,000,000, although possibly ambulant, or able to move around in some degree, have not the present physical ability, and often not the education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible, if they were provided means to develop latent abilities, physically and otherwise, so as to be able to perform some sort of employment where their particular disabilities were not factors, and thus earn their living wholly, or in part.

Present Facilities, Funds, and Personnel Inadequate

Public and private institutions, today, hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, rehabilitation centers, etc., are wholly inadequate to meet the needs and there is, also, great need of more physicians, therapists, nurses and specialists, such as counselors and placement experts, in the varied fields of Handicapped work, particularly educators who are trained in the psychology of the handicapped. It is particularly noted that many thousands of well trained vocational guidance experts and selective placement specialists are needed, now

...AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED

...46,

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...Bec

...Ad-

...Experts ... House
...Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to

Lack of Special Training Facilities for Handicapped, and for Those Who Work With, or Train Handicapped

It is an astonishing fact that there is not a single place in the United States or, for that matter, the entire World, today, where a Handicapped person might be treated medically, surgically, or therapeutically, be given vocational coun-seling and guidance, provided with such education and training as may be necessary to fully develop latent talents, including physical assets theretofore unused and undeveloped, and, after full evaluation of such person's abilities and training, lead them, thru Selective Placement, to employment where their particular disability is not a factor.

Taking cognizance of this great, national need, the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped intends establishing THE AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, in Florida, where climatic conditions will permit the pupils and patients benefits of a warm sun, salt and fresh water, and balmy air that cannot help but improve the general health tone.

But, to make a beginning on solving these problems as a whole, the Federal Government must take the lead, and act at once. The problems and difficulties of these millions of Handicapped citizens are growing more acute each day, and they are specialized problems, which must be dealt with by specialists in a specialized way.

Administration of the Federal Agency should be independent of other phases of Government, so that the Chief Executive, the Congress, and the public may have a clear understanding of its responsibilities and functions and thus be enabled to get full value of every tax dollar spent therefor. The agency should be based where its functions are understood and given sympathetic consideration, but in the main, under control of the President and the Congress, it should be free to develop its program in the most effective manner.

After 40 years study and practice in this field, we are convinced that this bill offers the best plan yet submitted to do this important job. Congress, in enacting this bill, will thus prove its long expressed desire and intention to deal fairly and adequately with the millions of its constituents who are handicapped,—as well as their families, and communities. Coordinating the activities of many of the multitude of agencies now scattered throughout Government under one general head, will make for far better administration and be more economical and efficient in operation.

We assert, on the evidence and results, that the present Federal-State Rehabilitation program is totally inadequate. Few, if any new ideas and methods for effectuating the program have been developed. Under strain of War-time necessity and emergency, unless this bill is enacted now, it will make only a snail's progress for many years to come. We should gear up, now, to go into production of better men and women, physically, and otherwise, as is supposed to be the purpose for which the Federal-State Rehabilitation agencies were established, rather than continue a situation wherein, in 1952, the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation reports that some 7,000 LESS persons were serviced than in 1951, and this, in the face of a tremendous, unfulfilled demand!

OUTLINE OF EACH SECTION OF THE BILL

Title I. Purposes

This briefly outlines the scope of the Act by citing 15 objectives.

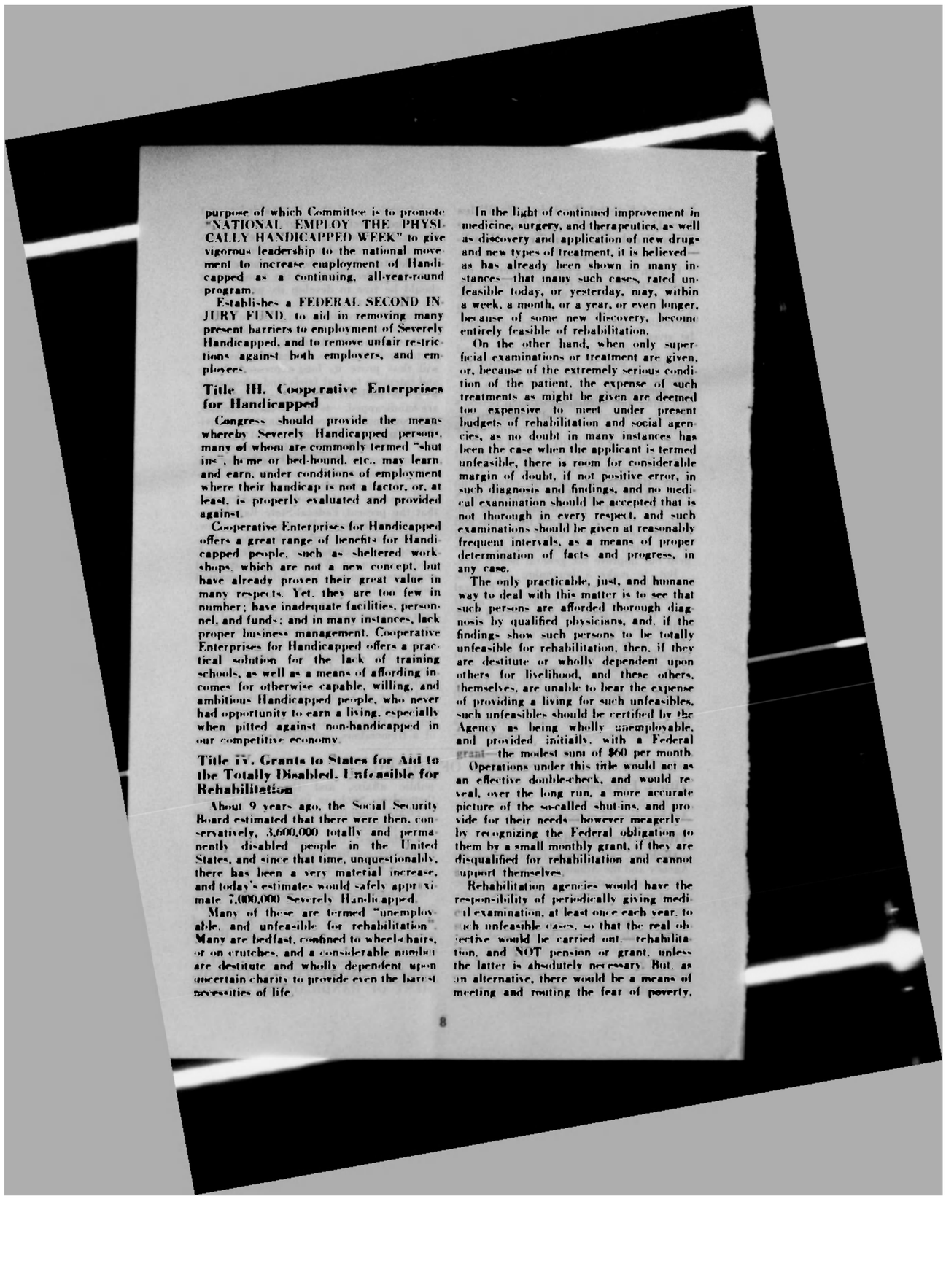
Title II. Organization

Outlines and defines functions of the Agency and the Administrator thereof. The present duplication of work, and consequent waste of money would, largely, disappear, under more business-like administration of the over-all program.

This Title transfers the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to the Agency; sets up the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, composed of representatives of employers, labor, those qualified in public affairs, and the Handicapped, themselves. Such an independent Council is clearly essential to proper development of the program.

Establishes the Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, consisting of qualified representatives from each of the Federal departments and agencies at interest, to coordinate all activities—which is NOT done NOW—so as to render better and more economical service to the Handicapped.

Provides a base for the present "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED," the main



purpose of which Committee is to promote "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" to give vigorous leadership to the national movement to increase employment of Handicapped as a continuing, all-year-round program.

Establishes a FEDERAL SECOND INJURY FUND, to aid in removing many present barriers to employment of Severely Handicapped, and to remove unfair restrictions against both employers, and employees.

Title III. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Congress should provide the means whereby Severely Handicapped persons, many of whom are commonly termed "shut ins", home or bed-bound, etc., may learn, and earn, under conditions of employment where their handicap is not a factor, or, at least, is properly evaluated and provided against.

Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a great range of benefits for Handicapped people, such as sheltered workshops, which are not a new concept, but have already proven their great value in many respects. Yet, they are too few in number; have inadequate facilities, personnel, and funds; and in many instances, lack proper business management. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a practical solution for the lack of training schools, as well as a means of affording incomes for otherwise capable, willing, and ambitious Handicapped people, who never had opportunity to earn a living, especially when pitted against non-handicapped in our competitive economy.

Title IV. Grants to States for Aid to the Totally Disabled, Unfeasible for Rehabilitation

About 9 years ago, the Social Security Board estimated that there were then, conservatively, 3,600,000 totally and permanently disabled people in the United States, and since that time, unquestionably, there has been a very material increase, and today's estimates would safely approximate 7,000,000 Severely Handicapped.

Many of these are termed "unemployable, and unfeasible for rehabilitation". Many are bedfast, confined to wheel-chairs, or on crutches, and a considerable number are destitute and wholly dependent upon uncertain charity to provide even the barest necessities of life.

In the light of continued improvement in medicine, surgery, and therapeutics, as well as discovery and application of new drugs and new types of treatment, it is believed—as has already been shown in many instances—that many such cases, rated unfeasible today, or yesterday, may, within a week, a month, or a year, or even longer, because of some new discovery, become entirely feasible of rehabilitation.

On the other hand, when only superficial examinations or treatment are given, or, because of the extremely serious condition of the patient, the expense of such treatments as might be given are deemed too expensive to meet under present budgets of rehabilitation and social agencies, as no doubt in many instances has been the case when the applicant is termed unfeasible, there is room for considerable margin of doubt, if not positive error, in such diagnosis and findings, and no medical examination should be accepted that is not thorough in every respect, and such examinations should be given at reasonably frequent intervals, as a means of proper determination of facts and progress, in any case.

The only practicable, just, and humane way to deal with this matter is to see that such persons are afforded thorough diagnosis by qualified physicians, and, if the findings show such persons to be totally unfeasible for rehabilitation, then, if they are destitute or wholly dependent upon others for livelihood, and these others, themselves, are unable to bear the expense of providing a living for such unfeasibles, such unfeasibles should be certified by the Agency as being wholly unemployable, and provided, initially, with a Federal grant—the modest sum of $60 per month.

Operations under this title would act as an effective double-check, and would reveal, over the long run, a more accurate picture of the so-called shut-ins, and provide for their needs—however meagerly—by recognizing the Federal obligation to them by a small monthly grant, if they are disqualified for rehabilitation and cannot support themselves.

Rehabilitation agencies would have the responsibility of periodically giving medical examination, at least once each year, to such unfeasible cases, so that the real objective would be carried out—rehabilitation, and NOT pension or grant, unless the latter is absolutely necessary. But, as an alternative, there would be a means of meeting and routing the fear of poverty,



illness, and the misery of being wholly dependent upon others who lack means themselves, in the minds of destitute and totally handicapped persons.

Moreover, this would afford a means to put the Nation on record that, hereafter, the first consideration of its Handicapped shall be TO GET THEM WELL, AND BACK TO WORK, if possible, rather than leave them to charity in the guise of public assistance, or hold the false hopes of pension in front of the noses of such Handicapped people.

This Title also provides for States' participation and administration, and we strongly urge upon Congress the great need and desirability of approving this title.

Title V. Grants for Training of Home-bound Handicapped Persons

Many Handicapped, especially those in rural, sparsely settled areas, are denied access to educational facilities. In many cases, schools are located considerable distances from the homes of persons where, for example, there are Handicapped children, and it is not practicable for such Handicapped children, or even adults, to attend such schools.

This Title provides a modest beginning on development of a great and essential program—that of teaching the home bound Handicapped. In the case of shut-ins, it would provide a Godsend, indeed, as development of this program within the next few years would, doubtless, bring the priceless boon of all latest and most scientific means of learning right to the bedside, by radio, television, motion pictures, sound recordings, etc.

Title VI. Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund

Under this Title there would be established a revolving loan fund, with an initial sum of $10,000,000, from which States which have exhausted their own funds for vocational rehabilitation may borrow, so that this important work could be carried on without interruption.

Operations of the present Federal-State vocational rehabilitation system has shown that, periodically, under the stress of continually increasing numbers of applications for services therefrom, States frequently go broke, and are unable to give the full service to Handicapped. Such a condition, today, exists in some 25 or more States where, while administrative costs are paid for officials and employees, very little or no real services to Handicapped can be performed, for lack of other money.

Title VII. United States Civil Service Commission

Mounting requirements of Federal Civil Service, dealing with Handicapped people, necessitates establishing a Division within the Civil Service Commission for that express purpose. The expense would be nominal; examination and placement facilitated; the effects far-reaching and beneficial; and operations under this Title would implement the declaration of Congressional policy exemplified in H.R. 4236 (80th Cong., 2d Session), which provides that no handicapped person, otherwise qualified, shall be denied examination or appointment to positions for which they may be fitted.

Title VIII. Aid to the Blind

This continues and expands present assistance and rehabilitation to the blind. It provides additional means of training, over the present setup, of which the blind may avail themselves, if they so desire.

This Title amends the Randolph-Sheppard Act, to permit a wider variety of Handicapped people to utilize the privileges of establishing vending stands in Federal buildings, in addition to the blind.

This Title also establishes an "Office for the Blind" with a Director, to group present far-flung activities in the Federal Government under one head.

Title IX. United States Employment Services

This Title amends the Wagner-Peyser Employment Act, to provide inclusion therein of services for counseling and placement of Handicapped. This would broaden the base and improve the whole tenor of operations in employment for Handicapped, both on Federal, and States' levels.

Title X. Promotion of Public Safety Programs

This provides for collaboration and cooperation with Federal and private agencies, to develop inspection services not now in general use, but badly needed, both from the standpoint of conserving the health of employees of the Government, and the public, using Government buildings, and would actually save money for the Government by

eliminating causes of accident and disease to Federal workers and others.

The Federal Government should immediately take steps to prevent accidents and disease by erecting or reconditioning buildings, institutions, and parks, and the equipping thereof, to provide such safeguards as may be necessary. The advice of authorities, such as sanitary and safety engineers, may be used for this purpose.

Title XI. Reports on Handicapped From Federal Agencies

This provides for coordination of reports from Federal agencies. With but rare exceptions, diseases and accidents leading to physical handicaps are not static, but dynamic. They get better or worse, as the case may be, but they should be immediately treated, if the individual is to have fair chance of full recovery.

It would expedite recovery if Federal agencies such as the Public Health Service, Bureau of Mines, Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, and other Federal agencies at interest, would provide reports to the Agency as soon as such accidents or epidemics occur, so that no time would be lost in getting remedial activities under way. Such agencies already receive such reports from their field staffs, and there is no good reason why the field representatives of the Agency could not, after such reports had been transmitted to them, make investigation to determine whether or not the Agency's services could and or should be utilized advantageously.

Title XII. Special Programs for the Severely Handicapped

This outlines the varied procedures, plans, and methods of operation of the program on behalf of the Severely Handicapped. It also provides a method of computing payment to the States, etc.

Title XIII. Rehabilitation Centers

This provides the policy, method of operation, division of costs, etc., for establishing and maintaining so-called rehabilitation centers in various parts of the U.S.A.

Title XIV. Federal Percentage

This defines and fixes the Federal and States' financial relationship under this program.

Title XV. Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund

The present lack of a uniform standard of Second Injury laws thruout the States causes both employers and employees many difficulties, and imposes a serious barrier to employment of Severely Handicapped.

This Title provides establishment of a FEDERAL SECOND INJURY TAX AND FUND which, if enacted, would be a great benefit to both Industry and the employees thereof.

Title XVI. General Provisions

This Title provides for appropriations which may be necessary to operate the Agency; shows what type of person would not be eligible for the benefits administered by the Agency; defines "States"; defines "physically handicapped person", and "a person totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation"; provides a penalty for Federal or State officials or employees who use moneys appropriated under this Act to lobby for or against future legislation in this field, etc.

A Bill

THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED

To establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as "An Act to increase defense manpower; provide for the general welfare; promote rehabilitation and employment of handicapped; and help preserve our Nation by establishing the Federal Agency for Handicapped".

Title I—Purposes

SEC. 101. The purposes of this Act, in furtherance of the general welfare, and to aid the national defense of the United States, are—

(a) to provide for maximum extension of medical services; vocational guidance; education and training; and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities;

(b) to provide for effective coordination of functions relating to rehabilitation and employment of handicapped;

(c) to establish an independent agency, the Federal Agency for Handicapped, and to have it, for housekeeping purposes, in the United States Department of Labor, and to establish in said Agency the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, and the Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped;

(d) to establish an Office of Services for the Blind in said Agency;

(e) to provide for Cooperative Enterprises for the Handicapped;

(f) to provide for the establishment of rehabilitation centers;

(g) to provide special programs for severely handicapped persons, including establishment of workshops;

(h) to provide financial grants to handicapped who are totally disabled and determined by Federal or States rehabilitation agencies to be unfeasible for rehabilitation;

(i) to establish the Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund, from which funds States may borrow money at such times as their own funds for vocational rehabilitation are exhausted, and to appropriate an initial sum of $10,000,000 for such revolving loan fund;

(j) to establish a Division for Handicapped in the United States Civil Service Commission;

(k) to promote public safety programs designed to eliminate and prevent conditions which tend to promote injuries and disease in public buildings, institutions, parks, and so forth;

(l) to provide for reports from all Federal agencies which now receive, or may in future receive, as a part of their functions, reports relating to handicapped persons;

(m) to provide variable grants to States for vocational rehabilitation; and

(n) to provide grants to handicapped who require special, home training, and so forth;

(o) to establish a Federal Second Injury Act.

Title II—Organization

SEC. 201. (a) There is hereby created the Federal Agency for Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Agency") which shall be an independent agency, but based in the United States Department of Labor for housekeeping purposes. The Agency and the provisions of this Act shall be administered under the direction and control of an Administrator of Services for the Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator"), who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive compensation at the rate of $17,500 per annum.

(b) The Administrator is authorized to issue rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this Act. He may, subject to the civil-service laws, appoint such employees as he deems necessary to perform the functions and duties required under this Act and shall fix their compensation in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. He may also employ such specialists and consultants as may be required, without reference to civil-service laws. Wherever practicable, persons so appointed shall be drawn from otherwise

qualified but physically handicapped applicants.

(c) The Administrator is authorized to borrow officials and employees, who are specialists in the varied fields of the handicapped program from other Departments and agencies of the Federal or State Governments: *Provided*, That the heads of such Department or agencies approve such action, and the salaries, or per diem, together with allowable expenses, as defined by the Administrator, shall be paid by the Federal Agency for Handicapped.

SEC. 202. (a) All the functions of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and the functions of the Federal Security Administrator, with respect to the administration of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended (20 U. S. C. 1946 edition, sec. 31 to 41), as amended (20 U. S. C., 1946 edition, sec. 107 to 107f), are hereby transferred to the Agency.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this Act, the personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available, or to be made available), of the office of Vocational Rehabilitation, together with so much as the Director of the Budget shall determine, or other personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and funds (available, or to be made available), of the Federal Security Agency, which relate to functions transferred by provisions of this section.

(c) The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation is hereby abolished.

SEC. 203. (a) There is hereby created in the Agency an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, to consist of fifteen members, who shall be appointed by the Administrator, without regard to civil service laws, as follows: Three, to represent employers; three, to represent bona fide labor organizations; three, who themselves, physically handicapped, to represent bona fide national organizations of physically handicapped; three, to represent bona fide organizations of farm stock raisers; and three to be citizens experienced in public welfare arts and sciences.

The Administrator shall be ex officio of the Advisory Council, which shall meet at least four times yearly, on call of the Chairman. Members shall serve for a period of three years and shall be paid traveling and other necessary expenses, and a per diem of $50 per day for each day of actual service. Members shall be eligible for reappointment.

(c) The Council is authorized to appoint such special advisory or technical subcommittees as may be useful or necessary in carrying out the functions of the Council under this Act, and the Administrator may appoint such additional advisory and technical subcommittees as may be useful or necessary in carrying out his functions under this Act.

SEC. 204. (a) There is hereby established a Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped, which shall be composed of qualified representatives to be chosen by the heads of the Federal departments or agencies which have a substantial or significant participation in activities dealing with problems of the handicapped.

(b) The Administrator shall serve as Chairman of the Inter-Agency Committee and, subject to limitations of the statutes, shall effectuate programs and policies developed by the Committee.

(c) The purposes of this Committee shall be to develop and effectuate more economical and efficient methods of administration of activities relating to the handicapped; to coordinate the functions of the Federal agencies serving the handicapped, and to develop advanced programs for the blind, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, poliomyelitics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, rheumatism, silicosis, or any large or distinct group of handicapped. The committee is authorized, among other things—

(1) to collect, tabulate, and publish statistics relating to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(2) to ascertain and publicize the fields of employment available to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(3) to acquaint employers in private industry with the special capabilities of the handicapped, and to encourage their employment where feasible and practicable, on an equal footing with the nonhandicapped; and

(4) to cooperate with public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals in the medical and vocational rehabilitation and placement in suitable employment of handicapped persons.

(d) In performing the activities authorized in this section the Committee shall, wherever possible, utilize the services and facilities of the Agency, the Bureau of Labor Standards, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Employment Security, Bureau of Apprenticeship, Civil Service Commission, Social Security Administration, United States Public Health Service, Office of Education, Children's Bureau, and other Federal agencies.

(e) The Administrator is authorized to detail to the Committee, upon its request, any officer or employee of the Agency, and, in his discretion, to reimburse, from funds available for the administration of this Act, the appropriation from which the salary or allowances of such officer or employee is paid.

SEC. 205. (a) The functions of the Division for the Physically Handicapped in the Bureau of Labor Standards are hereby transferred to the Agency and shall hereafter be performed by the Administrator.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Administrator to provide such facilities, staff, and service to the President's Committee on Employment of Handicapped as shall be necessary for proper performance of the Committee's functions in connection with the annual observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, and with the Committee's other, continuing programs. The Administrator is authorized, in his discretion, to reimburse, from funds available for the President's Committee on Employment of Handicapped, the appropriations from which the cost of such services or facilities is paid.

(c) There is authorized to be appropriated, each year, for the work of the President's Committee on Employment of Handicapped, the sum of $250,000.

Title III—Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

SEC. 301. The sum of $10,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year 1953-1954, and $5,000,000 annually, for each of the five years thereafter for establishing and maintaining work projects cooperative enterprises for physically or mentally handicapped persons.

SEC. 302. Out of the foregoing sums, the Administrator is authorized and empowered to make loans, on the recommendation of State agencies engaged in the rehabilitation of handicapped persons, to persons, corporations, States, Territories, or subdivisions or agencies thereof, and to cooperative, nonprofit, or limited dividend associations organized under the laws of any State or Territory for the purpose of financing work projects cooperative enterprises for those handicapped persons regarded as unfeasible for rehabilitation, who require special conditions of employment and training. No single loan shall exceed $50,000, and not less than 25 per centum of the loans made in any fiscal year shall be for projects to be established in rural areas. ("Rural Areas" are to be defined by the Administrator.)

SEC. 303. Such loans shall be made on such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall determine: *Provided*, That all loans shall be self-liquidating within a period of twenty years, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 2 per centum per annum: *Provided further*, That no loans for the purchase, construction, enlargement, rental, or operation of any plan, or property, shall be made in any State except upon the recommendation of the State agency engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped of that State: *And provided further*, That no loans shall be made except upon condition that the recipient thereof provide safeguards to assure the observance, in the operation of the program, of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards, regarding health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial and commercial establishments, and the observance of such requirements, not in conflict with such regulations, laws, or standards, as the Administrator may, by regulation, prescribe, to maintain adequate standards governing health, wages, hours, and working conditions.

Title IV—Grants to States for Aid to the Totally Disabled, Unfeasible for Rehabilitation

SEC. 401. For the purpose of enabling each State to furnish financial assistance

to needy individuals who are physically or mentally incapacitated, and certified, pursuant to section 402 of this Act to be unfeasible for rehabilitation, there is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, the sum of $, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year thereafter a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of sections 401-45 of this Act. The sums made available under this section shall be used in making payments to States which have submitted, and had approved by the Administrator, State plans for aid to the totally disabled.

SEC. 402. (a) A State plan for aid to the totally disabled must (1) provide that it shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State and, if administered by them, to be mandatory upon them; (2) either provide for the designation or establishment of a single State agency to administer or to supervise the administration of the plan, utilizing present State agencies for vocational rehabilitation, or, if later legislation changes the administration in the States from vocational rehabilitation to some other agency, as provided for in section 202 of this Act; (3) provide for payment of $60 per month to each individual certified by the State agency as totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation, provided such individual qualifies under the provisions of section 1403 of this Act, and regulations issued thereunder; (4) provide for the periodic medical examination, at intervals not to exceed one year apart, of each individual certified as being totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation, and receiving monthly payments of $60, as provided in paragraph 3 hereof; (5) provide for the discontinuance of payments to, and the necessary treatment and training for rehabilitation of certified individuals, pursuant to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C., 1946 edition, secs. 31 to 41), found, after examination to be feasible for rehabilitation: *Provided*, That any such individual found, after treatment and training, to be incapable of self-support, shall be immediately eligible to receive the monthly payment of $60; (6) provide for granting to any individual whose claim for aid is denied, an opportunity for a fair hearing before such State agency; (7) provide such methods of administration (including methods relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, except that the Administrator shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office, and compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such methods) as are found by the Administrator to be necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the plan; (8) provide that the State agency will make such reports in such form and containing such information as the Administrator may, from time to time, require, and comply with such provisions as the Administrator may, from time to time, find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; (9) provide safeguards which restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants, and recipients, to purposes directly connected with the administration of aid to the totally disabled.

(b) The Administrator shall approve any plan which fulfills the conditions specified in subsection (a), except that he shall not approve any plan which imposes, as a condition of eligibility for aid to the totally disabled under the plan, (1) any residence requirement which excludes any resident of the State who has resided there for one year immediately preceding the application; or (2) any citizenship requirement which excludes any citizen of the United States.

SEC. 403. PAYMENTS TO STATES.—(a) From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for aid to the totally disabled, conforming to this Act, beginning with the quarter commencing July 1, 1954 (1) an amount which shall be used exclusively as aid to the totally disabled, equal to the product of $60 multiplied by the number of monthly payments made during such quarter to individuals certified by the State agency designated as engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped in such State, pursuant to section 402 (not including any individual who had been reported to the Administrator by the State agency as feasible for rehabilitation, unless such individual has been subsequently found to be unfeasible for rehabilitation), and (2) an amount

equal to two-thirds of the sums expended by the State during such quarter for medical examination of applicants and other services which are found necessary by the Administrator for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan.

(b) The method of computing and paying such amounts shall be as follows: (1) The Administrator shall, prior to the beginning of each quarter, estimate the amount to be paid to the State for such quarter under the provisions of sub-section (a), such estimate to be based on (A) a report filed by the State containing its estimate of the total sum to be expended in such quarter in accordance with the provisions of such subsection, (B) records showing the number of totally disabled individuals in the States, and (C) such other investigations as the Administrator may find necessary.

(c) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator, (A) reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum which he finds that his estimate for any prior quarter was greater or lesser than the amount which should have been paid to the State under subsection (a) for such quarter, and (B) reduced by the net amount recovered during a prior quarter by the State or any political subdivision thereof with respect to aid for the totally disabled, furnished, shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior quarter greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior quarter: *Provided*, That any part of the amount recovered from the estate of a deceased recipient which is not in excess of the amount expended by the State or any political subdivision thereof for the funeral expenses of the deceased, shall not be considered as a basis for reduction under the clause (B) of this paragraph.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, thereupon, through the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department, and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay to the State at the time or times fixed by the Secretary, the amount so certified.

SEC. 404. CHANGE IN OR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH PLANS; STOPPING PAYMENTS.—In the case of any State plan for aid to the totally disabled which has been approved by the Administrator, if the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency administering or supervising the administration of such plan, finds that in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any provision required by section 402 (a) of this Act to be included in the plan, or that the plan has been so changed or administered as to impose any residence or citizenship requirement prohibited by section 402 (b), the Administrator shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made to the State until the Administrator is satisfied that such prohibited requirement is no longer so imposed, or that there is no longer any such failure to comply. Until he is so satisfied, the Administrator shall make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to such State.

SEC. 405. The Administrator, upon compilation of reports received from State agencies administering this program, shall report to the President, and to the Congress, each year, upon the number and types of unfeasible cases, and the disposition made thereof.

Title V—Grants for Training of Homebound Handicapped Persons

SEC. 501. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and $2,000,000 annually thereafter, and, from the amounts hereunder appropriated, the Administrator is authorized and empowered, on the recommendation of State agencies designated in section 301 to make grants to local school boards and local nonprofit educational groups providing special services to handicapped; organized with the objective of affording a means of teaching and training handicapped persons, commonly known as shut-ins, whose disabilities confine them to their homes or beds.

Such grants shall be made for the purpose of providing general ameliorative and vocational training in addition to that now provided by law for such handicapped persons. The total grants to school boards or educational groups in any one State

shall bear the same ratio to the total grants made, pursuant to this section, as the population of the State bears to the total population of the United States: *Provided*, That not less than 25 per centum of all grants in any fiscal year shall be made to groups functioning in rural areas. ("Rural areas" are to be defined by the Administrator.)

Title VI—Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund

SEC. 601. (a) There is hereby established the Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund in the Agency. The Administrator is authorized to make loans from this fund to States making application therefor, pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Administrator, in order to replenish funds used to carry out approved State plans for vocational rehabilitation pursuant to the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U. S. C., 1946 edition, secs. 31 to 41) at such time as such funds are or are about to become exhausted.

(b) A State obtaining such a loan must use not less than 25 per centum of the amount thereof for vocational rehabilitation in rural areas. ("Rural areas" are to be defined by the Administrator.)

(c) The sum of $10,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of the Treasury, from funds not otherwise appropriated, to establish said fund.

(d) Such revolving fund shall consist of all moneys appropriated or gifts made thereto; or repayments of loans made to the States; of interest on such loans, and of income from the investment of moneys in such fund.

(e) Loans made pursuant to this section shall be made for a period expiring not later than two years from the date thereof, and shall bear interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum.

(f) The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to invest and reinvest the moneys in such fund, not required to meet current withdrawals, in interest bearing obligations of the United States, or in obligations guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the United States.

(g) The Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to appoint such staff and assistants as may be required to operate the fund, and report in detail upon the fund to the President and to the Congress at the beginning of each regular session of Congress.

Title VII—United States Civil Service Commission

SEC. 701. There is hereby established in the United States Civil Service Commission a Division for the Handicapped, with a chief and such staff as may be required. It shall be the duty of the Division to deal with problems attendant upon the recruitment, examination, and appointment of handicapped applicants for employment in the Federal civil service. It is declared to be the policy of the Congress that no citizen who is otherwise qualified shall be denied the right to examination and appointment by reason of physical disability.

SEC. 702. The expense of the administration of the Division for the Handicapped shall hereafter be included in the regular appropriations for the Civil Service Commission. Such sums as are necessary for the establishment and operation of the Division are hereby authorized to be appropriated.

Title VIII—Aid to the Blind

SEC. 801. Benefits now received by the blind shall not prejudice nor debar the blind from seeking or receiving additional benefits as may be made available under this Act.

(a) The functions of the Social Security Administration and the Federal Security Administrator with respect to administration of grants to States for aid to the blind, pursuant to title X of the Act of August 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 645), as amended, are transferred to the Agency.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, so much as the Director of the Budget shall determine, of the personnel, records and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available, or to be made available), of the Social Security Administration and the Federal Security Administrator which relate to the functions so transferred by the provisions of this section.

SEC. 804. (a) The functions of the Library of Congress, and the Librarian

thereof, with respect to books and sound-production records for the adult blind, under the Act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1487), as amended, are transferred to the Agency.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, so much as the Director of the Budget shall determine of the personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) of the Library of Congress which relate to the functions transferred.

SEC. 805. The first sentence of section 1 of the Act of June 25, 1939 (ch. 697, 52 Stat. 1196), is amended to read as follows: "There is hereby created a committee to be known as the Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products (hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee'), to be composed of a private citizen conversant with the problems incident to the employment of the blind, and a representative of each of the following Federal agencies: The Department of Defense, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Labor."

SEC. 806. For the purpose of coordinating services to blind persons, the functions transferred by this title shall be placed in an Office of Services for the Blind, which shall be headed by a Director, appointed by the Administrator.

SEC. 807. Public, Numbered 732, the Act of the Seventy-fourth Congress, approved June 20, 1936, as amended (20 U. S. C., secs. 107-107f1, entitled "An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons, and so forth", as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

(a) By striking out the title of said Act and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

"To authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons and other severely handicapped persons, to enlarge their economic opportunities, and for other purposes."

(b) By renumbering section 6 of the foregoing Act to be section 7; and renumbering section 7 to be section 8.

(c) by inserting a new section 6, as follows:

"SEC. 6. In addition to blind persons hitherto designated as potential operators of stands in Federal buildings, hereafter, citizens handicapped to the extent of not less than 75 per centum disability, by cerebral palsy, cardiac conditions, arthritis, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, muscular daytrophy, rheumatism, amputations, paraplegia, hemiplegia, quadruplegia, or results of other diseases, injuries, or congenital defects or deformities, if such individual is otherwise qualified, or may be trained in the same manner as have, heretofore, the blind who qualified for such positions, such individuals shall be given equal opportunities with the blind to avail themselves of privileges of operating stands in Federal buildings.".

Title IX—United States Employment Services

SEC. 901. The first sentence of subsection (a) of section 3 of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C., 1946 edition, sec. 49-49f1), is hereby amended by inserting between the words "gainful occupations" and the words "to maintain", a comma, and the following: "including employment counseling and placement services for handicapped persons,".

SEC. 902. Section 8 of the Act, as amended, is further amended by inserting after the first sentence thereof a new sentence to read as follows: "Such plans shall include provision for the promotion and development of employment opportunities for handicapped persons and for job counseling and placement of such persons, and for the designation of at least one person in each State or Federal employment office, whose duties shall include the effectuation of such purposes."

SEC. 903. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated from the Treasury such sums as may be necessary.

Title X—Promotion of Public Safety Programs

SEC. 1001. (a) The Administrator is authorized and directed to cooperate with all Federal agencies in devising and arranging proper safeguards to life and limb on Federal property, and assisting in the

development of programs to eliminate conditions tending to promote disease, or cause injury thereupon.

(b) The Administrator may cooperate with the American Institute of Architects and other interested groups and individuals, with a view to having public and other buildings constructed or remodeled with ramps, in addition to stairs and/or elevators, and with railings, to facilitate the free and safe movement of lame and crippled persons.

(c) The Administrator is authorized and directed to cooperate with the Bureau of Labor Standards in the promotion, development, and fostering of standards for establishment and maintenance of safe work places and practices in industry through the cooperation of State labor agencies and of management and labor.

Title XI—Reports on Handicapped From Federal Agencies

SEC. 1101. The United States Public Health Service, United States Bureau of Mines, United States Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and other Federal agencies which may now, or will in future receive, as a regular part of their functions, reports upon persons disabled through accidents, or disease, or in disasters in mines; sinking or disabling of ships; railroad accidents, and aviation crashes or explosions, and so forth, shall transmit to the Agency a report upon epidemics or accidents and, as far as may be possible or practicable, submit the names and addresses of those severely disabled by reason of such epidemics or accidents, as soon after such occurrences as may be possible.

Title XII—Special Programs for the Severely Handicapped

SEC. 1201. Moneys made available pursuant to this title shall be used for making payments to States which, in addition to submitting and having approved plans for vocational rehabilitation in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U. S. C., secs. 31 to 41), have submitted and had approved by the Administrator plans for services to severely handicapped persons.

SEC. 1202. (a) To be approvable under this Act, a State plan for services to severely handicapped persons shall—

(1) fulfill the conditions specified in subsection (A) of section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U. S. C., secs. 31 to 41), except paragraph (d) thereof;

(2) provide the following programs:

(A) services to sheltered workshops employing severely handicapped persons;

(B) assistance to home-bound severely handicapped persons in establishing themselves and continuing in remunerative employment;

(C) establishment and supervision of individual business enterprises programs for severely handicapped persons;

(3) provide such regulations as the Administrator may find appropriate to assure in the operation of services in sheltered workshops and assistance to the homebound—

(A) the observance of all applicable regulations, laws, or standards governing health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial or commercial establishments and the observance of such other requirements not in conflict therewith as the Administrator may prescribe to maintain adequate labor standards;

(B) the payment of wages in cash;

(C) the maintenance of accepted business standards, including adequate financial accounting, and personnel records and such financial safeguards (including workmen's compensation and other insurance) as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for program assets;

(4) the provision of such management and supervisory services, including adequate marketing arrangements, instruction, and assistance in the design and production of marketable articles, and insurance protection as may be necessary for the successful operation of enterprises receiving assistance pursuant to this tale;

(5) provides for such auxiliary medical and health services as are necessary and practicable to assist in the employment of severely handicapped persons receiving services under any program pursuant to this title;

(6) provide such regulations and standards as the Administrator may find reasonable and necessary with respect to the maximum fees which may be paid for the costs of services are provided other than by the State agency responsible for the administration of the program;

(7) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State with respect to programs pursuant to this title shall be applied to the direct costs of selling articles produced;

(8) provide that all persons selected as operators of individual business enterprises shall be severely handicapped persons and shall be qualified as operators of business enterprises which they elect to operate;

(9) provide that any funds set aside from the proceeds of the operation of the program shall be used only for program purposes;

(10) provide that, if the services of a public agency or private nonprofit corporation or cooperative or limited dividend association are to be utilized in the provision of services in the program, the terms of the agreement between the State agency having jurisdiction, and such public agency or private corporation or association shall contain such provisions as the Administrator may determine to be necessary to insure the retention by the State agency of the responsibility for the management, control, and operation of all phases of the program, and beneficial operation of all program assets;

(11) provide that no funds paid to the State pursuant to this title shall be applied to the cost of any sheltered workshop unless—

(A) the State agency has theretofore submitted such information as the Administrator may find necessary to justify the need for such workshop;

(B) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such workshops and that the plans and specifications for the establishment and operation of such workshops are practicable; and

(C) the Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the applicable conditions specified in subsection (a) hereof, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds thereunder as would (1) substantially increase the costs of the program in the State or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of such plan in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 1203. From the sums made available pursuant to this title, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, with respect to each State which has an approved plan for vocational rehabilitation and an approved plan in conformity with this title, for each quarter of a fiscal year or other period prescribed by the Administrator the sum of amounts the Administrator determines to be comprised as follows:

(a) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to sheltered workshops, for auxiliary services in such workshops, for the acquisition of equipment and supplies necessary for the provision of such auxiliary services, and for management and supervisory services in such workshops.

(b) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to home-bound severely handicapped persons for—

(1) instruction of, and assistance to, the home-bound in the design and production of marketable products; and

(2) acquisition of production equipment stocks and supplies necessary to enable a severely handicapped person to enter upon the production or processing of products in his home, and arrangements for the purchase and regular delivery of stocks and supplies to such person, where the individual is found to require financial assistance with respect thereto, after full consideration of the eligibility of such individual for any similar benefit by way of pension, compensation, insurance, or other consequential resources.

(c) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to the establishment and supervision of business enterprise programs for severely handicapped persons in such period for (1) establishing and equipping such business enterprises, (2) stock and supplies

necessary for undertaking the particular type of business enterprise determined to be suitable for such persons; and (3) the management and supervision of such business enterprise program for a period of five years from the effective date of this Act. The Administrator shall prescribe, by appropriate regulation, procedures to govern operation of such business enterprises, after the first five-year period is completed.

(d) One half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of each program, including necessary administrative costs in connection with providing the foregoing services to severely handicapped individuals.

SEC. 1204. The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to section 1203 shall be as follows:

(a) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this title with respect to each program, such estimate to be based on (1) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the provision of services under each program part of the purposes of subsections (a) through (c) respectively, of section 1203, during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State and the political subdivisions thereof for such expenditures in such period; (2) a report filed by the State agency, containing its estimate for such period of the administrative expenses to be incurred in carrying out such a program; (3) progress reports and records pertaining to subsection (a) of section 1203 with respect to each workshop; and (4) such other information as the Administrator may find necessary.

(b) Certification by the Administrator to, and payments by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U. S. C., 1946 edition, secs. 31 to 41).

SEC. 1205. Whenever the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, finds that in the administration of a State plan there is—

(a) a failure to comply substantially with any provision of such plan approved by the Administrator under this title; or

(b) a failure to afford reasonable cooperation with other Federal and State agencies providing similar services,

the Administrator shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made with respect to such plan until he is satisfied that there will be no longer any such failure. Until he is so satisfied, the Administrator will make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such plan under this Act.

SEC. 1206. Until such time as a plan is submitted hereunder by the agency responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act in the District of Columbia or by whatever agency may be charged with responsibility for this program, and such plan is approved by the Administrator under section 1202, the Administrator, out of funds made available for the purpose, is authorized to establish and provide the services provided for in this title to and for severely handicapped persons actually residing in the District of Columbia. In carrying out his functions under this section, the Administrator is authorized to enter into agreements and cooperative working arrangements with public agencies and private persons, agencies, and institutions, within the United States, its Territories and Possessions, for services and use of facilities of such persons, agencies, and institutions, and to compensate them and such units for such services and use.

SEC. 1207. If any State cannot fully comply with the conditions of this title on the date of enactment of this title, such State may secure the benefits of this title until sixty days after the legislature of such State first meets in due course after such date of enactment or until the earliest effective date after sixty days which could be given in such State to legislation passed within sixty days, to secure the benefits of such title, whichever is the later, if it complies therewith to the fullest extent.

SEC. 1208. As used in this title—

(a) The term "auxiliary services" means such services of a medical character as are necessary, or such services as are medically determined to be required by reason of the

severity of the individual's disability, to protect his health while at work in a workshop; and

(b) The term "sheltered workshop" means a place where any manufacture of handiwork is carried on and which is operated by a public agency or by a private corporation or association, no part of the net earnings of which inures or may lawfully inure to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, or by a cooperative, for the primary purpose of providing remunerative employment to severely handicapped persons who cannot be absorbed in the cooperative labor market.

Title XIII—Rehabilitation Centers

SEC. 1301. Moneys made available pursuant to this Act shall also be available for making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Administrator, in addition to State plans under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U. S. C., 1946 edition, secs. 31 to 41), for rehabilitation centers.

SEC. 1302. To be approvable under this title, the State plan, in addition to fulfilling the conditions specified in subsection (2) of section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, except paragraphs (4), (8), and (10) thereof, shall—

(a) provide such rules, regulations, and standards as the Administrator may find reasonable and necessary to assure, in the establishment, maintenance, and operation of rehabilitation centers established pursuant to this title—

(1) the observance of minimum standards for their adequate establishment and economical and efficient maintenance and operation, and the provision of services therein at reasonable rates and in accordance with professional standards;

(2) the observance, by such centers, of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards governing health, safety, wages and hours, and working conditions;

(3) the maintenance of such centers of accepted business standards, including adequate financial safeguards (including insurance), as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for the centers established pursuant to this title; and

(4) that such centers will remain available for the provision of services to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(b) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State under this title shall be applied, directly, or indirectly, to the cost of establishing any rehabilitation centers unless—

(1) the State agency theretofore submitted such information as the Secretary may find necessary to justify the need therefor;

(2) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such center in that locality and that the plans and specifications for its establishment and operation, including financial arrangements for its establishment, and its maintenance and operation when completed, are practicable and calculated to achieve the purposes of this Act; and

(3) in the case of any rehabilitation center within the purview of section 1303, application therefor has been approved in accordance with such section.

SEC. 1303. In the case of any rehabilitation center which constitutes a "hospital", as deined in subsection (c) of section 631 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C. 291), an application therefor shall also be made under section 625 of such Act for Federal assistance in the cost of such construction and equipment. The determination of the Surgeon General and the State agency (designated pursuant to subsection 623 of such Act), whether to approve such application, shall be made without regard to the project's priority or inclusion in a State construction program under such Act, and without regard to the availability of funds from the State's allotment under section 624 of such Act. Federal payments with respect to construction and equipment of such project shall—

(a) be made from appropriations pursuant to this Act and not from appropriations pursuant to section 624 of the Public Health Service Act;

(b) be made in the manner and subject to the same conditions as provided for payments under this Act and not under section 625 of the Public Health Service Act: *Provided*, That payments therefor under paragraph (1) of sub-

section (2) of section 406 of this Act shall be at the rate provided under part C of title VI of the Public Health Service Act as in effect at the time such payments are made; and

(c) not reduce the unobligated portion of the State's allotment under section 624 of the Public Health Service Act.

SEC. 1304. The Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the conditions specified in the foregoing section, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds under such plan would (1) substantially increase the costs of carrying out the purposes of this title in the State, or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of the State plan in carrying out the purposes of this title.

SEC. 1305. (a) From sums made available pursuant to section 1301, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan under this title, (as well as an approved plan under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act) for each quarter or shorter payment period prescribed by the Secretary, the sum of amounts he determines to be—

(1) one-half the necessary cost to such State, under such plan, of the establishment of public or nonprofit centers in accordance with the provisions of this title; and

(2) one-half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan, including necessary administrative costs in connection with the establishment of rehabilitation centers and justifying the need therefor.

(b) The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to subsection (a) shall be as follows:

(1) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this Act, such estimate to be based on (A) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the purposes of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State; (B) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate for such period, of the administrative expenses to be incurred in carrying out the State plan; (C) records and progress reports pertaining to each center being established pursuant to this title; and (D) such other investigation as the Administrator may find necessary.

(2) Certification to and payments by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (c) of section 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

SEC. 1306. (a) Whenever the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, finds that in the administration of the plan under this title there is—

(1) a failure to comply substantially with any provision of the plan approved by the Administrator under section 1304; or

(2) a failure to afford reasonable cooperation with other Federal or State agencies providing vocational rehabilitation or related services,

the Administrator shall notify such State agency that future payments will not be made with respect to the plan approved pursuant to this title until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure or that no further payments will be made with respect to any center or centers designated by the Secretary as being affected by the default, as he may determine to be appropriated under the circumstances. Until the Administrator is so satisfied, he shall make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such State plan or with respect to any center thereunder.

(b) If any rehabilitation center for which funds have been paid under this title shall, at any time within twenty years after the establishment thereof, (A) be sold or transferred to, or come into the hands of, any person, agency, or organization, (1) which is not a public or private non-profit agency, or (2) which is not approved as a transferee by the State agency, or its successors, or (B) ceases to be a public or other nonprofit rehabilitation center as defined in subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 409, the United States shall be entitled to recover from either the transferee or the transferor or, in the case of a

center which has ceased to be a nonprofit rehabilitation center, from the owner thereof, one-half of the then value of such center as determined by agreement of the parties, or by action brought in the District Court of the United States in the district in which such center is situated: *Provided*, That the recovery thereunder shall not exceed the total amount paid to the State under this title with respect to such center.

SEC. 1307. Until such time as a plan is submitted by the Board of Vocational Education (or other agency designated by law) of the District of Columbia, and approved by the Administration under this title, the Administrator, out of funds made available for this purpose, is authorized to carry out the purposes of this title in the District of Columbia. In carrying out his functions under this section, the Administrator is authorized to utilize and enlarge appropriate units of the Federal departments and agencies and to enter into agreements and cooperating working arrangements with public agencies and private persons, and institutions within the United States, its Territories and possessions, for services and use of facilities of such persons, agencies, and institutions, and to compensate them and such units for such services and use.

SEC. 1308. As used in this title—

(a) The term "rehabilitation center" is a facility operated for the primary purpose of assisting in the rehabilitation of physically and mentally handicapped persons, which provides one or more of the following type of services:

(A) testing, fitting, or training in the use of prosthetic or orthopedic appliances and devices;

(B) prevocational or conditioning therapy;

(C) physical, corrective, or occupational therapy;

(D) adjustment training; or

(E) evaluation or control of special disabilities; or

(b) in which a coordinated approach is made to the physical, mental, and vocational evaluation of physically and mentally handicapped persons, and an integrated program of physical restoration and prevocational or vocational training is provided under competent professional supervision and direction.

(c) The term "establishment" means construction of new buildings, acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, and initial equipment of such buildings; and the cost of establishment includes fees of architects and other technical consultants, but excludes (1) the cost of off-site improvements and (2) except in the case of publicly owned and operated rehabilitation centers, the cost of acquisition of land.

Title XIV—Federal Percentage

SEC. 1401. The Federal percentage applicable to any program under this Act with respect to any State except States otherwise specified herein, for any fiscal year shall be 100 per centum less than the State percentage; the State percentage with respect to any State whose per capita income is equal to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska) shall be that percentage which is designated in the following table as the pivotal State percentage for such program for such year; and the State percentage with respect to any other State shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to the pivotal State percentage specified for such program for such year as the per capita income of such State bears to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska); except that Federal percentage shall not be more than the maximum or less than the minimum percentages as shown in such table for the specified program for each year.

For each fiscal year, pivotal State percentage, 45 per centum; Federal percentage, maximum 75 per centum; minimum, 40 per centum.

Title XV—Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund

SEC. 1501. Every employer (as defined in section 1505 (a) of this Act) shall pay for the calendar year 1953 and for each calendar year thereafter, an excise tax with respect to individuals in his employ, equal to one-tenth of 1 per centum of the total wages (as defined in section 1505 (e) of this Act), paid by him during the calendar year with respect to employment (as defined in section 1505 (c) of this Act), after December 31, 1952: *Provided*, That no tax

shall be levied against an employer with respect to wages paid during the taxable year on employment in a State certified for the taxable year by the Administrator under section 1503 of this title.

RETURNS

SEC. 1502. Not later than January 31 next following the close of the taxable year, each employer shall make a return of the tax under this title for such taxable year. Each such return shall be made under oath; shall be filed with the collector for the district in which is located the principal place of business of the employer, or, if he has no principal place of business in the United States, then with the collector at Baltimore, Maryland, and shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Administrator, may, by regulations, prescribe.

PAYMENT OF TAXES

SEC. 1503. (a) The tax imposed by this title shall be collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and shall be paid into the Treasury as internal revenue collections.

APPROVAL OF STATE LAWS

SEC. 1504. (a) The Administrator shall approve any workmen's compensation law submitted to him, within thirty days of such submission, if he finds that the law adequately provides a means for relieving the employers subject to such law from the burden of paying those workmen's compensation costs in the case of a second or subsequent injury, which are not fairly attributable to the disability caused by such injury. In making any such finding, the Administrator shall give due consideration, among other relevant factors, (1) to the incentive which such provision gives to the employment of handicapped workers, (2) to the adequacy of the method under such provision for determining and delimiting the amount of relief, and (3) the similarity of the provision of State law to the provisions of section 1507, hereof, relating to payments from the Federal Second Injury Fund. The Administrator shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

(b) The Administrator shall, upon approving such law, notify the Governor of the State of his approval.

(c) On December 31 of each taxable year the Administrator shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury each State whose law he has previously approved, except that he shall not certify any State where, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, the Administrator finds that the State no longer makes adequate provision for relief, in accordance with subsection (a).

(d) If, at any time during the taxable year, the Administrator has reason to believe that a State whose law he has previously approved, may not be certified under subsection (c), he shall promptly so notify the Governor of such State.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 1505. When used in the title—

(a) The term "employer" means any person who is required under State workmen's compensation law to assure disability benefits to his employees, or any person who elects to assure disability benefits to his employees pursuant to State laws;

(b) The term "employee" means every person employed by an employer, as herein defined who, while so employed, is covered by State workmen's compensation law on a compulsory basis or through an election exercised by his employer providing such coverage;

(c) The term "employment" means any service performed in any State by an "employee" as herein defined, for an employer as herein defined, after December 31, 1952;

(d) The term "State" includes Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia;

(e) The term "wages" means all remuneration for employment, paid to an individual by an employer during any calendar year, including the cash value of all remuneration paid in any medium other than cash; except such term shall not include that part of the remuneration for employment which exceeds $2,000.

FEDERAL SECOND INJURY FUND

SEC. 1506. (a) There is hereby created on the books of the Treasury a fund to be known as the "Federal Second Injury Fund". There is hereby appropriated to the

Federal Second Injury Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for each fiscal year thereafter, out of the moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, amounts equivalent to 100 per centum of the taxes (including interest, penalties, and additions to the taxes) received under section 1501 hereof, and deposited into the Treasury by the Collectors of Internal Revenue.

(b) There is authorized to be expended from the Federal Second Injury Fund (in addition to such payments as are authorized by section 1507 hereof), for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for each fiscal year thereafter, a sum not to exceed the amounts specified by Congress in the appropriation Act or Acts for the Federal Agency for Handicapped and for the Treasury Department, as necessary for the administration by such Agency and Department for the administration by them of the provisions of this Act.

FEDERAL SECOND INJURY PAYMENTS

SEC. 1507. (a) Commencing July 1, 1954, any employer (or any regular workmen's compensation insurance carrier insuring such employer), who has individuals in his employ in any State which has not been certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for the preceding year under section 1506 (c) hereof and who is liable under the workmen's compensation law of such State for the payment of compensation to an individual so employed, may petition the Administrator, setting forth such liability, alleging (1) that the compensable injury to such individual would, of itself, only cause permanent partial disability, but, when combined with a previous disability, does in fact cause permanent total disability, or (2) that the compensable injury in fact follows a previous disability, not covered by (1) which contributes to the total resulting disability, and request appropriate relief by way of payment from the Federal Second Injury Fund. Any such petition shall be in a form prescribed by the Administrator and shall be accompanied by such documents and other satisfactory proof as the Administrator may prescribe.

(b) Upon the filing of a petition under subsection (a) of this section, the Administrator or his authorized representative shall determine the correctness of the allegations of the petition and shall pay to the petitioner out of the Federal Second Injury Fund that amount which, under all of the circumstances, he finds to be a fair and equitable adjustment necessary to relieve the employer of compensation costs except for those which the Administrator or his representative find to be due to disability caused by the subsequent injury. In making any such finding the Administrator or his representative shall consider, among other relevant factors, the wages earned by the injured individual, the amount of compensation required to be paid to him under the State workmen's compensation law and any determinations with respect to his injury as have been made by the State agency administering such law.

(c) The Administrator, or his authorized representative, may make such investigations, hold such hearings, administer such oaths, take such testimony, and require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, documents, papers and evidence as may be necessary for the purpose of a finding and payment under this Section. The provisions of sections 9 and 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 26, 1914, as amended, are hereby made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Administrator or his authorized representative, under this Section. Any finding of the Administrator under this Section shall be final, unless arbitrary or capricious.

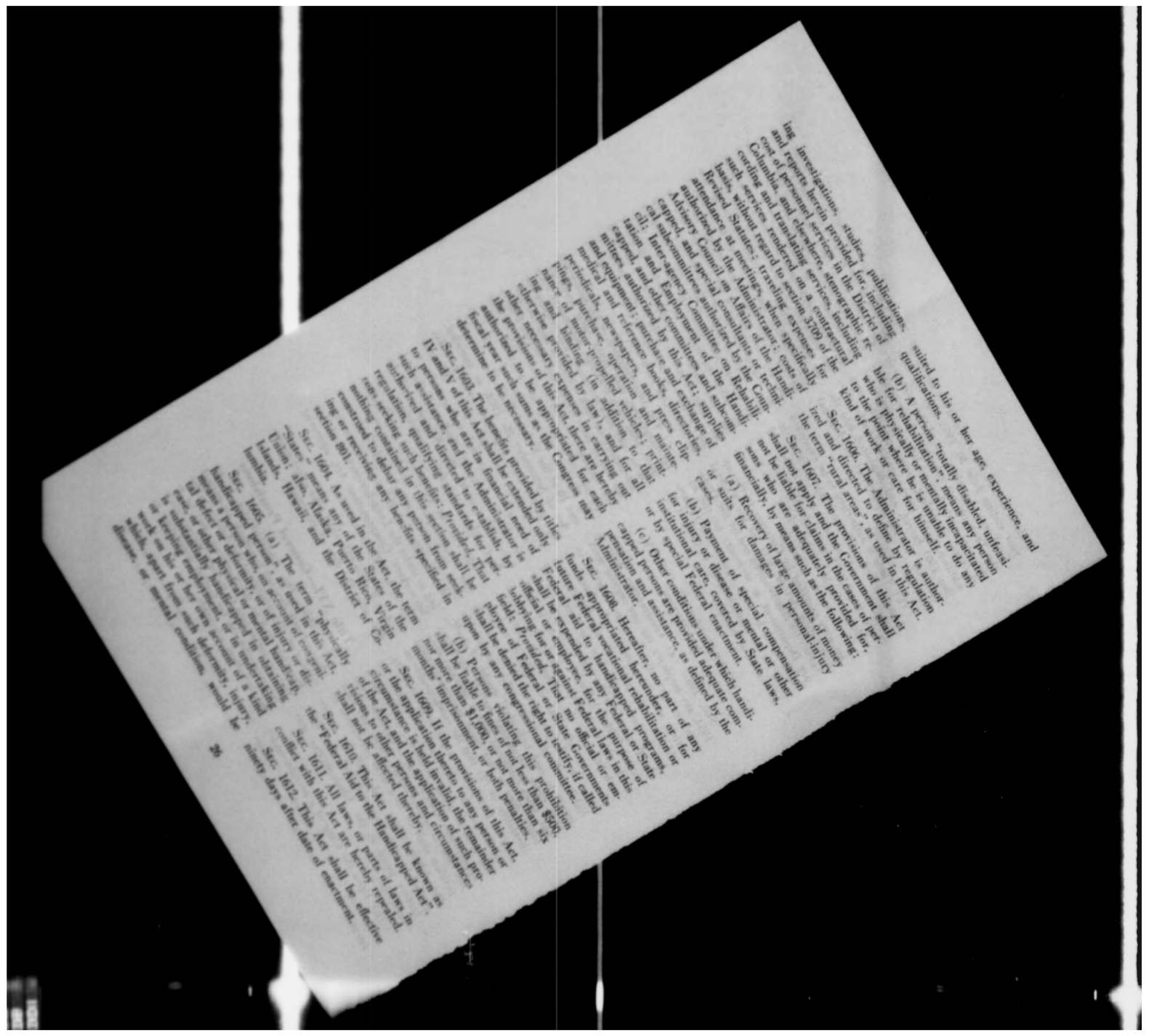
(d) For the purposes of this section, the terms "injury", "disability", "permanent partial disability", and "permanent total disability" shall have the same meaning as under the Longshoremen's and Harbor workers' Compensation Act, approved March 4, 1927, as amended.

SEC. 2. This title shall take effect ninety days after the date of enactment.

Title XVI—General Provisions

SEC. 1601. The Administrator is authorized and directed to submit an annual report on all activities of the Agency to the President and to the Congress, and he is further authorized to include therein such recommendations for further legislation as he may deem advisable.

SEC. 1602. For the purpose of administering this Act and for the purpose of such



Explanatory Statement of Bills to Provide

TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED, AND FOR THOSE WHO SUPPORT HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT CARE FOR THEMSELVES

By PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

1. We respectfully point out that if such deductions as would be permitted under this bill are not allowed, many handicapped, now employed, would be unable to meet the increasing cost of living and the cost of special transportation necessary because of their physical handicaps. These handicapped are, for the most part, paid small salaries and wages. Yet, because of their severe disabilities, they are obliged to travel by individual taxi instead of regular bus, street car, or train. Unless they are permitted a tax deduction for this expense, they will be obliged to give up work entirely, go upon relief, and thus cause the Government loss in two different ways: one, loss of income taxes now being paid to the Government by these employed handicapped; and two, loss through increased relief appropriations, should those handicapped now employed be forced to go on relief.

2. There are many persons in moderate circumstances, financially, who are compelled to remain in nursing homes, hospitals, etc., for continuous and continual treatment and care. They are not, under present laws, allowed a fair deduction in taxes, and this bill is an effort to abate, somewhat, the heavy drain upon such persons' financial resources.

3. One of the saddest situations today is that of parents, relatives, or others who are compelled to support children who are totally, or at least, severely handicapped. A case in point, known to me, is that of a young woman in her early thirties, whose husband is a disabled veteran of World War II, and the total income of the family is $3,000 per year. The couple have two small children, a girl, 3½ years old, and a boy, about a year and a half older.

The girl is a victim of cerebral palsy and epilepsy. Her medical care in an institution, costs not less than $250 per month. The young and distracted parents, having no means other than the husband's earnings and his small disability allowance, are forced to follow the course of putting the girl into this institution; letting her stay in a couple of months; then, taking her out until they can save up enough money to reenter her, and so on, ad infinitum. There are many such instances to my knowledge, and certainly the Federal Government does not wish to impose undue stress and tribulation upon these otherwise willing and hard-working, patriotic American citizens.

4. There are cases where a single man or woman takes upon himself, or herself, the support of a totally or severely disabled person—generally relatives. This single man or woman is not given tax allowance sufficient to meet the amounts expended for such assistance to these handicapped people.

In conclusion, H.R. 4748 is an effort to deal more equitably with the Handicapped. It is essential that all citizens who can do any kind of work in this grave emergency be afforded opportunity for suitable employment. That, of course, includes the physically handicapped. However, due to the high cost of the special transportation necessary because of their handicaps, as outlined above, they find employment uneconomic under existing laws. This bill will be the instrument which would rectify that inequity.

Persons who support those who are so severely handicapped that they cannot care for themselves, should also be afforded sufficient Federal tax exemption to ease their financial burden.

Congress should immediately approve of this bill, not only as a means of furthering employment of handicapped, and affording some relief to parents and others who support helpless handicapped people, but as an economic and humanitarian move to benefit the whole Nation, as well.

A Bill

TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED, AND FOR THOSE WHO SUPPORT HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT CARE FOR THEMSELVES

To grant additional income tax exemptions and deductions to taxpayers who are permanently disabled, and to allow additional income tax exemptions to taxpayers supporting dependents who are permanently disabled.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 23 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to deductions from gross income) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(ccc) TRANSPORTATION OF DISABLED INDIVIDUALS TO AND FROM WORK.—In the case of a disabled individual, expenses paid during the taxable year for transportation to and from work to the extent that such expenses do not exceed $600. For the purposes of this subsection, the term 'disabled individual' means an individual who is blind (as defined in section 25 (b) (1) (C) (iv)) or who has lost the use of a leg, of both legs, or of both arms, to such an extent that he is unable during the entire taxable year to use, without undue hardship or danger, a streetcar, bus, subway, train, or similar form of public transportation, as a means of traveling to and from work."

SEC. 2. (a) Section 25 (b) (1) (C) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to additional exemptions for the taxpayer if he or his spouse is blind) is hereby amended by inserting at the end of clause (ii) the word "and", by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (iv), and by inserting after clause (ii) the following:

"(iii) an additional exemption of $600 for each dependent who is blind, if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subparagraph (D) with respect to such dependent. For the purposes of this clause the determination of whether a dependent is blind shall be made as of the close of the taxable year of the taxpayer, unless the dependent dies during such taxable year, in which case such determination shall be made as of the time of such death;".

(b) Section 25 (b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to exemptions of a taxpayer) is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end of subparagraph (D) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon, and by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following new subparagraphs:

"(E) (i) An additional exemption of $600 for the taxpayer if he is a disabled individual at the close of his taxable year; and

"(ii) An additional exemption of $600 for the spouse of the taxpayer if the spouse is a disabled individual and if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subparagraph (A) for such spouse; and

"(iii) An additional exemption of $600 for each dependent who is a disabled individual if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subparagraph (D) with respect to such dependent;

"(iv) For the purposes of this subparagraph the term 'disabled individual' means an individual who is permanently incapacitated in connection with normal remunerative employment or work by reason of a medically demonstrable chronic sickness or a physical defect or infirmity (whether congenital or acquired by accident or illness) except that such term shall not include an individual who is blind as defined in subparagraph (C) (iv). The determination of whether the spouse or a dependent of the taxpayer is a disabled individual shall be made as of the close of the taxable year of the taxpayer, unless the spouse or dependent dies during such taxable year, in which case such determination as to the decedent shall be made as of the beginning of such taxable year."

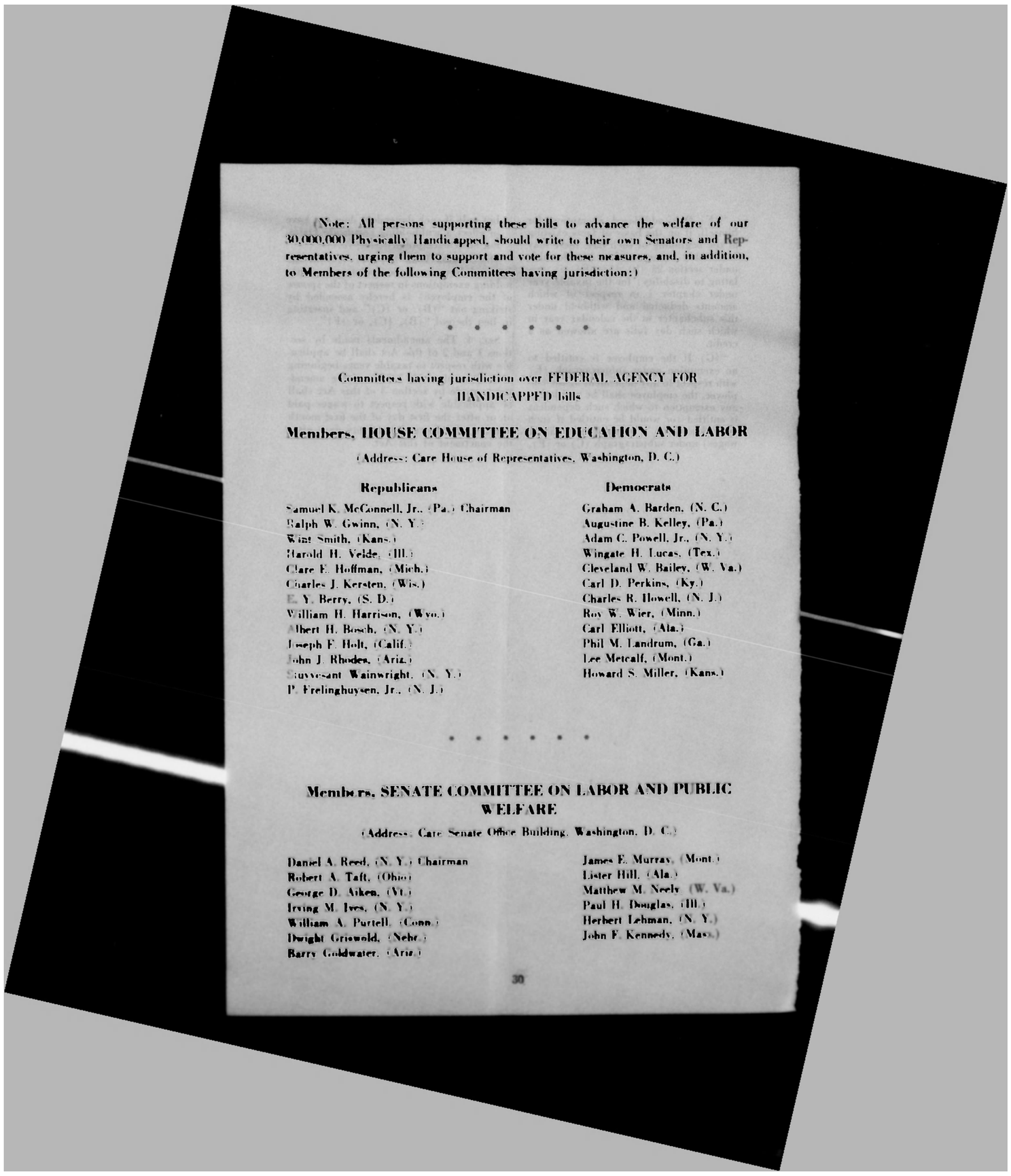
SEC. 3. (a) Section 1622 (b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to withholding exemptions) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraphs:

"(F) One additional exemption for himself, if on the basis of facts existing at the beginning of such day, there may reasonably be expected to be allowable under section 25 (b) (1) (E) (ii) (relating to disability) for the taxable year under chapter 1 in respect of which amounts deducted and withheld under this subchapter in the calendar year in which such day falls are allowed as a credit.

"(G) If the employee is entitled to an exemption under subparagraph (E) with respect to any dependent of the employee, the employee shall be entitled to any exemption to which such dependent is entitled (or would be entitled if such dependent were an employee receiving wages) under subparagraph (C) or (F), but only if such dependent does not have in effect a withholding certificate claiming such exemption."

(b) Section 1622 (b) (1) (D) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to withholding exemptions in respect of the spouse of the employee) is hereby amended by striking out "(B), or (C)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(B), (C), or (F)".

SEC. 4. The amendments made by sections 1 and 2 of this Act shall be applicable with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1952, and the amendments made by section 3 of this Act shall be applicable with respect to wages paid on or after the first day of the first month which begins more than twenty days after the enactment of this Act.



(Note: All persons supporting these bills to advance the welfare of our 30,000,000 Physically Handicapped, should write to their own Senators and Representatives, urging them to support and vote for these measures, and, in addition, to Members of the following Committees having jurisdiction:)

* * * * * *

Committees having jurisdiction over FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills

Members, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

(Address: Care House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.)

Republicans	Democrats
Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., (Pa.) Chairman	Graham A. Barden, (N. C.)
Ralph W. Gwinn, (N. Y.)	Augustine B. Kelley, (Pa.)
Wint Smith, (Kans.)	Adam C. Powell, Jr., (N. Y.)
Harold H. Velde, (Ill.)	Wingate H. Lucas, (Tex.)
Clare E. Hoffman, (Mich.)	Cleveland W. Bailey, (W. Va.)
Charles J. Kersten, (Wis.)	Carl D. Perkins, (Ky.)
E. Y. Berry, (S. D.)	Charles R. Howell, (N. J.)
William H. Harrison, (Wyo.)	Roy W. Wier, (Minn.)
Albert H. Bosch, (N. Y.)	Carl Elliott, (Ala.)
Joseph F. Holt, (Calif.)	Phil M. Landrum, (Ga.)
John J. Rhodes, (Ariz.)	Lee Metcalf, (Mont.)
Stuyvesant Wainwright, (N. Y.)	Howard S. Miller, (Kans.)
P. Frelinghuysen, Jr., (N. J.)	

* * * * * *

Members, SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

(Address: Care Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

Daniel A. Reed, (N. Y.) Chairman	James E. Murray, (Mont.)
Robert A. Taft, (Ohio)	Lister Hill, (Ala.)
George D. Aiken, (Vt.)	Matthew M. Neely, (W. Va.)
Irving M. Ives, (N. Y.)	Paul H. Douglas, (Ill.)
William A. Purtell, (Conn.)	Herbert Lehman, (N. Y.)
Dwight Griswold, (Nebr.)	John F. Kennedy, (Mass.)
Barry Goldwater, (Ariz.)	

Committees having jurisdiction over TAX EXEMPTION bills

Members, HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

(Address: Care House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.)

Daniel A. Reed, (N. Y.) Chairman
Thomas A. Jenkins, (Ohio)
Richard M. Simpson, (Pa.)
Robert W. Kean, (N. J.)
Carl T. Curtis, (Nebr.)
Noah M. Mason, (Ill.)
Thomas E. Martin, (Ia.)
Hal Holmes, (Wash.)
John W. Byrnes, (Wis.)
Angier L. Goodwin, (Mass.)
Antoni N. Sadlak, (Conn.)
Howard H. Baker, (Tenn.)
Thomas B. Curtis, (Mo.)
Victor A. Knox, (Mich.)
James B. Utt, (Calif.)

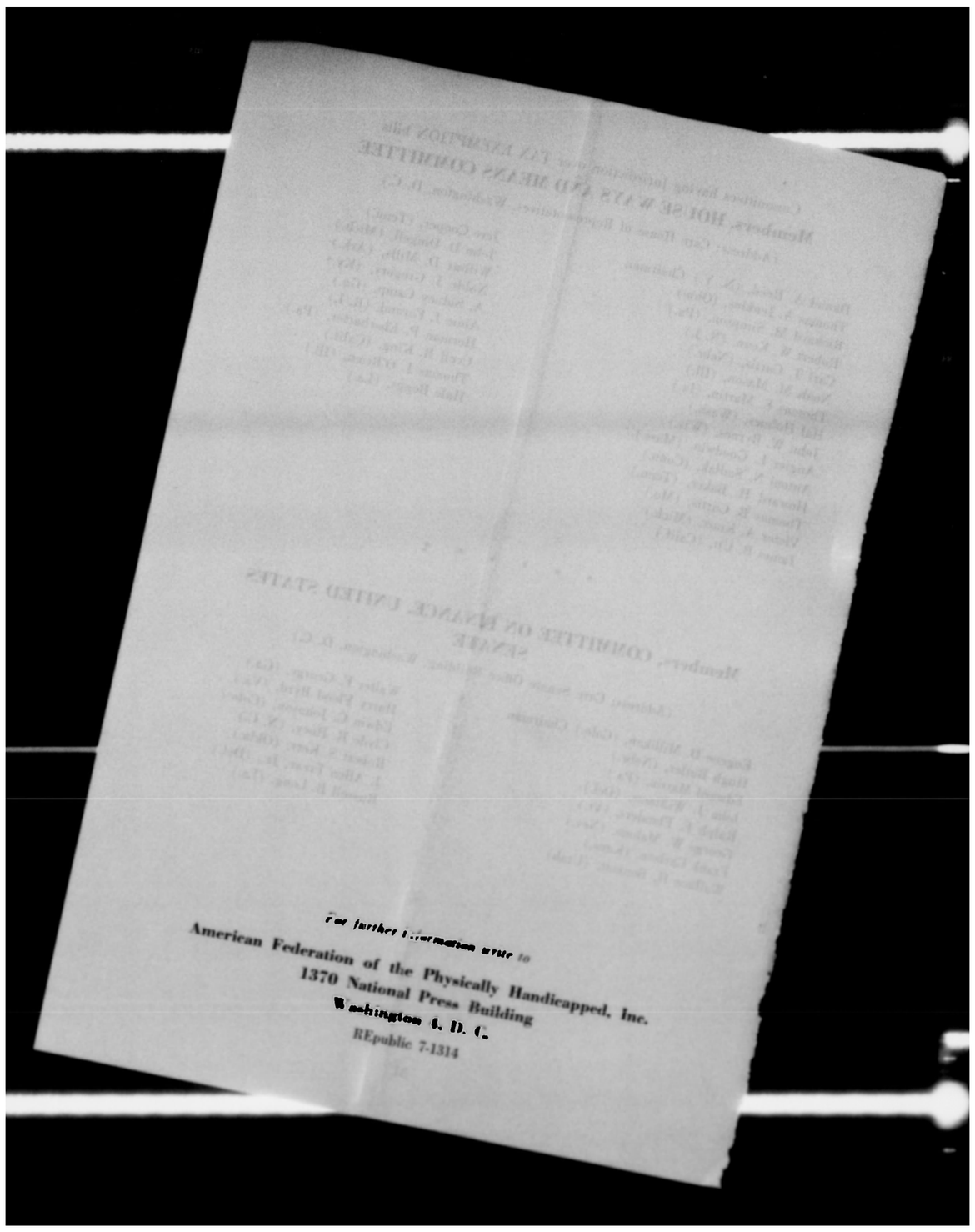
Jere Cooper, (Tenn.)
John D. Dingell, (Mich.)
Wilbur D. Mills, (Ark.)
Noble J. Gregory, (Ky.)
A. Sidney Camp, (Ga.)
Aime J. Forand, (R. I.)
Herman P. Eberharter, (Pa.)
Cecil R. King, (Calif.)
Thomas J. O'Brien, (Ill.)
Hale Boggs, (La.)

Members, COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, UNITED STATES SENATE

(Address: Care Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

Eugene D. Millikan, (Colo.) Chairman
Hugh Butler, (Nebr.)
Edward Martin, (Pa.)
John J. Williams, (Del.)
Ralph E. Flanders, (Vt.)
George W. Malone, (Nev.)
Frank Carlson, (Kans.)
Wallace H. Bennett, (Utah)

Walter F. George, (Ga.)
Harry Flood Byrd, (Va.)
Edwin C. Johnson, (Colo.)
Clyde R. Hoey, (N. C.)
Robert S. Kerr, (Okla.)
J. Allen Frear, Jr., (Del.)
Russell B. Long, (La.)


For further information write to
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 6, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.,

1370 National Press Bldg., Washington 4. D.C.- RE 7-1314

August 8, 1957

To all Officers
National and International Unions
State Federations and Labor Councils

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Your attention is respectfully directed to enclosed bill, HR 9171 to establish, in the United States Department of Labor, the

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE PLACEMENT PERSONNEL

Hearings open, 10 AM, Old House Bldg., Washington, D.C., Monday, August 19, 1957.

We will appreciate your advising the Committee of your approval of this bill, as PLACEMENT IS THE WEAKEST POINT IN the PRESENT HANDICAPPED PROGRAM.

Members of the Committee are shown on the accompanying sheet.

Your support is needed.

With best wishes, I am

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President

CWIU #2

We wish

The American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped
1370 National Press Bldg
Washington 4 DC
- Republic 7-1314

PAUL A. STRACHAN, National President

H.R. 9271.....

Introduced on August 7 1957 by Rep. Carl Elliott, (Ala.), Chairman
House Labor Subcommittee on Special Education

Members of the Committee: Mrs. Edith Green (Ore.)
George S. McGovern (S.D.)
Stuyvesant Wainwright (N.Y.)
Donald W. Nicholson (Mass.)

Hearings open on this bill Monday, August 19, 1957, 10 AM.
Hearing Room, Labor Committee, Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
THE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE PLACEMENT PERSONNEL

Sec. 1 (a) There is hereby established in the United States Department of Labor the Committee for the Training and Development of Placement Personnel.

(b) The purposes of the Committee shall be, to establish means to assure that there will be an adequate number of personnel, skilled in providing guidance toward employment and assistance in job placement to handicapped individuals, and to further the national defense effort by promotion of proper placement of handicapped so that the individual handicapped may be suitably employed in jobs where his particular disability is not a factor.

(c) The Secretary of Labor, or his designee, shall be Chairman of the Committee, this Committee to consist of twelve additional persons who are outstanding with respect to their knowledge of employment problems of handicapped individuals, and who are representatives of:

(1) the Veterans' Administration
(2) the United States Public Health Service
(3) the United States Civil Service Commission
(4) the Bureau of Employment Security in the U.S. Department of Labor
(5) colleges, institutes, and universities providing comprehensive courses in guidance, personnel administration, sociology, psychology, and rehabilitation
(6) medicine (including surgery and psychiatry)
(7) industry and business
(8) agriculture, stock and poultry raising
(9) organized labor
(10) private agencies serving only handicapped individuals
(11) organizations of the handicapped; and
(12) veterans' organizations

(d) Representatives of the United States Public Health Service, Civil Service Commission, and Veterans' Administration shall be appointed by the respective heads of these agencies. The remaining members shall be appointed by the Secretary of Labor for four-year terms.

(e) Members of the Committee, other than employees of the Federal Government, shall be entitled to compensation fixed by the Secretary of Labor, but not to exceed $50 per diem, and shall be also paid necessary travel and subsistency expense while serving away from their residences.

(f) It shall be the responsibility and function of the Committee to:

(1) identify the areas of knowledge, competencies, skills, techniques, and methods involved in guiding handicapped workers toward employment commensurate with their capabilities, and in assisting them to find remunerative employment in competitive business, industry, and agriculture;

(2) encourage and assist colleges, universities, public agencies, and private organizations qualified to do so, to establish courses of instruction con-

siating of formalized study or supervised practice or both, designed to improve the competency of qualified persons already engaged in employment counseling or job placement of the handicapped, or to prepare qualified persons to enter this field of work;

(3) review applications submitted by organizations enumerated in this section, and recommend to the Secretary grants covering any course of instruction which the Committee believes will fulfill the purposes of the Committee's functions;

(4) encourage qualified persons to acquire the necessary skills for providing employment counseling and job-placement services to handicapped individuals, or to advance their skills in this respect;

(5) establish qualification standards, consistent with the requirements of colleges or universities or other training institutions, for persons applying for traineeships, fellowships, or scholarships under this section, and recommend qualified persons to the Secretary, for grants established hereunder; and

(6) survey and report on a continuing basis the need for workers qualified to provide employment counseling and job-placement services to handicapped individuals and develop long-range plans to meet these needs through the system of teaching grants and traineeships provided hereunder.

Sec. 2 (a) The Secretary of Labor shall, after receiving recommendations from the Committee, establish a pilot program covering the varied phases of his authority under this title and use such pilot program as the appropriate means of setting up standard courses in universities and colleges and other educational institutions, public and private.

(b) The Secretary shall, after consultation with State agencies in the States involved, and upon recommendation of the Committee, make grants to universities and colleges and other training organizations, public and private, and agencies serving as training schools, for paying all or part of the cost of establishing and maintaining such courses of instruction in employment counseling and job placement of the handicapped.

(c) The Secretary may make grants to individuals for training and instruction in methods and techniques of employment counseling and job placement of handicapped individuals, including the establishment and maintenance of traineeships, scholarships, and fellowships, with such stipends and allowances (including travel and subsistence) as the Secretary may deem necessary, except that no such training or instruction shall be provided any individual for any one course of study for a period in excess of two years.

Sec. 3 There is hereby authorized to be included in the appropriations of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 195[illegible], the sum of $10,000,000, and such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

Sec. 4 The Secretary is authorized and directed to employ such consultants and specialists in affairs of the handicapped as may be necessary for development of the work of the Committee without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Sec. 5 The Committee shall continue its function for a period of four years following passage of this Act.

Sec. 6 This Act is effective 30 days after enactment thereof.

GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER
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ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation of
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NEWS RELEASE

From—
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314

AUTHORS AND SPONSORS—*"National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week"*—OCTOBER 2-8, 1955

M. Scott - REpublic 7-1314

For Release
September 24 through October 5, 1956

NAVY SURGEON GENERAL TO BE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER
AT KICK-OFF DINNER -- NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK

Rear Admiral B. W. Hogan, MC, USN, Surgeon General, United States Navy, will be the principal speaker at the annual National Kick-Off Dinner, launching the 12th Anniversary of NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK, sponsored by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

The dinner meeting will be held Friday, October 5, 1956, 6:30 P.M., Crystal Room, Willard Hotel.

Admiral Hogan is a native of West Quincy, Mass. His war service included duty afloat as Senior Medical Officer of the aircraft carrier WASP, which was torpedoed by a Japanese submarine and sunk in South Pacific waters on September 15, 1942; and of the hospital ship TRANQUILLITY. Admiral Hogan has been awarded the Purple Heart Medal for wounds received while on board the WASP; and the Silver Star Medal for "conspicuous gallantry" while caring for the injured in spite of his own serious wounds, until forced to abandon ship.

Kenneth E. Pohlmann, Vice President, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, will welcome the guests.

Walter J. Mason, has been designated by George Meany, President, American Federation of Labor--Congress of Industrial Organizations, to officially represent the AFL-CIO, to briefly outline what labor is doing in this nationwide observance focusing attention on jobs handicapped men and woman can do in spite of disabilities, providing they are adequately trained.

Hon. David B. Karrick, Commissioner District of Columbia, will bring Greatings.

Dr. James Winston Watts, will be presented a Citation from the President's Committee on Employ the Handicapped for outstanding service for handicapped in the District of Columbia.

J. Harvey Daly, Chairman, Commissioner's Committee on Employ the Physically Handicapped, which has recently been reorganized, will be Toastmaster.

Arthur C. Murr, Vocational Rehabilitation Officer, U. S. Civil Service Commission is Chairman of the Arrangements Committee.

A musical program will include singing by Grace Vitality Seymour, Star of Radio and Concert Stage, who made her debut in New England with the Bristal County Orchestra and scored a success. Miss Vitality had polio at an early age. A Variety Trio, with Jack Stoll, Walter Batts, two former Marines, and Tommy Millatt, who studied piano at the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind in Pittsburgh, will appear on the program. The half-hour musical program will be opened and closed by THE CHORISTER'S, under the able direction of Miss Betty-Jeanne Ginser.

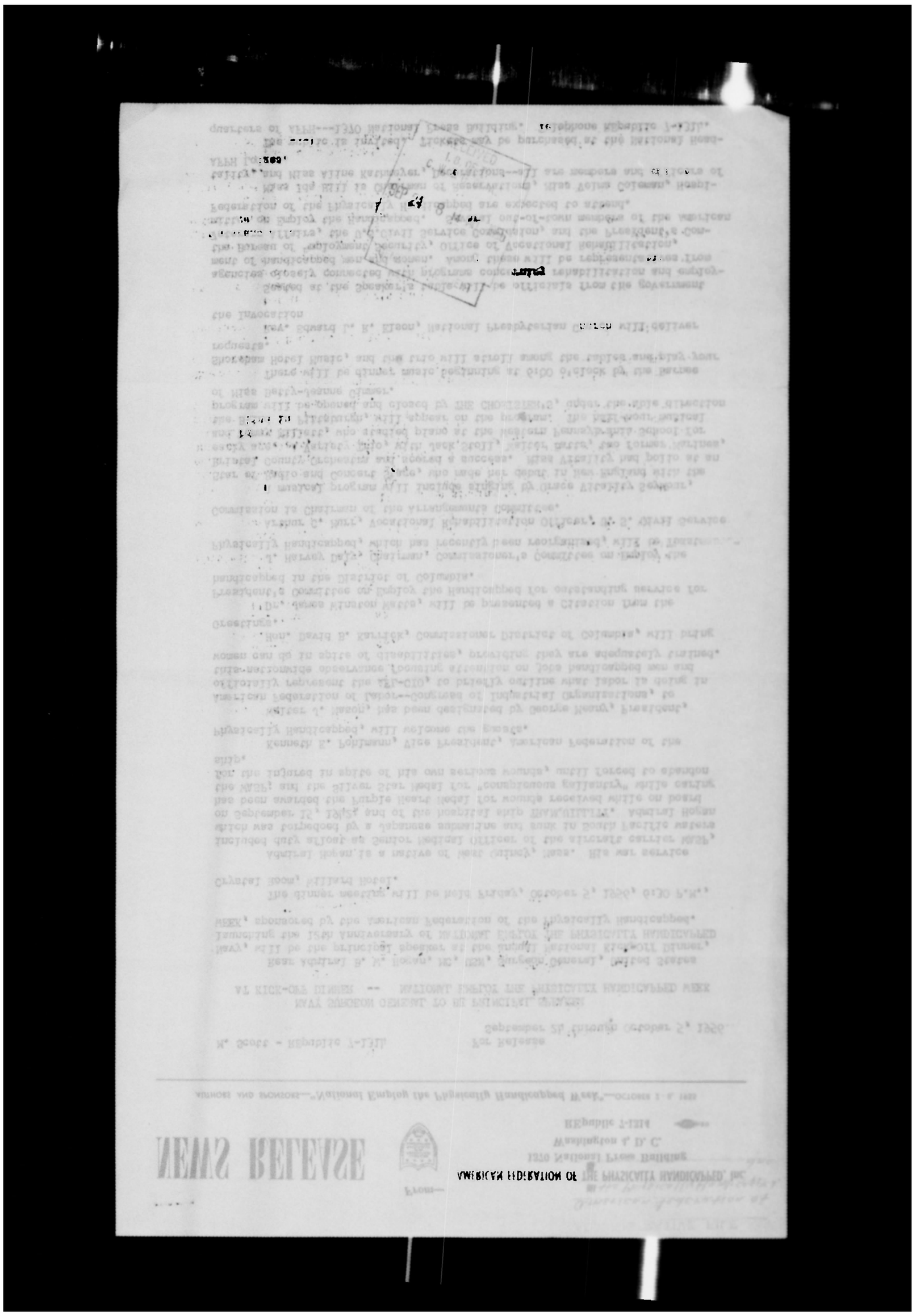
There will be dinner music beginning at 6:00 o'clock by the Barnee Shoreham Hotel Music, and the trio will stroll among the tables and play your requests.

Rev. Edward L. R. Elson, National Presbyterian Church will deliver the Invocation

Seated at the Speaker's table will be officials from the government agencies closely connected with programs concerning rehabilitation and employment of handicapped men and women. Among these will be representatives from the Bureau of Employment Security, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Veterans Affairs, the U.S.Civil Service Commission, and the President's Committee on Employ the Handicapped. Several out-of-town members of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped are expected to attend.

Miss Ida Hill is Chairman of Reservations, Miss Velma Coleman, Hospitality, and Miss Aline Kathmeyer, Decorations--all are members and officers of AFPH Lodges.

The public is invited. Tickets may be purchased at the National Headquarters of AFPH---1370 National Press Building. Telephone REpublic 7-1314.



12th Anniversary

NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALEY HANDICAPPED WEEK

OCTOBER 7-13, 1956

You are invited to attend the

NATIONAL KICK-OFF DINNER

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 6:30 P.M. • CRYSTAL ROOM, WILLARD HOTEL • $5.50 — INFORMAL

Sponsored by the

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

REAR ADMIRAL B. W. HOGAN (M.C.), USN
Surgeon General, United States Navy

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

ARTHUR C. MURR, Chairman

Col. Robert S. Allen
A. MacGregor Ayer
Joseph A. Bairne
Col. Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr.
James Brownlow
Hon. Thomas H. Burke
Mary E. Covis
Velma Coleman
Kenneth G. Crawford
Jack Curran
J. Harvey Daly
Leo E. George
Dr. Milton Gusack
Albert J. Hayes
Col. William F. Heimlich
J. Ridge Hicks
Ido Hill
Mrs. B. Lowndes Jackson, Jr.
Aline R. Kathmeyer
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Gregor MacPherson
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Walter J. Mason
Mrs. Gloria Millett
Barrington D. Parker
Kenneth E. Pohlmann
Hon. Robert Romspeck
Hon. Jennings Randolph
Elmer P. Richter
Mrs. Marie Rogers
Miss Mildred Scott
Jerome J. Shea, Jr.
Ben E. Singer
Arthur Clorendon Smith, Sr.
William T. Spence, M.D.
Paul A. Strochon
James A. Suffridge
John L. C. Sullivon
William S. Tyson
Glenn E. Watts
Marjorie F. Webster

Reservations must be made by Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1956
Make checks payable to: AFPH, Inc., and mail to

American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.,

1370 National Press Bldg., Washington 4. D.C.- RE 7-1314

August 8, 1957

To all Officers
National and International Unions
State Federations and Labor Councils

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE PLACEMENT PERSONNEL

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Members of the Committee are shown on the accompanying sheet.

Your support is needed.

With best wishes, I am

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President

CIO IU #2

The American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped
1370 National Press Bldg
Washington 4 DC
- Republic 7-1314

PAUL A. STRACHAN, National President

H.R. 9171.....

Introduced on August 7 1957 by Rep. Carl Elliott, (Ala.), Chairman
House Labor Subcommittee on Special Education

Members of the Committee: Mrs. Edith Green (Ore.)
George S. McGovern (S.D.)
Stuyvesant Wainwright (N.Y.)
Donald W. Nicholson (Mass.)

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Hearing Room, Labor Committee, Old House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

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(3) the United States Civil Service Commission
(4) the Bureau of Employment Security in the U.S. Department of Labor
(5) colleges, institutes, and universities providing comprehensive courses in guidance, personnel administration, sociology, psychology, and rehabilitation
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American Federation of

NEWS RELEASE

From—
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314

AUTHORS AND SPONSORS—*"National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week"*—OCTOBER 2-8, 1955

M. Scott - REpublic 7-1314

For Release
September 24 through October 5, 1956

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A musical program will include singing by Grace Vitality Seymour, Star of Radio and Concert Stage, who made her debut in New England with the Bristal County Orchestra and scored a success. Miss Vitality had polio at an early age. A Variety Trio, with Jack Stoll, Walter Batts, two former Marines, and Tommy Millatt, who studied piano at the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind in Pittsburgh, will appear on the program. The half-hour musical program will be opened and closed by THE CHORISTER'S, under the able direction of Miss Betty-Jeanne Ginmar.

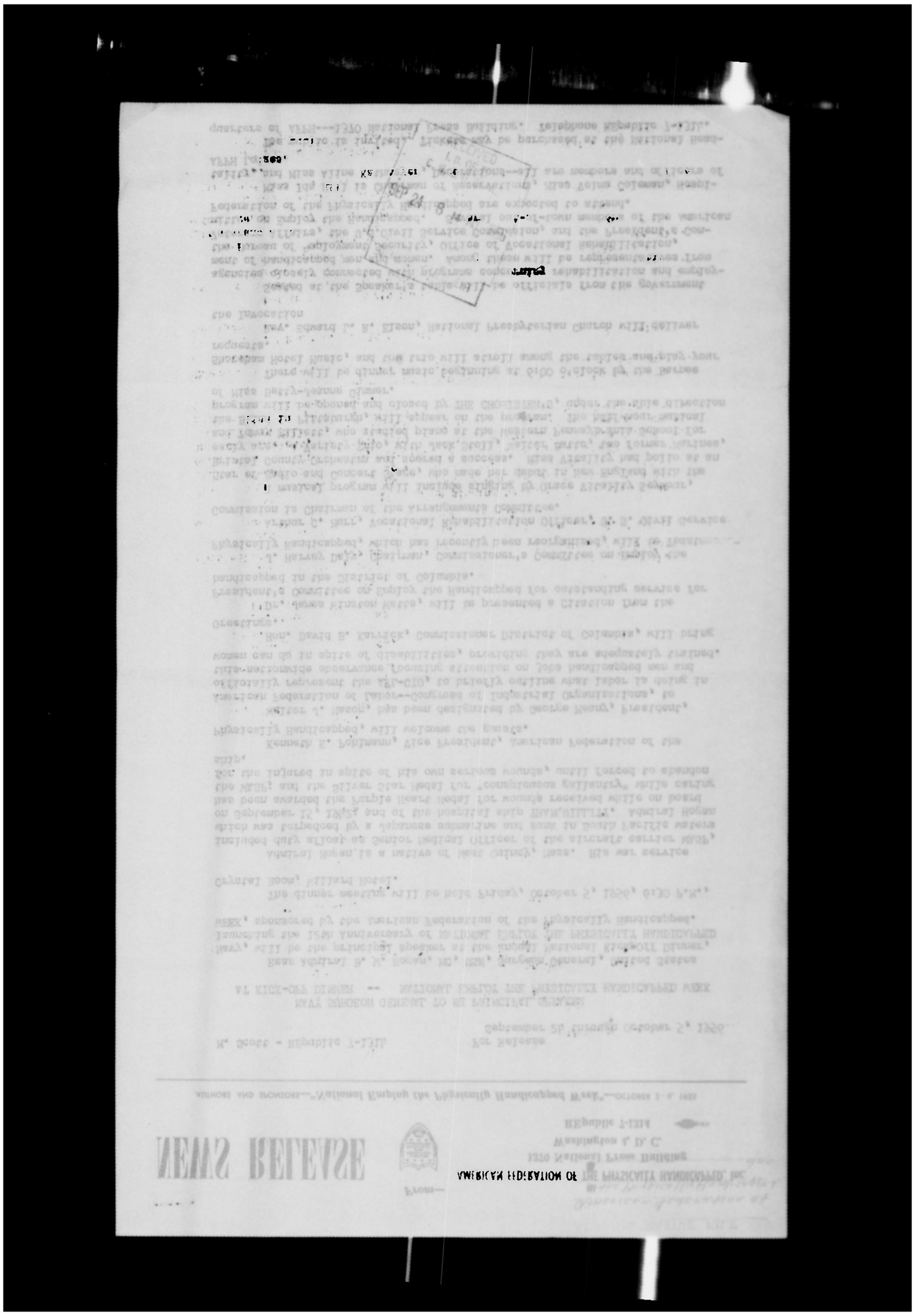
There will be dinner music beginning at 6:00 o'clock by the Barnee Shoreham Hotel Music, and the trio will stroll among the tables and play your requests.

Rev. Edward L. R. Elson, National Presbyterian Church will deliver the Invocation

Seated at the Speaker's table will be officials from the government agencies closely connected with programs concerning rehabilitation and employment of handicapped men and women. Among these will be representatives from the Bureau of Employment Security, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Veterans Affairs, the U.S.Civil Service Commission, and the President's Committee on Employ the Handicapped. Several out-of-town members of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped are expected to attend.

Miss Ida Hill is Chairman of Reservations, Miss Velma Coleman, Hospitality, and Miss Aline Kathmeyer, Decorations--all are members and officers of AFPH Lodges.

The public is invited. Tickets may be purchased at the National Headquarters of AFPH---1370 National Press Building. Telephone REpublic 7-1314.



12th Anniversary

NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALEY HANDICAPPED WEEK

OCTOBER 7-13, 1956

You are invited to attend the

NATIONAL KICK-OFF DINNER

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 6:30 P.M. • CRYSTAL ROOM, WILLARD HOTEL • $5.50 — INFORMAL

Sponsored by the

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

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Surgeon General, United States Navy

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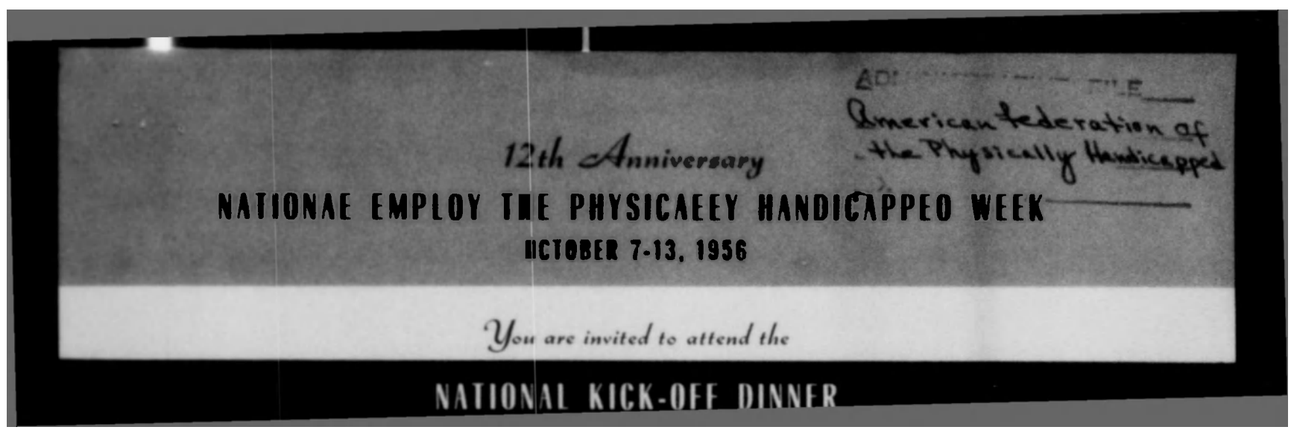
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FILE
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped
12th Anniversary
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Date.....

Enclosed is check in amount of $..... payable to AFPH, Inc., for which please send me.....tickets, $5.50 each, for the Kick-Off Dinner, launching the 12th Anniversary of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

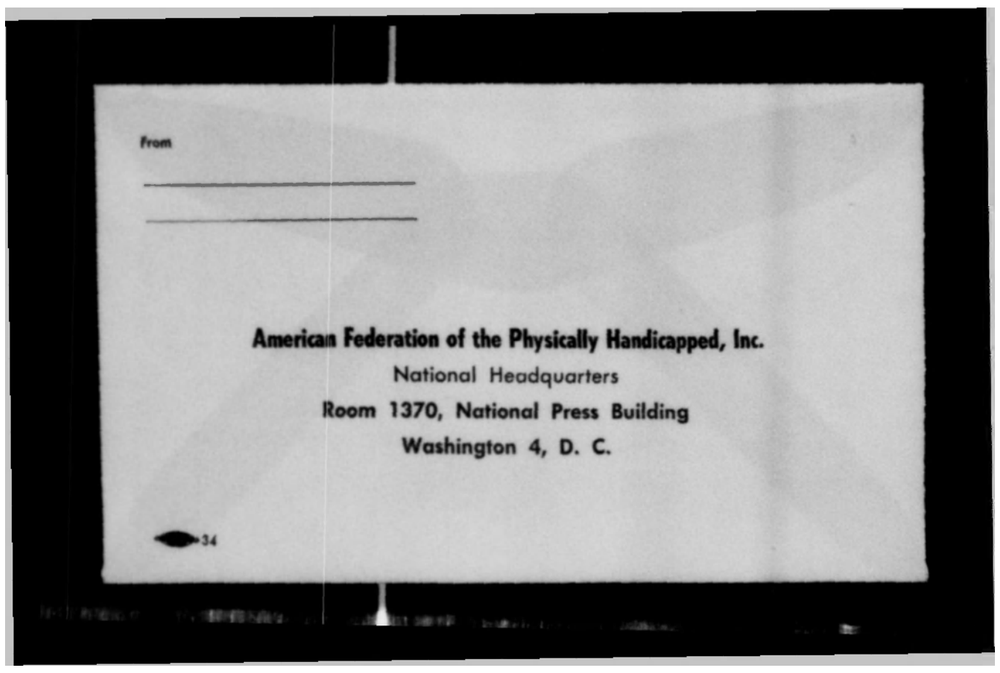
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American Federation
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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942
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National Headquarters
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
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Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

Christmas
1955

At this Holiday Season, I wish for our beloved Country, Peace, Prosperity, and Progress.

I wish for all Handicapped, Greater Opportunity; Public Understanding and Acceptance; Abolition of unfair Discrimination - and Cure, or Alleviation of their Physical or Mental Ailments, and Distress.

PAUL A. STRACHAN

Paul A. Strachan

President

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 28, 1942
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November 1955

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

TO EDITORS OF LABOR PUBLICATIONS

The officers and members of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped join with me in expressing our appreciation to you and your associates for the very fine support you have rendered by calling our program to the attention of your readers.

During the latter part of August we held our 7th National Convention in Johnstown, Pa., followed by the fall meeting of our APPH National Council, and then by the 11th annual observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" of which this organization is author and sponsor.

There were representatives from Labor at all of these functions.

Several of the national and state organizations have given financial support by making annual contributions. More recently some of the local unions have been likewise contributing.

Because the work of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped does not come under the United Funds or Community Chest, we are dependent upon our members, supporting organizations and individuals to assist us financially with the development of our overall program which, in turn, is of benefit to every community.

Our program includes public education, rehabilitation, legislation and employment of Handicapped, including our FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED and TAX EXEMPTION bills now pending in Congress. These have been endorsed by all Labor.

We would appreciate your printing the box below in your publication and at the same time express our thanks for the support rendered thus far. We will also be glad to send additional information to any of your readers who desire it.

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN, President

American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Enclosed is check or money order for $_____, a contribution to further your Organization's work.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Author and Sponsor: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 7-13, 1956

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942
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November 18, 1955

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

American Federation
of the Physically
Handicapped

To: Friends of the Handicapped
in Organized Labor

Greating:

Enclosed is copy of Rasolution which will be introduced in the AFL Convention by Brother James A. Brownlow, Presidant, AFL Metal Trades Dapartmant, and which I have asked Brother Walter P. Reuther to also have introduced in tha CIO Convention. It is assumed that action on thia will ba had, in tha joint Conventions in New York City.

Passage of thia Rasolution would permit:

1. Appointment of an AFPH Headquarters Staff, - to include directors of Organization, Research and Publicity, Legislation, and Fund-Raising.

2. Establishment of an Information Service, which would send monthly bulletins to all Internationals; State Federations and Industrial Union Councils; City Central Bodies, and Industriel Union Councils, as wall as such Local Unions as may be desirabls.

Such Service would give the gist of legislation; Executive orders; amounts svailabla under appropriations, and how Unions might utilize such benafits to advantage of their members and families of members.

In thia connection, it is shown, for exampla, that some 12,900 mine workers have recaived Vocational Rehabilitation from tha States, and, following rehabilitation, miners have been placed in employment by tha Federal-State Employment Services, and have earned more than $5,500,000.

Thaee banefits rasulted from AFPH primary efforts, in astablishing, maintaining, and continually expanding the Federal-State programs on rehabilitation and employmant of Handicapped, and demonstrates how Labor has benefitted, and will benefit from these programs, whila using our specialized knowledge and experience to its own advantags.

3. Whila tha amount of money AFPH might hope to receive, upon passage of such Resolution, would not enable us to make a nation-wide organizational campaign, as, from experience, we know this would cost in excess of $500,000, yet, we can organize in key States and thus be in poeition to play a larger, and more effective part in tha forthooming 1956 National Election. I am sure that Labor needs allies, in all its legislative activities, and tha vast and practically unexplored field of the 40,000,000 Handicappad, no doubt, would prove very fruitful, if their interests were aligned, and their active support united with that of Labor on all matters of mutual concern.

Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" - October 7-13, 1956

THIS IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT, AND NEEDED, IN 1956!

4. Since there are less than half a dozen specialists, in the whole United States, who have an overall knowledge of the tremendous field of rehabilitation and employment of our millions of Handicapped, the position of AFPH, and its experience and competence in this work, is of great value to all Labor, and is worth millions and millions of dollars, as has, already been shown, by our past success in gaining more than $600,000,000 worth of benefits, to say nothing of being primarily responsible for placement in employment of more than 3,200,000 Handicapped.

SUPPORT OF A.F.P.H. LABOR OFFICERS URGED

There are several eminent leaders of Labor on the AFPH National Council, and no programs are prepared, or presented to Congress or the public, without their approval.

These Officers from Labor Organizations have worked with us for several years, and are familiar with our program, and know the need and value of it.

I urge all friends of the Handicapped to support this Resolution, so that, - for the first time in its 15 years since its founding, - AFPH will have a base, financially, upon which to properly carry on its program.

By giving this support, you will not only aid millions of suffering people, many of whom are living in enforced idleness for lack of adequate treatment and training and job placement, but you will strengthen the bonds that tie Labor and the Handicapped together, and further unity of effort of both groups. This, I believe, is the main purpose, generally, in merging AFL and CIO, today, so that we may combine our strength and efforts to greater advantage than ever before.

We ask your support, and active participation in this matter, and assure you of our appreciation.

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President

Resolution No. .....
On: The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

Whereas: The problems and needs of our 40,000,000 handicapped citizens, including the blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebrel palaied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple acleroais, osteomyelitis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, congenital defects and deformitiea and other injuries and diseases constitute one of our Nation's gravest problema, and

Whereas: Organized Labor initiated and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and, 35 years ago, Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and

Whereas: The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization composed primarily of handicapped people, with headquarters at 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C., for the past 15 years has spearheaded all activities beneficial to handicapped, and has had official endorsement of Organized Labor, and has many eminent leaders of Labor amongst its National Officers, and

Whereaa: Said Federation's program includes establishment of a Federal Agency for Handicapped, which would greatly amplify present Federal-State services in medical treatment, education and training or retraining, counseling and guidance, and aalective placement, - and other measures which have been approved by all Labor groupe, and

Whereaa: Said Federation in collaboration with Labor representatives, was responsible for amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, in 1954. the necessary purpose of which was to enlarge the program approximately three times more than previoualy, and it has since been shown that Federal-State agencies having jurisdiction have been dilatory in carrying out the express mandates of Congress in this matter, and require continual pressures to induce them to advance the program as the new law intends and provides, and

Whereas: The A.F.P.H. in its recent 7th Triennial Convention, in which many Labor representatives participated, adopted a broad program of rehabilitation, education, and employment of handicapped, and to carry out this program needs approximately $250,000 for ita annual budget, and, at present, urgently needs financial assistance for ita immediate work, be it

Resolved: That tha AFL-CIO, in Convention assembled in New York, New York, does hereby andorse the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, particularly its bills to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped; Tax Exemetions for Handicapped and Thoee Who Cannot support Themselves; Congressional approval of S. 1948, a bill to authorize the sale of certain of the publicly owned lands of the United Statea, situated in Florida, to the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped Inatitute for Human Engineering, on which land, the proposed Institute for Human Engineering is planned to be built, and, other such measures as may develop which are approved by official Labor representatives, ere introduction, and, be it further

Reaolved: That the AFL-CIO Convention calls upon its constituent International Unions, State Federations of Labor and State Industrial Union Councils, Central bodies and Local Industrial Union Councils, and Local Unions to endeavor to raise and contribute to AFPH $150,000, to further this vitally important program, which is ao closely identified with the welfare of all working people, and, be it further

Raaolved: That, copies of thia Resolution be sent to the Press; all Members of the AFL-CIO executive Council, and to all organizations and individuals at interest.

10/10/55

Send to Einar O. Mohn.

Jim/d

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. as August 20, 1942
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Oct. 5, 1955.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation
of the Physically
Handicapped

PERSONAL

Mr. James R. Hoffa,
Ninth Vice-President,
Int'l Bro. of Teamsters,
2741 Trumbull Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Bro. Hoffa:

I ask your attention to enclosed copy of letter to President Beck.

It has always been a mystery to me WHY your Brotherhood ignores our appeals for support. I know, from the records, that the Teamsters have a high incidence of disabilities and, logically, should certainly be interested in developing and expanding facilities, personnel, and funds for rehabilitation and employment of Handicapped.

On a visit to Detroit, some months ago, I tried to see you, so we could discuss this matter, personally, but you were out of town.

My friends in Labor, (which which I have been affiliated for more than 40 years). Bluntly, they have said that you are "a good friend, and a tough enemy!" And, since I was likewise raised in a hard school, I can understand what that means, and respect you for your stand.

But, we need friends, understanding friends, and supporters of this movement, which has endorsement of all Labor, but, unfortunately, not enough financial support to do a job. I call on you to lend us help, and I can give you ample proof as to why you should give it, if you are in any way interested in a great economic-humanitarian program, and I believe you would be.

I am enclosing material that will give you the picture, and you have, in Detroit, two Labor Leaders, in AFL, who know me pretty well, Tom Carroll, of the Waymen, and my good friend, Abe Spradling, of the Street & Electric Ry. Employees, who can give you additional information.

I would be glad to discuss this with you, personally, and, meantime, request a reply.

Sincerely and Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN
President

Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 7-13, 1956

Oct. 5, 1955.

PERSONAL

Mr. Dave Beck, President,
Int'l Bro. of Teamsters,
25 Louisiana Ave., NW
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

For the past eight years, I've been writing to you, at reasonably frequent intervals, about this program for Handicapped. Up to now, I've never had any reply.

I note, in current "TEAMSTER", editorial on "TWO WORTHY WEEKS", in which you endorse "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", as well as the work of "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED".

I am author of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK". I conceived, organized, wrote administrative policies for, and brought more than 200 organizations into the "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE", and bedded into its structure MORE LABOR REPRESENTATION than any Federal Agency had ever had.

I believe, Brother Beck, the time has come when we should discuss these matters, personally.

Therefore, I ask that you phone this office and arrange a meeting, at a mutually convenient time, as I know that the Brotherhood you head has a high incidence of disabilities, and should be a strong supporter of this program.

I am enclosing material that will give you the picture.

Anticipating an early meeting, and with best wishes, I am,

Fraternally,

O. L. A. STRACHAN

President

M

Address of Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped
To: Seventh Triennial Convention, AFPH
Fort Stanwix Hotel, Johnstown, Pa.
August 29, 1955

Mr. Chairman; Dr. Holl; Distinguished Guests; Members of AFPH, and Friends of the Handicapped:

It is a great honor to greet you upon this Fifteenth Anniversary of the founding of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, and the Thirteenth year of its chartering. Since I last met with you at the Detroit 1952 Convention, momentous events have occurred, affecting the welfare of all Handicapped people.

AFPH, meantime, has continued its campaign to arouse public interest and support, to meet the problems, needs, and aspirations of our 40,000,000 Handicapped citizens.

A part of this campaign has been in the field of legislation, and during 1953, hearings were held by the House and Senate Committees having jurisdiction. The then new National Administration made some astounding recommendations to Congress, as its first proposals in the Handicapped field. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, then Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, presumably inspired these legislative abortions which, in many ways, I am surprised that President Eisenhower accepted, and put into his Message to Congress. The net result of these recommendations, if carried out, would have been —

That, the whole program of Vocational Rehabilitation be thrown back upon the States within two years, and of course, if carried out, this would have absolutely killed the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation Program which many of us have worked so hard to build up, these past 35 years.

Experience has shown the futility of expecting States to assume costs of any public program of this kind, and the Administration's recommendations, therefore, would have spelled doom to the hopes and needs of the Nation's millions of Handicapped citizens.

A.F.P.H. OPPOSED THESE RECOMMENDATIONS

At that time, while the "bloom was still on the rose of the Administration's honeymoon", newspapers of the Nation either extravagantly praised everything President Eisenhower proposed or did, or killed any criticisms so that no word reached the general public as to the real and deadly meaning of these recommendations, except in the case of a very few papers, and the Labor Press.

And, too, Administration Leaders in Congress were determined NOT to pay any attention to any recommendations or protests of any organizations or individuals, long experienced in the Handicapped field, who knew the dangers inherent in the Administration proposals and knew, if they were enacted, Vocational Rehabilitation, as we know it today, would have its death knell.

Appeals to Senator William A. Purtell, of Connecticut, a freshman Senator who was Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Public Welfare, were vain. Indeed, Purtell tried to prevent AFPH from testifying

st all, in an effort to confine all testimony solely to the Administration Bill.

AFPH refused to go along on that outrageous, un-American performance, and we demanded that the Committee hear us. Ultimately, we were allowed 30 minutes to discuss a bill about which the Chairman, himself, by his own admissions, knew nothing, and he did not even know the implications of the bill, and knew less about the whole field of Rehabilitation, as a freshman Senator, than any other Member of the Committee.

In the Senate hearings, Senators Neely, Hill, and Lehman, on the then Minority side of the Subcommittee, praised your President for his long and unremitting labors in behalf of the Handicapped.

On the House side, a most amazing situation developed. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., then Chairman, House Committee on Education and Labor, held hearings in 1953, two weeks before Congress adjourned, such hearings ending on the very day Congress quit. Then, nearly a year elapsed before Mr. McConnell called for further action on the bills, in 1954, and by that time, all Members of the Committee had forgotten completely what they had seen and been told in 1953 hearings, and it was necessary for Mr. McConnell to hold some so-called "Executive Sessions", from which your President was debarred from attending, on the ground, forsooth!, that "he is deaf". But, Chairman McConnell knew, that with secretarial aid, I conducted all manner of meetings, conferences, conventions, hearings, etc., so that was simply a slap at AFPH by the Chairman, who permitted Blind to be represented at the Committee Executive Sessions, as well as the National Rehabilitation Association.

A.F.P.H. FOUGHT FOR AMENDMENTS

It was plain that the outcome of the Senate-House Hearings would NOT give AFPH's bill to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED any chance at all. So, since all Administration Leaders had refused us any consideration, we had to turn to our own friends for help.

Chief of these was, Rep. John W. McCormack, then Minority, and now Majority Leader of the House of Representatives; Hon. Harry R. Sheppard, of California; Hon. Charles E. Bennett, of Florida; Hon. Augustine B. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Carl Elliott, of Alabama; Hon. Jacob K. Javits, of New York; Hon. Cleveland M. Bailey, of West Virginia; and, in the Senate, Hon. James E. Murray, of Montana; Hon. John J. Sparkman, of Alabama, Hon. Wayne Morse, of Oregon; Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, of NewYork; Hon. William Langer, of North Dakota; Hon. Matthew M. Neely, of West Virginia, and a few others.

We succeeded in amending the Administration Bill in several particulars. As the Administration Bill was written and presented to the Congress, if enacted it would have done very little to improve Vocational Rehabilitation Programs, and nothing at all to improve Employment of Handicapped, and the AFPH Amendment provided some $15,000,000 for the Bureau of Employment Security and State Employment Offices, so that at least one Specialist in Handicapped Placement would be put into each of the 1860 Federal-State Employment Offices, across country.

SECRETARY OF LABOR MITCHELL REFUSED TO AID

It will interest, and may astonish you to know that among the preliminary conferences held by AFPH and its Labor Associates, prior to and during these battles, one was with Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell. We, and our Labor Associates, asked his support for our bill. He refused it, point-blank. Moreover, he refused to even go down to Congress and testify favorably on the AFPH Amendment to provide his own Employment Service with a badly needed $15,000,000 for Handicapped Placement, - although, subsequently, he has claimed full credit, and had absolutely nothing to do with it.

STUDY OF HOME-BOUND HANDICAPPED

As one result of the bill finally enacted, at the insistance of Rep. Augustine B. Kelley, the AFPH Amendment providing that the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare be directed to make a study of the situation respecting Home-Bound Handicapped, and report and make recommendations to the present Congress, was passed.

I sat in with officials of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation on this matter and found that they had wasted valuable time in writing to more than 100 national organizations, including the Red Cross, Veterans Organizations, National Society of Crippled Children and Adults, and similar organizations, asking WHAT PLANS THEY HAD, FOR DEALING WITH PROBLEMS OF HOME-BOUND HANDICAPPED, - PARTICULARLY THOSE IN REMOTE RURAL AREAS.

As I had previously told OVR officials, these organizations had no plans, and never had any plans, and OVR, therefore, was reduced to the alibi of telling me, at one of the conferences, that "they had to be careful NOT to develop and project some plan which Secretary Hobby would repudiate", and, on the other hand they were worried lest Congress criticize them for NOT putting forth a definite plan.

As it was, they finally decided that the lesser of two evils for them was to do nothing which might incur the wrath of the Secretary of HEW, who had shown, indisputably, her aversion to needed Federal expansion of the Handicapped program.

So, OVR prepared a "STUDY OF THE HOME-BOUND", with alleged "Programs for Physically Handicapped Home-Bound Individuals" therein. This 185 page book was significant in its complete failure TO MAKE ANY RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS! And, worse still, all it did was to reiterate what we already know,—— i.e., THAT NOBODY KNOWS ANYTHING; NOBODY DOES ANYTHING ABOUT THE HOME-BOUND HANDICAPPED OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, particularly THOSE IN FARMING AREAS, AWAY FROM CITIES AND TOWNS!

This proves what AFPH has long contended,—that OVR is incompetent; completely lacking in vision and imagination, and devoid of boldness to devise and execute any program. All they do is, simply, to coast along and pray that nobody penetrates their inner sanctum, the Holy of Holies, — wherein they concoct and perpetrate their alleged "programs" upon an unsuspecting, innocent, and helpless group of Handicapped, under the guise of "rehabilitation"!

Address of Paul A. Strachen, President
Seventh Triennial Convention, APPH

SUMMARY OF ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

Again, ostensibly at Mrs. Hobby's suggestion, the President's first recommendation to Congress cut the budget for Medical Research so severely that even his own Republican Congress could not swallow the dose, and increased the President's request by more than fifty percent.

Cut research for cancer, heart, mental health, arthritis, neurology, and blindness from $140,000,000 to $74,000,000.

Cut inspection of Food & Drug Administration, the real heart of that agency's program, so greatly that Dka's own appointee, Commissioner C. W. Crawford, protested that only the most flagrant cases would be handled, while work against filth and decomposition had to be curtailed.

Sought a 25% cut in Federal appropriations for Vocational Education the first year in office, and, last year, asked an additional 6% cut.

On Vocational Rehabilitation alone, although Mrs. Hobby's Department (the figures of which, in many cases, are sadly behind the real facts) show that there are more than 1,000,000 citizens who could become at least partially self-supporting if they had treatment and vocational training, she refused to call for any increase for the Vocational Rehabilitation Program, and only when it was shown that Congress would act anyway, with a bill of its own, did she hurriedly have a bill drawn and sent down to the Hill, the defects of which were, and are still apparent to any thinking person, and would simply have meant ultimate abolition of the present Federal-State Program, in a short time.

THE PRESENT HEALTH PROGRAM PICTURE

Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama, Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and son of an eminent physician who named his son for the famous English medical scientist, Lord Lister, - says that he believes medical science is on the verge of great discoveries, — cures for cancer, leukemia, and heart disease, in particular, are close at hand. He stated that in the past 14 years, life expectancy has been extended 8.5 years, chiefly through research into the causes and cures for such major killers as rheumatic fever, appendicitis, influenza, syphilis, and tuberculosis.

Yet, Senator Hill considers it doubtful if the present rate of progress can be maintained, without more Federal money, because -

1. There is a shortage of 22,000 to 45,000 doctors, and our population, which is increasing at the rate of 3,500,000 births yearly, is not matched by comparable increase in medical specialists.

2. A great need for funds to finance research.

3. Lack of $150,000,000 to build laboratories in which the research could be carried out. (This would increase the present capacities of the National Health Institutes of the Federal Government by nearly half again as much.)

4. Urgent need for 600,000 to 800,000 more hospital beds.

5. The Advisory Council of Doctors, which helps develop and steer the general program, recommended an appropriation of $139,573,000 this year, but Mrs. Hobby balked, and refused to recommend more than $73,958,000, about half the minimum requirements specified by physicians who know what they are talking about. The Senate increased the Hobby request by $24,000,000 regardless of her protests, but the House cut the Senate's increase to an approximate $4,000,000.

VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE VERSUS ANIMAL LIFE

When it is considered that there are some 2,000,000 accidents annually in Industry, alone, which cause some 350,000 permanent impairments, and to meet this grave situation, the Federal Government has been most niggardly in lending aid, -- the average appropriation for Vocational Rehabilitation the past several years, approximating some $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, and only very recently reaching the figure of $23,500,000, and in spite of the blatant ballyhoo of the Administration over its "great increase in the appropriations for the program", for the coming year, appropriations are, as follows:

Grants to States, $33,750,000.

Training and Traineeships, $2,075,000.

Salaries and expenses of Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, $1,000,000.

It is a sad commentary that Congress evidently believes that it is far more important to the welfare of our country, to look after cows, pigs, sheep, chickens, etc., than human beings, because the Department of Agriculture this year gets $51,079,563 for research into the cause of Bang's Disease in cows; hog cholera; hoof and mouth disease; gid; pip; and various other farm diseases and problems.

TAX EXEMPTION BILLS

Our Tax Exemption bills, introduced by Representatives John D. Dingell, of Michigan, and George M. Rhodes, of Pennsylvania, got nowhere, because, we were told by the Committee's Staff Director, that, "if passed, THEY WOULD BE VETOED BECAUSE OF THE COST!," which is one of the weakest and most evasive reasons for failure to do justice to Handicapped I have ever seen.

AFPH must build an organization so powerful in all States that it will compel attention not only from politicians, but, big-time industrialists and others, who are the real big wheels of this program. Handicapped must cease playing the role of "patient Griselda", and follow the advice of the Kansas lady who told the farmers to "Raise MORE HELL, AND LESS CORN!"

But, God willing! the Tax Exemption bills will be reintroduced. I remind all of you, legislation is not achieved in a twinkling, and we must battle hard, and for long years, to gain our ends.

O.V.R. SHOULD HAVE A HOUSE-CLEANING

The new Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Malcolm B. Folsom, should immediately clean house in the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. If, on the record of their performance, he fired all top officials of that Bureau, he could do no worse than has already been done by them, and he might, conceivably, do a lot better!

On August 3, Mary E. Switzer, Director of OVR, released her Annual Report. She boasts, therein, that those rehabilitated into gainful employment during fiscal year 1955 increased approximately 2,000 over 1954, or, about 58,000 persons! Think of that!

Despite the fact that the Federal-State Rehabilitation Offices have more than 1,000,000 applications for Rehabilitation on file, and this backlog increases with the years, and only two years ago, Miss Switzer boasted that some 64,000 had been processed, and only last year, 1954, 53,758 were reported,-- these reports simply prove that OVR cannot get off a dime, and its "expansion" progras is an abject failure and utter farce.

The Handicapped of this Nation deserve something more than endless alibis and lack of performance on the part of those in charge of developing the Rehabilitation Program, and the incumbent Administration, in its own defense, should take an analytical and realistic look at what is going on in the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and take drastic steps to immediately improve the calibre of officials there, and demand action, instead of inaction.

OUTCOME OF AFPH'S 1953-1954 CAMPAIGN

The result of AFPH's campaign of 1953-1954, including enactment of riders, amendments, etc., approximated $250,000,000 in benefits to Handicapped, covering Vocational Rehabilitation; Social Security; expansion of facilities for Employment of Handicapped; expansion of the Hill-Burton Hospital Survey and Construction Act, etc.

NEW FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED BILL

Following Congressional enactment of the AFPH 1953-1954 amendments, for seven months Headquarters was busy in preparing new legislation. Endless conferences with Government officials, Members of Congress, Labor representatives, and others, were held.

Our greatest difficulty stemmed from the dilatory methods and lackadaisical attitude of Federal agencies, in providing essential information, and this particularly applied to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Social Security Agency. Even the Bureau of Employment Security delayed getting its Handicapped Placement Programs, for which it was provided with money by Congress, and the excuse was that the Bureau of the Budget was strangling, or cutting down appropriations, although such were authorized specifically by Congress.

But, we succeeded, against great odds, in completing our new bill, copies of which you have had. In the Senate, S. 1951, is sponsored by the Hon. James E. Murray, (Montana); Hon. Matthew M. Neely (West Virginia);

Hon. Frenk Carlson (Kansas); Hon. Ralph E. Flanders, (Vermont); Hon. Lister Hill, (Alabama); Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey, (Minnesota); Hon. Estes Kefauver, (Tennessee); Hon. Harley M. Kilgore, (West Virginia); Hon. William Langer, (North Dakota); Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, (New York); Hon. Warren G. Magnuson, (Washington); Hon. Pat McNamara (Michigan); Hon. Richard L. Neuberger, (Oregon); Hon. Wayne Morse, (Oregon); Hon. George A. Smathers, (Florida); and Hon. John J. Sparkman, (Alabama).

In tha House, Hon. Charles E. Bennett, (Florida) HR 5465; Hon. John D. Dingell (Michigan) HR 5471; Hon. Gardner Withrow (Wisconsin) HR 5487; Hon. Coya Knutson (Minnesota) HR 5510; Hon. John W. McCormack, (Massachusetts) HR 5513; Hon. Thor Tollefson, (Washington) HR 5523; Hon. George M. Rhodes, (Pennsylvania) HR 5571; Hon. Augustine B. Kelley (Pennsylvania) HR 5603; Hon. Vera Buchanan, (Pennsylvania) HR 5705; Hon. Earl Chudoff, (Pennsylvania) HR 5737; Hon. John P. Saylor, (Pennsylvania) HR 5859; Hon. Cleveland M. Bailey, (West Virginia) HR 5874; Hon. Charles A. Buckley, (New York) HR 5939; Hon. Louis C. Rabaut, (Michigan) HR 5971; Hon. Ray J. Madden, (Indiana) HR 6064; Hon. Barrett O'Hara, (Illinois) HR 6065; Hon. Harold D. Donohue, (Massachusetts) HR 6094; Hon. Martha W. Griffiths, (Michigan) HR 6098; Hon. Clyde Doyle, (California) HR 6718; Hon. Elizabeth Kee, (West Virginia) HR 6960; Hon. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., (Michigan) HR 7207; and Hon. Harley O. Staggers, (West Virginia) HR 7465.

We are very proud of the new bill, covering, as it does, more ground than any legislation for Handicapped ever introduced. We have been promised hearings in the Senate, early next Session, presumably in time to get action before the boys hike back to their States and Districts, for the National Election.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HANDICAPPED PROGRAM

In the light of present-day conditions, AFPH believes it imperative that there be a national conference of all interested groups, - business, labor, education, medical, organizations representing the Handicapped, etc., for the purpose of ascertaining just where we stand now, and what the immediate future holds in store.

Despite legislation enacted in 1954, and even some in 1955, there is a clear need that the evils of the actions of the United States Bureau of the Budget, presumably acting for the President, and likely at the insistance of the past Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mrs. Hobby, be exposed to the light of day, since we have no yardstick of actual achievement by which to measure the new Secretary, Mr. Folsom, as yet.

If the Budget persists in ignoring the manifest intent of Congress, and the implicit mandate of Congressional appropriations, and substitutes therefor its own plans and ideas for Handicapped Programs, then we believe a national conference should be called, and officials of the United States Budget; the Department of Labor; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the United States Civil Service Commission, and any Federal agency which has a considerable part in the Handicapped program be requested to attend, and produce their own records, to show exactly what has been accomplished by them, including expansion of programs, increased appropriations, etc.

AFPH believes it imperative that this be done this coming fall so that the results will be manifest in time for Congress to take appropriate action to straighten out the whole mess, and "mess", it is, on the basis of all known facts and evidence.

If given a mandate to do so by this Convention, the Executive Officers of AFPH should, at once prepare and issue invitations to all organizations and parties at interest, and set this National Conference for next November, so that it will be fresh in mind when Congress reconvenes, in January, 1956.

AFPH ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE 1940

In September, 1940, your President was discharged from Johns Hopkins and began an immediate campaign to organize AFPH, which was chartered on August 22, 1942, or two years afterwards. Briefly, AFPH has developed and applied an over-all program that has benefitted Handicapped to the amount of $600,000,000 in tangible benefits in research; hospital construction; education and training; medical treatment, and, in addition, has initiated employment for more than 3,000,000 Handicapped who have received in excess of $3,000,000,000 in salaries or wages, and have paid taxes of more than $750,000,000.

The House Labor Subcommittee To Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped was purely an AFPH effort, and it sat for more than two-and-a-half years gaining more information from more than 500 witnesses than had ever been assembled on Handicapped problems in previous history.

"NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" was the AFPH trumpet call-to-arms to millions of Handicapped who had been denied opportunity for employment, and the beneficent results of the WEEK grow in volume with the passing years.

However, most AFPH people have been too lazy and lacking in common sense to keep "NEPHW" for their very own. Instead of taking the initiative, Lodges and AFPH members have too often permitted other organizations, which had nothing whatsoever to do with either initiating or carrying out the purposes of the "WEEK", to take over, and today the public is forgetting that "NEPHW" was originated by AFPH. We should always assert our primacy as originators, authors and chief sponsors of the "WEEK", and I urge that every Lodge hold a Banquet during "NEPHW", every year, and tie in with all organizations at interest. But remember, it should be an AFPH Banquet!

AFPH initiated and carried the major part of the fight to establish the Medical Research Omnibus Bill of 1950, and hundreds of millions of dollars have been appropriated under that Act for experimental research into Cardiac troubles; Cerebral Palsy; Epilepsy; Muscular Dystrophy; Multiple Sclerosis; Blindness; Deafness; Orthopedic Disabilities; Poliomyelitis; Arthritis; Rheumatism; Hansen's Disease (Leprosy), and other killers and cripplers.

AFPH conceived and organized the "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON 'NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK'", and while that Committee today, has gotten completely away from its original plan of developing the Handicapped Program as a regular part of Labor-Management Relations, still, some good comes of it as a publicity medium, if not, in fact, as a real developer and

pioneer in expanding the whole Handicapped program, aimed at employment. The "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE" has done nothing to break down the 25,339 jobs in this country, so that it could be ascertained just what jobs could be held by the variously Handicapped despite their particular disability.

It will take a President of the United States, who has some real understanding and experience of the Handicapped field, to reorganize and reactivate this Committee so that it will do something more than just reiterate platitudes in tones of thunder, and show itself to be barren of any initiative or determination to explore the vast and unknown reaches of employment of Handicapped.

AFPH NATIONAL CONFERENCES ON PLACEMENT OF SEVERELY HANDICAPPED set the pace for real research in jobs-for-handicapped, and the three national conferences sponsored by AFPH were invaluable as a means of enlightening the public, as well as all parties otherwise at interest, on just what has been done and is being done to match the man and the job.

AFPH is primarily responsible for developing that 9,600 of the 25,339 jobs in the U.S.A. can be held satisfactorily by Handicapped people, and as our facilities and funds increase, we will carry out this study until it is completed. It is the most valuable phase of our work as it provides Handicapped with two advantages: It affords a base on which a Handicapped person who suffers a second injury may make legal determination of the extent of disability, over-all, and the relation, thus, to job capacities. This alone is worth hundreds of millions of dollars to Handicapped people. Second, it continually expands areas of potential employment of Handicapped.

Hereinbefore, we have explained the campaign culminating in AFPH getting Congress to adopt some five amendments to the mis-named Administration's "Vocational Rehabilitation Act" of 1954. WITHOUT THE AFPH AMENDMENTS, THE BILL WOULD HAVE BEEN A NULLITY!

We are particularly glad that AFPH Amendments drove in a wedge to provide, by law, for representation of Labor, and Handicapped, to review programs and appeals for grants in the HEW-OVR setup, even though, as we had expected, when this was enacted Mrs. Hobby promptly named a Committee that is as near useless and incompetent, with but two exceptions as could be imagined.

HEW-OVR does NOT want a real review of its activities! It wants, instead, a "White-Wash Committee" which, when called together, will listen and loudly applaud all reports and recommendations of the Secretary, or other officials, presumably in charge of this work, and then, after the polite nothings have been exchanged, adjourn and go home for another long siesta without having accomplished anything to really advance the program.

SALK VACCINE

As an outstanding example of the gross incompetency of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, along with its failures in the Handicapped field, there has not been, in the history of our Nation, a more flagrant case of malfeasance, and even misfeasance and malfeasance in office than that exhibited by the persons directly in charge of the Department, under whose jurisdiction the gross mishandling of the Jonas

Salk Polio Vaccine has been done.

While I am loathe to charge any person with the responsibility for deaths of some 85 children, (whom I am informed died, during the particular period,) yet I do say that it is entirely possible, if the Salk Vaccine program had been handled in the United States as it was in Canada, where the Government took exclusive charge; made the Vaccine in its own laboratories, and permitted sale at the rate of $1.50 per shot, that many, if not all of these children would be alive today.

All this talk - "WE MUST NOT LET THE CHILDREN HAVE THE VACCINE UNDER THESE CONDITIONS, BECAUSE IT WOULD BE OPENING THE DOOR TO 'SOCIALIZED MEDICINE'" is the bunk! We have spent and are spending billions of dollars to rehabilitate the peoples of the entire world. Why pay out an American Taxpayer's money to aid the peoples of Asia, for example, and then refuse to pay out his money to take care of our own people here at home?

INDUSTRY AND LABOR COOPERATION

The cornerstone of the Handicapped program is, integration of the program, on a day-to-day, plant-to-plant basis, into the regular Labor-Management Relations.

Surely, from experience we have learned that when an individual worker is injured, or diseased on the job, the very day he becomes disabled should be the time to start treatment and training, simultaneously.

On-the-job training for Handicapped applies not only to those who have held previous employment, but those who, unfortunately, have never been employed at all.

The Handicapped Program is not, and should never be, a Charity proposition, because no matter how good the intent, there is never enough money in the charity dispensations to care for more than a minimum number of applicants, and I reiterate what I have said on hundreds of previous occasions, - "This is a cold-blooded, economic problem, which should be considered and remedied in this way:

If a man or woman cannot work, why can't they? Is it because of lack of medical, surgical, or therapeutic treatment? Do they lack proper counseling and guidance? Do they have sufficient education and training to qualify for work under today's rigid and difficult requirements for employment? Would Selective Placement qualify them for employment wherein their particular disabilities would not be factors?

These are the soul questions in the Handicapped field, and we shall not find their answers until we make universal application of the remedies to every individual who needs such assistance. And, when we do that, we shall save the Nation untold billions now spent in useless public assistance, and we shall relieve millions of citizens from misery, want, and human suffering.

WE STILL HAVE THE BELLYACHERS TO CONTEND WITH

Our old opponents, the National Rehabilitation Association, composed chiefly of Diractors and employees of States' Rehabilitation Services, still oppose the AFPH Program.

Early last year when we proposed to the NRA's Washington Representative, E. B. Whitten, that we get together on a compromise program so that we could go to Congress united, he refused to make any compromise whatsoever. It's the same old thing — either take what NRA offers, or get nothing at all!

We have nothing to look forward to in that quarter, and AFPH must continually watch for the illegal maneuvering of State Directors, who, no doubt, will continue their past methods of visiting Washington to lobby agsinst our bills, and since their salaries are paid out of Federal funds, that is unlawful unless, of course, they are summoned by Congressional Committees to testify.

Further, we must be on the alert to combat the States' Directors efforts to intimidate Handicapped people, by telling them, or implying that, if such Handicapped support the AFPH program, they will get no help from States' Rehabilitation Services.

AFPH ASKED THAT HANDICAPPED BE GIVEN
JOB OPPORTUNITIES UNDER FEDERAL CONTRACTS

AFPH asked Assistant Secretary of Labor, Ernest Wilkins, who is also Chairman, President's Committee on Government Contracts, to have the present provision, which provides that no citizen shall be denied employment under Government contracts "because of race, creed, or color", amended, to include "or physical handicap, if otherwise qualified".

Wilkins is so busy running around the country telling how much good they are doing with their program that he doesn't have time to stay at work long enough to make the program effective. Hence, there has been no action on AFPH's reasonable and necessary demand that the Handicapped not be denied employment on Government contracts because of their disability, if otherwise qualified.

1956 IS NATIONAL ELECTION YEAR

Since its founding, AFPH has, each four years, asked the National Convention Resolutions Committees of both major Parties, for a plank for Handicapped.

At no time have Republicans even answered our request.

The 1952 Democratic Party Plank provided: "WE PROMISE TO FURTHER THE PROGRAM TO AFFORD EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, BOTH IN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY TO PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS".

This is not a very broad plank, but at least it did recognize that there is a Handicapped problem.

It would be well, as soon as coming Primary Elections determine who will be the candidates, to -

1. Ask all Candidates for the Presidency where they stand on the Handicapped Program.

2. Ask all Candidates for Federal House and Senate, as well as State and Local offices, likewise.

I urge all members of AFPH to register and vote. The "vote" is the Handicapped's greatest weapon, and it should be used legitimately and effectively to further our program.

In 1956, a National President, 32 Members of the Senate, and 435 Members of the House are to be elected. It behooves the Handicapped, now, to ascertain where candidates stand on the AFPH program, and vote accordingly. And, this likewise applies to State and Local offices.

A.F.P.H. ORGANIZATION

While there has not been expansion of Lodges we had hoped for, since the Detroit Convention, we are proud that the Pennsylvania State Department, since its reorganization a year ago, has shown dynamic leadership and organized three new lodges, and several others are in early prospect.

AFPH must have more Lodges, more members, and more local contacts throughout the country. That is a job for all of us to do, and I urge everyone present to rededicate himself or herself to the growth and prestige and power of AFPH, so as to benefit all Handicapped.

AFPH has proven itself to be the best friend the Handicapped have, and now the Handicapped should prove that they are AFPH's best friend, and build this Federation into the greatest force to improve the welfare, culture, and happiness of the Handicapped citizens of the U.S.A.

MORE FUNDS - MORE BENEFITS
LESS FUNDS - LESS BENEFITS

Members of AFPH, and Handicapped, generally, must learn the great lesson that, in this world, we cannot get something for nothing, and we must cease fostering the delusion that a National Headquarters Organization can be run for peanuts.

When Handicapped assume their real responsibility and raise the needed finances to make this Program more effective, and cease relying upon Labor and others to carry the major part of expenses, then they will have really arrived as Organization people.

Until they do learn the truth, that "it takes money, and lots of it, to make the AFPH more go", and stop this nonsense of trying to make 5¢ do the work of $10, then AFPH will be hampered in development of its program, and delayed in arriving at its destined goal.

We must all work together, or we shall certainly fall apart!

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Washington 1, D. C.

November 15, 1954

Mr. Paul A. Strashun, President
American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of October 30, informing us of the AFPH National Membership Campaign and a conference that will be held in December on handicapped legislation. I share your interest in the real need of an adequate physically handicapped program, and wish to assure you of our continued cooperation and support to accomplish this objective.

In this connection, I am enclosing a copy of the Annual Report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council on the physically handicapped, including a resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the A. F. of L. held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954.

You will note that the resolution calls upon all A. F. of L. constituent labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to the AFPH. Copies of the resolution have been sent to the press, all members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals interested.

In regard to the legislative conference in December, I am pleased to advise that Mr. Walter Mason, a member of the National Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor will represent the Federation at this meeting. May I suggest that you advise Mr. Mason of the time and place of this conference.

With best wishes for a successful membership campaign, I am

Sincerely yours,

George Meany

President
American Federation of Labor

WJHja
Encl.

Copy of Resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954 --

(AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE) PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Whereas, The problems and needs of our 38,000,000 handicapped citizens, including the blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, osteomyelitis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, congenital defects and deformities and other injuries and diseases constitute one of our Nation's gravest problems, and

Whereas, Organized Labor initiated, and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and 34 years ago the American Federation of Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and

Whereas, The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization composed primarily of physically handicapped people, with national headquarters at 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C., for the past 14 years has spearheaded all activities beneficial to handicapped, and has had official endorsement of Organized Labor, and has many eminent leaders of labor amongst its National Officers, and

Whereas, Said Federation's program includes establishment of a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and other measures which have been approved by all labor groups, and

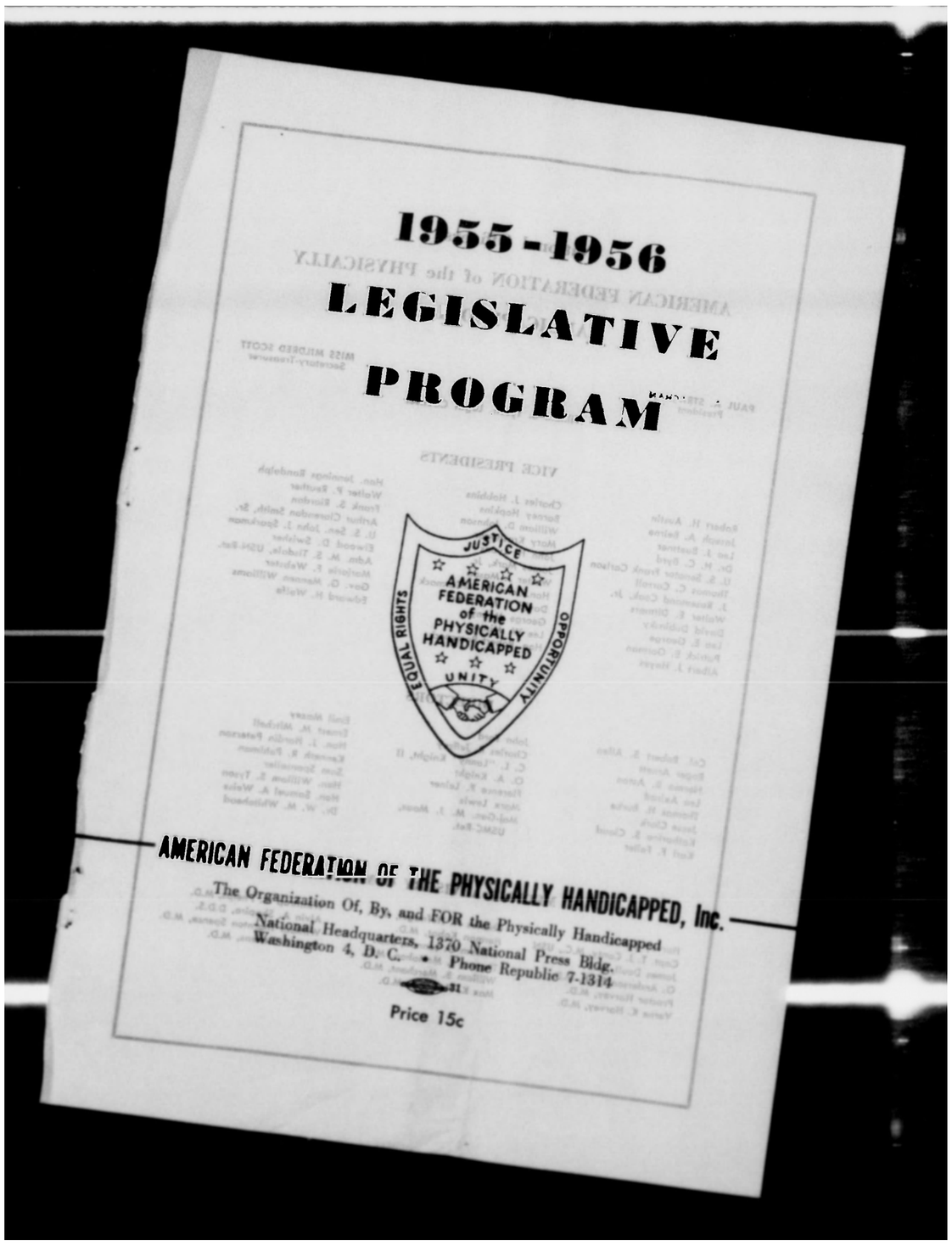
Whereas, the 83rd Congress, 2d Session, enacted a bill to expand the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped with close cooperation from its Labor allies, succeeded in amending this bill in major particulars, so that the entire program, roughly, will be expanded to more than three times its present scope, and

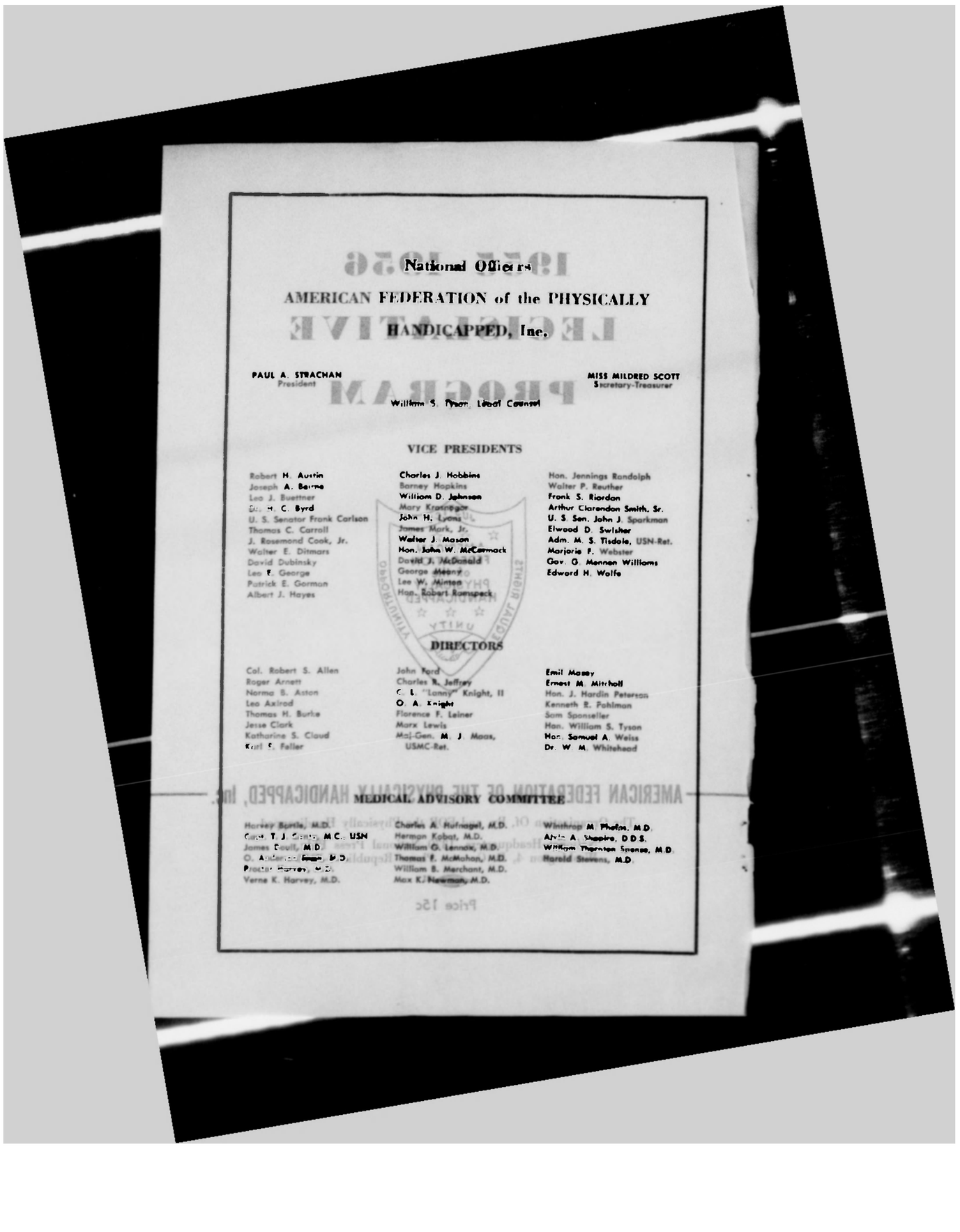
Whereas, To enable the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to set up informational services, so that all Labor Organizations may know of benefits to their members, and to families of their members, as well as to carry on other phases of its overall program, will require approximately $250,000 for its annual budget, and urgently needs immediate financial assistance, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, Los Angeles, California, does hereby endorse the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, particularly its bills to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, Tax Exemptions for Handicapped and Those who Cannot Support Themselves, and such other measures as may develop, which are approved by official American Federation of Labor representatives pre introduction, and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention calls upon its constituent Labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to AFPH; and that copies of this Resolution be sent to the press, all Members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals at interest.

On motion of Committee Secretary Soderstrom, the recommendation of the Committee was unanimously adopted.


1955-1956
LEGISLATIVE
PROGRAM
JUSTICE
EQUAL RIGHTS
OPPORTUNITY
AMERICAN
FEDERATION
of the
PHYSICALLY
HANDICAPPED
UNITY
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
The Organization Of, By, and FOR the Physically Handicapped
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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF AFPH

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc. was chartered in the District of Columbia, August 20th, 1942, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., as a non-profit, beneficent, educational corporation. The Federation believes that the economic standards of the handicapped can be raised through an organization of handicapped persons and their friends devoted to a program and policy which would enable the handicapped to assume their rightful place as self-sustaining citizens.

The AFPH is author and sponsor of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" enacted by 79th Congress—now Public Law 176, setting aside the first full week in October of each year for the purpose of a nationwide campaign to promote employment of Handicapped, and other economic programs beneficial to all Handicapped.

It has also been instrumental in having other legislation enacted into law as well as effectuating administrative policies in both Government and Private Industry.

Program and Special Projects

Annual National and Regional Conferences on Placement of Severely Handicapped.

Development of a National Pilot Program to cover all phases of Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped- such Program to be based in the Nation's Capital, Washington, convenient to access by all Members of Congress, Heads of Government Agencies, et al, and be a model for future establishment of similar programs in other areas.

Participation in State and Local programs of benefit to handicapped, through the Federation's State Departments, Lodges, members-at-large; and in cooperation with agencies and other organizations.

Special services to assist Handicapped.

Promotion of the annual observance of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week."

Dissemination of factual and educational material affecting Handicapped. VALOR is its official publication.

Establishment and maintenance of the "AFPH Institute for Human Engineering" to be located in Florida.

The Federation is a membership organization, with Participating Membership open to those handicapped, in some degree; Associate Membership is open to non-handicapped.

The AFPH program has been endorsed by many leading national organizations who have, in turn, called upon their State and local units to assist in all ways possible.

Legislative Achievements of AFPH

Congress enacted the Federal Vocational Training Act, June 20, 1920, from which all subsequent legislation in the Handicapped field has stemmed. Arthur S. Holder, N. P. Alifas, and Fred A. Strachan were primarily responsible for the fight to enact this bill.

AFPH succeeded in having Congress establish the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped. Hearings conducted in 1944-45-46, brought more than 500 witnesses, including representatives of all Handicapped groups, before that Committee, and were the means of assembling more factual information on the problems and needs of Handicapped, than had ever been done before.

AFPH authored and sponsored "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", signed by President Truman, Aug. 11, 1945, in which Congress set aside the first full week in October of each year as a period in which to arouse and enlist public interest in and support for employment of Handicapped. More than 3,000,000 Handicapped have been appointed to jobs, thru the Federal-State Employment Services, and have earned in excess of $3,000,000,000, and paid taxes of more than $750,000,000 as a result of the campaign inaugurated by AFPH.

AFPH began, in 1945, a campaign to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, and has, each Session since, presented to Congress a comprehensive, overall program, to coordinate the activities of the 25 Federal Agencies which now each have part of the program. A considerable part of the AFPH programs, thus, have been enacted into law, piece meal.

AFPH initiated the campaign eventuating in the Federal Government making a "Survey of Jobs for Handicapped". Approximately 9,000 of the 25,439 different types of jobs in the U.S.A. have been shown, can be satisfactorily filled by the seriously Handicapped.

The President of AFPH, in 1947, organized, and with the cooperative policies for "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", with representatives from some 250 national organizations of Industry, Business, Labor, Farm, Religious, Educational, Medical, Women's, Civic, Fraternal, Scientific and Technical, and other groups and individuals.

AFPH -pearheaded campaign resulting in enactment of the Omnibus Medical Research Act, August 15, 1950, from which approximately $150,000,000 has been appropriated for the National Institutes of Health.

AFPH secured amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, in 1954, which increases annual appropriations from $23,500,000 to $65,000,000 in three years, and, among other things, provides for--

A national Vocational Rehabilitation Council, which enables representatives of Labor, Management, Handicapped, Professional Organizations, and Farm groups to pass upon new projects in this field.

Provided a beginning on Grants to Home-Bound Handicapped, by Congress directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct a six-months survey, and report to Congress, thereupon.

Amended the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service Act, so that, hereafter, by law, there must be at least one Handicapped Placement Specialist in each of the 1800 Federal-State Employment Offices, across country. This will prove a tremendous aid to Handicapped getting jobs.

Then AFPH, the State of Pennsylvania established an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, with representation thereon from Industry, Labor, and Handicapped, and similar resolutions have been placed before Legislatures in many other States.

Program of AFPH Endorsed

AFPH has worked in close cooperation with business men and women, and with civic, veterans, labor, religious, farm and other organizations, as well as with government officials.

AFPH's program has been endorsed by Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Railroad Brotherhoods, and United Mine Workers of America. Fraternal and Service organizations are working with AFPH in carrying forward its goal of developing job opportunities.

Congressional Sponsors of AFPH Bills

To establish—

"THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED"

To extend maximum medical, surgical, and therapeutic services; vocational guidance and counseling; education and training, and placement in suitable employment, if possible, for our 40,000,000 Physically Handicapped citizens.

SENATE BILL S. 1951: SPONSORS

Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.), James E. Murray (Mont.), Frank Carlson (Kans.), Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.), Lister Hill (Ala.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Harley M. Kilgore (W. Va.), William Langer (N. D.), Herbert H. Lehman (N. Y.), Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), Pat McNamara (Mich.), Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.), George A. Smathers (Fla.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.)

* * * * * * *

HOUSE SPONSORS

HR 5465, Charles E. Bennett (Fla.); HR 5471, John D. Dingell (Mich.); HR 5487, Gardner Withrow (Wis.); HR 5510, Mrs. Coya Knutson (Minn.); HR 5513, John W. McCormack (Mass.); HR 5523, Thor Tollefson (Wash.); HR 5571, George M. Rhodes (Pa.); HR 5603, Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.); HR 5705, Mrs. Vera Buchanan (Pa.); HR 5737, Earl Chudoff (Pa.); HR 5859, John P. Saylor (Pa.); HR 5874, Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.); HR 5939, Charles A. Barkley (N.Y.); HR 5971, Louis C. Rabaut (Mich.); HR 6064, Ray J. Madden (Ind.); HR 6065, Barratt O'Hara (Ill.); HR 6094, Harold D. Donohue (Mass.); HR 6098, Mrs. Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)

* * * * * * *

To provide—

"TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED, and, FOR THOSE WHO SUPPORT HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT CARE FOR THEMSELVES"

H R. 2580, Rep. John D. Dingell (Mich.)

* * * * * * *

To Amend—

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT, TO PERMIT COMMON CARRIERS TO ALLOW SEVERELY HANDICAPPED REQUIRING AN ATTENDANT ON TRAINS, ETC., TO RIDE ON SAME TERMS AS BLIND DO, NOW, HALF FARE FOR BOTH HANDICAPPED, AND ATTENDANT

S. 1777, Senator George A. Smathers (Fla.)
H R. 6111, Rep. J. Percy Priest (Tenn.)

Explanatory Statement of Bills to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED

By Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

THE GREATEST BASTION OF AMERICAN SECURITY IS, A STRONG AND WELL-TRAINED CITIZENRY, UNITED TO PRESERVE OUR LIBERTIES AND WAY OF LIFE.

To strengthen and fortify that bastion, immediate steps must be taken to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, so as to develop, to the utmost, the latent abilities and work capacities of our more than 40,000,000 physically handicapped citizens.

In a world dominated by fears and jealousies, the dark and ominous clouds of "cold war" can, at any time, give way to the white lightings and thunders of a "hot war", and the uncertainties of alliances, abroad, make it imperative that the United States develop every potential that will aid our own citizens, upon whom we must chiefly depend for defense, attain the highest possible proficiency, both physically and mentally, in order that they may be thus enabled to make the fullest contribution to our national defense.

Today, Government, Industry, Labor, and the general public are beginning to recognize the great potentials of Handicapped workers. Our pressing need for more manpower necessitates concentration of rehabilitation and employment of Handicapped activities within a legitimate orbit, and the only way to effectuate that is, by establishing a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, to coordinate the farflung activities of the present thirty-five Federal agencies which now, each have a piece of the program, but, lacking coordination, results in lost motion, waste of time, effort, taxpayers' money, and continues chaos, instead of adopting orderly, effective administration.

AMERICA'S GREATEST ECONOMIC PROBLEM

The average number of industrial accidents annually, reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, approximates 2,000,000—a grand total of 32,000,000 such accidents, within the past 16 years. Of these, it is estimated that more than 100,000 persons, annually, have had some form of physical handicap imposed upon them as a result of such accidents, either as total, or permanent partial disabilities, and this does not include the disastrous results of injuries or disease, in the homes, farms, etc., which swell the total appreciably.

The National Safety Council's 1954 Report shows a total of 9,700,000 injuries; 350,000 permanent impairments, and 9,250,000 temporary total disabilities during that year. The total cost of such accidents, including property damage, fire losses, and other costs of work accidents, was $9,700,000,000. These astronomical figures afford a tragic summary of the greatest economic problem before us, today—that of rehabilitating, and utilizing, to the utmost, our millions of Handicapped men and women, who are, in fact, our greatest undeveloped asset, but, who, now, constitute our greatest tax drain, aside from preparation for, and maintenance of our national defense.

NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED IN THE UNITED STATES

The Report of the National Health Survey (1952-54) estimated that there were then 23,000,000 handicapped, of whom 10,000,000 were in the non-Social Security benefit ages between 18 and 60. Since that Report, 20 years have elapsed, and two Wars have been fought, or are being fought, and disabilities, both military and civilian, have mounted to new highs.

In 1946 the U.S. Reconstruction and Reemployment Administration estimated that there were then 28,000,000 persons in some degree handicapped, and since that time, official reports from public and private agencies, including both veterans and civilians, estimate an additional 10,000,000 or more have been added.

Experts, testifying before the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in 1952-53-54 estimated that there were then a total of approximately 38,000,000 Blind, Partially Sighted; Deaf, Hard of Hearing; Amputees; Arthritics, Cardio-Vascular victims; Cerebral Palsied; Epileptics; Diabetics; victims of Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis; Poliomyelitis; Cancer; Rheumatism; Tuberculosis, and other crippling diseases and results of injuries, as well as Congenital Defects and Deformities.

Previously, the American Medical Association had estimated that there are some 56,000,000 in our population, in some degree disabled,

and this figure, today, would approximate more than 70,000,000.

Because some Handicapped have two or more different types of disabilities, it is probable, conservatively, that one person out of every four, or 40,000,000 of our population, is physically handicapped.

Of that number, from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are severely handicapped, from 60% to 100%-disabled, and unfeasible for rehabilitation, and at least 3,000,000 are totally disabled. The remaining 4,000,000 to 6,000,000, altho possibly ambulant and able to move around in some degree, have not the present physical strength, and often not the education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible if they were provided means to develop latent abilities and were physically restored to the point of becoming able to perform some kind of work where their particular disabilities were not factors, and thus earn their living, wholly, or in part.

THIS WOULD SAVE TAXPAYERS UNTOLD MILLIONS, EVEN HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, YEARLY, NOW SPENT ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

PRESENT FACILITIES, FUNDS, AND PERSONNEL INADEQUATE

Public and private institutions, today—hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, rehabilitation centers, etc., are wholly inadequate to meet the needs, and, also, there is great need of more physicians, therapists, nurses, and specialists, such as counselors and placement experts, in the varied fields of Handicapped work, particularly educators who understand and are trained in the psychology of the Handicapped. It is particularly emphasized that many thousands of well trained guidance experts and selective placement specialists are needed now. It is sad to note that, despite the imperative need for specialists in job placement, alone, there are not a dozen such, in the whole United States, who have extensive knowledge of the requirements of the 25,339 different types of jobs in the United States, nor, what types of Handicapped might, if properly placed, fill them, suitably.

It is an astonishing fact that there is not a single place in the United States or, even the entire World, where a Handicapped person could be treated, medically, surgically, or therapeutically; be given vocational counseling and guidance; provided with such education and training as may be necessary to fully develop latent talents, including physical assets theretofore unused and undeveloped, and, after full evaluation of such person's abilities and training, lead them, thru Selective Placement, to employment where their particular disability is not a factor.

A.F.P.H. INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING

Taking cognizance of this great national and human need, the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped plans establishment of the AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, in Florida, where climatic conditions will permit the pupils and patients benefits of a warm sea, salt and fresh water, and balmy air that cannot but help improve the general health tone by natural therapy.

Plans for this INSTITUTE are now approaching fruition, and the public is invited to lend its active interest and support to it.

GOVERNMENT ACTION IMPERATIVE

To make a beginning on solving these problems as a whole, the Federal Government, in collaboration with States, Counties, and Municipalities, must take the lead, and act at once to establish a suitable agency for our approximate 40,000,000 Handicapped, as the problems and needs of these millions of Handicapped citizens grow more acute, daily, and they are specialized problems, which must be dealt with by specialists, and in a specialized way.

Administration of the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED should be independent of other phases of the Federal Government, so that the Chief Executive, the Congress, and the public may have a clear understanding of this Agency's responsibilities and functions, and thus be entitled to get full value for every tax dollar spent therefor. The Agency should collaborate and cooperate with all other Federal and State Agencies in the Handicapped field, but, under control of the President and the Congress, it should be free to develop its program in the most efficient manner.

After more than 40 years of study and practice in this field, we are sure that the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill offers the best plan yet submitted, to do this important job. Congress, in enacting this bill, will thus prove its long-expressed desire and intention to deal fairly and adequately

with the millions of its constituents who are handicapped—as well as their families and communities.

Coordination of the activities of the 35 Federal agencies which each now have a part of the program would, in itself, save millions of dollars of tax money, and provide a business-like administration of the varied affairs of the Handicapped, which will be far more efficient and economical in function than the present extravaganza of 35 widely scattered and unrelated Federal agencies.

On the evidence and results, we assert that the present Federal-State Rehabilitation program is totally inadequate. The feeble and ineffective U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, has hardly made a dent in the 350,000 who are Handicapped, yearly, as—not counting the more or less static number of approximately 40,000,000 Handicapped, of whom at least 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are from 60% to 100% disabled—the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, by straining its facilities and abilities to the utmost, has with its present tie-up with States' Rehabilitation Agencies, ACCORDING TO ITS MOST RECENT REPORT, ONLY REHABILITATED SOME 60,000 PERSONS IN 1954!

Under strain of War preparation and Industrial needs, unless this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED is established, the program will continue to limp along, making only snail's progress for many years to come. We should gear up, now, for production of better men and women, physically, and otherwise, and stop this appalling waste of human talent, and its concomitant of misery, want, and suffering.

OUTLINE OF FEDERAL AGENCY BILL, BY SECTIONS

Title I. Purposes

This outlines the scope of the Act, by citing 20 objectives.

Title II. Organization

Outlines and defines the functions of the Agency and the Administrator thereof. The present duplication of work, and consequent waste of money would, largely, disappear, under more business-like administration of the over-all program.

This Title transfers the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to the Agency; sets up the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, composed of representatives of employers, labor, farmers and stockraisers, the Handicapped, themselves, and those qualified in public affairs from the arts and sciences. Such an independent Council is sorely essential to proper development and review of the entire program.

Establishes the Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, to consist of representatives from each of the Federal Departments and Agencies at interest, to coordinate all activities on a voluntary basis—which is NOT done NOW—so as to render more efficient and economical service to the Handicapped.

Provides for maximum cooperation of medical and services; vocational guidance and counseling; education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities.

Provides a base for the present "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK," the main purpose of which Committee is, to promote "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", and to give vigorous leadership to the national movement spirit pleasing employment of Handicapped on a continuing, all-year round program.

Title III. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Congress should provide the means whereby SEVERE Handicapped persons, many of whom are commonly termed "shut ins", home, or bed bound, etc., may learn and earn, under conditions of employment where their handicap is not a factor, or, at least, is properly evaluated and provided against.

Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a great range of benefits for Handicapped people, such as Sheltered Workshops, which are not a new concept, but, have already proven their value in many respects. Yet, they are too few in number; have inadequate facilities, personnel and funds; and in many instances, lack proper business management. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a practical solution for the present lack of training schools, as well as means of affording income for otherwise capable, willing, and ambitious Handicapped people, who never had opportunity to earn a living, especially when pitted against non-handicapped in our competitive economy.

Title IV. Office of Services to the Blind

This continues and expands present assistance and rehabilitation to the blind. It provides additional means of training, over the present setup, of which the blind may avail themselves, if desired.

This Title amends the Randolph Sheppard Act, to permit a wider variety of Handicapped people to avail themselves of privileges now afforded only to the Blind, to establish vending stands in Federal buildings.

This Title also establishes an "Office of Services to the Blind", with a Director, to group, and coordinate the present far-flung activities for blind, now in the Federal Government, under one head.

Title V. Rehabilitation Centers

This provides the policy, usethod of operation, division of costs, etc., for establishing and maintaining so-called Rehabilitation Centers in various parts of the U.S.A.

Title VI. Special Programs For Severely Handicapped

This outlines the varied procedures, plans, and methods of operation of the program on behalf of the Severely Handicapped, and also provides computation of payment to States, etc.

Title VII. Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund

This Title provides a revolving loan fund, with an initial sum of $10,000,000, from which States which have exhausted their own funds for vocational rehabilitation may borrow, so that this important work would be carried on without interruption.

Operations of the present Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation system shows that, periodically, under the stress of continually increasing numbers of applications for services therefrom, States' Rehabilitation Agencies frequently go broke, and are unable to give the full, needed services to Handicapped. Today, such a condition exists in approximately 25 States, where, altho administrative costs are paid for officials and employees out of the Federal contribution, very little or no real services to Handicapped can be performed, for long intervals, because of lack of money.

Title VIII. United States Civil Service Commission

Mounting requirements of Federal Civil Service, dealing with Handicapped applicants, both veteran and civilian, necessitates establishing a Division within the Civil Service Commission for that express purpose. The expense would be nominal; the effects far-reaching and beneficial, and operations under this Title would implement the declaration of Congressional policy exemplified in H.R. 4236 (80th Cong., 2d Session) which provides that no handicapped person, otherwise qualified, shall be denied examination or appointment to positions for which they may be fitted.

Title IX. Promotion of Public Safety Programs

This provides for collaboration and cooperation with Federal and private agencies, to develop inspection services not now in general use, but, badly needed, both from the standpoint of conserving the health of employees of the Government and the public, using Federal buildings, parks, etc., but, it would actually save money for the Government by eliminating causes of accident and disease to Federal workers and others.

The Federal Government should immediately take steps to prevent accidents and disease by erecting or reconditioning buildings, institutions, and parks, and equipping them so as to provide such safeguards as may be necessary. The advice of authorities, such as sanitary and safety engineers, should be used for this purpose.

Title X. Reports on Handicapped from Federal Agencies

This provides for coordination of reports from Federal agencies. With but rare exceptions, diseases and accidents leading to physical handicaps are not static, but, dynamic. They get better, or worse, as the case may be, but, they should be immediately treated, if the individual is to have fair chance of full recovery.

It would expedite recovery if Federal agencies such as the Public Health Service, Bureau of Mines, Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, and other Federal agencies at interest would provide reports to the Agency as soon as such accidents or epidemics occur, so that no time would be lost in getting remedial activities under way. Such agencies already receive such reports from their field staffs, and there is no good reason why the field representatives of the Agency could not, after such reports had been transmitted to them, make investigation to determine whether or not the Agency's services could and/or should be utilized advantageously.

Title XI. Federal Percentage on State Grants

This defines and fixes the Federal and States' financial relationship, under this program.

Title XII. Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund

The present lack of a uniform standard of Second Injury laws threaten the States causes both employers and employees many difficulties, and imposes a severe barrier to employment of Severely Handicapped.

This Title provides establishment of a FEDERAL SECOND INJURY TAX AND FUND, which, if enacted, would be a great benefit to both industry and the employees thereof.

Title XIII. To Provide for the Establishment of a Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Selective Placement of Handicapped Individuals

The next and most necessary step in development of the whole Rehabilitation program is, PLACEMENT OF HANDICAPPED!

This Title provides establishment of a Commission, the purpose of which would be, to investigate and determine the work capacities of the various Handicapped, so as to enable them to fit into the 25,000 jobs of different types in Industry and Business and other employment, today.

Establishment of this Commission, to make such survey and determination of job potentials for Handicapped is imperative, because, what is the use of spending hundreds of millions of dollars to treat, train, and counsel Handicapped, unless the end is employment?

The public is urged to call upon Congress to speedily enact this Title.

Title XIV. To Provide Interpreters For the Deaf, and/or Other Physically Handicapped Persons Who May Be Called Litigants or Witnesses Before Federal Courts, Departments, Agencies, or Congressional Committees

To be totally Deaf is tragic enough, in itself, but, when such disability debars the individual from proper communication with others to insure protection of his rights, then, that is truly catastrophic. And, the same applies to other Severely Handicapped, who do not possess, themselves, or otherwise lack means of communication.

Enactment of this Title would further the ends of Justice, and the expense would be, overall, neglible.

Title XV. To Amend the Interstate Commerce Act

Today, the blind are permitted to ride upon common carriers, when accompanied by a guide, for half fare for such blind, and his accompaniest.

This Title, if enacted, would permit other Severely Handicapped similar privileges, provided such were approved by the common carriers of interest, and, its enactment would not cost the Government a penny.

Title XVI. Grants for Training of Homebound Handicapped Persons

Many Handicapped, especially those in rural, sparsely settled areas, are denied access to educational and rehabilitation facilities. In many cases, schools and/or clinics are located considerable distances from the homes of persons whom, for example, there are Handicapped children or adults, and it is not practicable for these to attend such schools or clinics.

If this Title is enacted, a modest beginning would be made on consideration of a great and essential program, that of teaching the homebound Handicapped. In the case of deafness, it would be a Godsend, indeed, as development of this program within the next few years would, unquestionably, bring the priceless boon of all latest and most scientific means of learning, — television, sound recording, radio, telephony, etc., right to the bedside.

It is essential that a pilot program be established, first, so as to prove up on the most practicable and practical methods to be used in all States.

Title XVII. United States Department of Labor, National Committee For the Training and Development of Selective Placement Personnel

The need for trained counselors and placement specialists for Handicapped is clear. There are, in the whole Nation, only a handful, less than 50 all told, who are qualified in dealing with the over-all problem.

Hundreds of millions are being spent for grants for medicine, surgery, psychiatry, therapy, and the several branches of education, but, NONE FOR TRAINING COUNSELORS AND PLACEMENT SPECIALISTS SPECIFICALLY DEALING WITH HANDICAPPED.

Such a condition is wrong, and must be remedied at once, and establishment of this NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE PLACEMENT PERSONNEL is the most pratical method by which to do it.

Title XVIII. Grants to States For Aid to the Totally Disabled, Declared by Federal-State Agencies to be Unfeasible For Rehabilitation

The U.S. Social Security Board, about 11 years ago, estimated that there were, then, conservatively, 3,600,000 totally and permently disabled people in the United States and since that time, unquestionably, there has been a very material increase, and today's estimates would safely approximate from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 Severely Handicapped.

Many of these are termed "unemployable, and unfeasible for rehabilitation" by public and private agencies. Many are bedfast, confined to wheelchairs, or on crutches, and a considerable number are destitute and wholly dependent upon uncertain charity or meagre public dole to provide even the barest necessities of life.

In view of continued improvement in medicine, surgery, and therapeutics, as well as discovery and application of new drugs and new types of treatment, it is believed — as has already been shown on thousands of cases, — that many such people, rated unfeasible today, or yesterday, may, within a week, a month, or a year, or even longer, because of some new discovery, become entirely feasible for rehabilitation.

On the other hand when only superficial examination or treatment is given, or, because of the extremely serious condition of the patient, the expense of such treatments as might be given are deemed "too expensive" to meet, under present budgets of rehabilitation and social agencies, as has been the case in many instances where the applicant is termed "unfeasible", there is room for considerable margin of doubt and error, in such diagnosis and findings, and no medical examination should be accepted that is not thorough in every respect, and such examina-

tion should be given at least once yearly, as a means of proper determination of facts and progress of the patient, in any case.

The only practicable, just, and humane way to deal with the problems and needs of these unfortunate citizens is, to see that they are afforded proper diagnosis by qualified physicians and, if the findings show such persons to be totally unfeasible for rehabilitation, then, if they are destitute or wholly dependent upon others for livelihood, and these others, themselves, are unable to bear the expense of providing a living for such unfeasibles, these unfeasibles should be certified to the Agency, by State Rehabilitation agencies at interest as being wholly unemployable, and they should be provided, initially, with a Federal grant—the very modest sum of $60 per month.

Operations under this title would act as an effective economy-saver, and would reveal, over the long run, a more accurate picture of the so-called shut-ins, and provide for their needs, however meagerly—by recognizing the Federal obligation to them by a small monthly grant, if they are disqualified for rehabilitation and cannot support themselves.

Rehabilitation agencies would have the responsibility for periodically giving medical examinations at least once each year, to such unfeasible cases, so that the real objective would be carried out,—REHABILITATION, and NOT PENSION or GRANT, unless the latter is absolutely necessary. But, as an alternative, there would be a means of meeting and routing the fear of poverty, illness, and the misery of being wholly dependent upon others who lack means, themselves,—in the minds of destitute and totally handicapped persons.

Moreover, this would afford a means to put the Nation on record that, hereafter, the FIRST consideration of its Handicapped shall be, TO GET THEM WELL, AND, BACK TO WORK, if possible, rather than leave them to charity in the guise of public assistance, or hold the false hopes of pension in front of the noses of such Handicapped people.

This Title also provides for States' participating and administration, and we strongly urge upon Congress the great need and desirability of immediately approving this Title.

Title XIX. General Provisions

This Title provides for appropriations which may be necessary to operate the Agency; shows what type of person would not be eligible for benefits administered by the Agency; defines "States"; defines physically handicapped persons" and "a person totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation"; provides a penalty for Federal or State officials or employees who use moneys appropriated under this Act to lobby for or against future legislation in this field, etc.

A Bill

TO ESTABLISH THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, TO DEFINE ITS DUTIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That this Act may be cited as "An Act to increase defense manpower; provide for the general welfare, and by establishing the Federal Agency for Handicapped help preserve our Nation."

Title I—Purposes

Section. 101. The purposes of this Act, in furtherance of the general welfare, and to aid the national defense of the United States, are—

(a) to provide for maximum extension of medical services, vocational guidance and counseling, education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities;

(b) to provide for effective coordination of functions relating to rehabilitation and employment of the handicapped;

(c) to establish an independent Federal agency for the handicapped, and to establish in said agency an advisory council on affairs of the handicapped;

(d) to establish an office of services for the blind in said agency for the handicapped;

(e) to provide for cooperative enterprises for the handicapped;

(f) to provide for the establishment of rehabilitation centers for the handicapped;

(g) to provide special programs for severely handicapped persons, including establishment of workshops;

(h) to establish a Federal service to the handicapped revolving loan fund, from which fund States may borrow money at such times as their own funds for vocational rehabilitation or employment of the handicapped, or for both, are exhausted, and to appropriate an initial sum of $10,000,000 for such revolving loan fund.

(i) to establish a division for the handicapped in the United States Civil Service Commission;

(j) to promote public safety programs designed to eliminate and prevent conditions which tend to promote injuries and disease in public buildings, institutions, parks, and other public places;

(k) to provide for reports from all Federal agencies which now receive, or may in the future receive, as a part of their functions, reports relating to handicapped persons;

(l) to provide variable grants to States for vocational rehabilitation;

(m) to provide grants to handicapped persons who require special home training, and so forth;

(n) to establish a Federal second injury Tax and Fund;

(o) to establish a commission to survey and determine proper outcome placement of handicapped individuals;

(p) to provide interpreters for the deaf and for other physically handicapped persons, who may be called as litigants or witnesses before Federal courts, departments or agencies, or congressional committees;

(q) to amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act, so that common carriers may carry severely handicapped who require attendants on trains, under the same rules and regulations now applying to the blind;

(r) to provide for grants to the homebound handicapped;

(s) to establish, in the United States Department of Labor, training courses, in cooperation with the States, especially to develop specialists in counseling and placement of the handicapped; and to develop procedures, manuals, handbooks, special disability guides, physical demand studies on 25,339 jobs, methods of getting proper medical appraisal of work capacities, and methods of placing the severely handicapped, in cooperation with physicians, rehabilitation and social workers, and other experts in such matters.

Title II—Organization

Sec. 201. (a) There is hereby created the Federal Agency for Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Agency") which shall be an independent agency under the direction and control of an Administrator of Services for the Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator"), who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive compensation at the rate of $20,000 per annum.

(b) The Administrator is authorized to establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out his functions under the provisions of this Act. He may, subject to the civil service and classification laws, appoint such employees as he deems necessary to perform his functions and duties under the provisions of this Act. He may also employ such specialists and consultants as may be required, without reference to civil service laws. Wherever practicable, persons appointed under this subsection shall be drawn from otherwise qualified but physically handicapped applicants.

(c) The Administrator, with the consent of the head of the Department or agency concerned, is authorized to borrow officials and employees, who are specialists in the varied fields of the handicapped program, from other departments and agencies of the Federal or State governments: Provided, that the Administrator shall compensate such Departments or agencies for the use of such officials and employees.

Sec. 202. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended are hereby transferred to the Administrator.

(b) The functions of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation, established under the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, are transferred to the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, established under the provisions of section 203 of this Act, and the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation is abolished.

(c) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, all personnel (except the members of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation) property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available, or to be made available,) as are determined by Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to functions transferred by the provisions of this section.

Sec. 203 (a) There is hereby created in the Agency an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, to consist of eighteen members, who are qualified in handicapped affairs, who shall be appointed by the Administrator, without regards to civil service laws, as follows: Three to represent employers; three to represent bona fide national labor organizations; three, who are themselves, physically handicapped to represent bona fide organizations of handicapped; three, to represent bona fide organizations of farmers and stock raisers; three to be chosen from citizens experienced in public affairs, and three from the arts and sciences.

(b) The Administrator shall be ex officio Chairman of the Advisory Council, which shall meet at least three times yearly on call of the Chairman. Members shall be appointed, one from each representative group of three to serve a one year term; one from each such group to serve a two year term, and one from each such group to serve a three year term. They shall be paid a per diem of $50 per day, and traveling and other necessary expenses, for each day of actual service, and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(c) The Council is authorized to appoint such special advisory or technical sub-committees as may be necessary or useful in carrying out the functions of the Council under this act, and the Administrator may appoint such additional individuals and advisory and technical subcommittees as may be necessary or useful in carrying out his functions under this Act.

Sec. 204 (a) There is hereby established a Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped, which shall be composed of qualified representatives to be chosen by the heads of the Federal departments or agencies which have a substantial or significant participation in activities dealing with problems of the Handicapped, such as Veterans Administration, the and Hanes Civil Service Commission.

United States Bureau of Employment Security, Public Health Service, etcetera.

(b) The Administrator shall serve as Chairman of the Interagency Committee, and shall use the authority granted him under the provisions of this Act to effectuate programs and policies developed by the Committee.

(c) The Committee shall develop and encourage the effectuation of more economical and efficient methods of administration of activities relating to the handicapped, encourage the coordination of the functions of the various Federal agencies serving the handicapped, and develop advanced programs for the blind, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, silicosis, or any large or distinct group of handicapped. In carrying out such duties the Committee is authorized—

(1) to collect, tabulate, and publish statistics relating to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(2) to ascertain and publicize the fields of employment available to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(3) to acquaint employers in private industry with the special capabilities of the handicapped, and to encourage the employment of the handicapped where feasible and practicable, on an equal footing with the nonhandicapped; and

(4) to cooperate with public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals in the medical and vocational rehabilitation and placement in suitable employment of the handicapped.

(d) In performing the activities authorized in this section the Committee shall, wherever possible, and with the consent of the heads thereof, utilize the services and facilities of the Agency, the Bureau of Apprenticeship, Civil Service Commission, Social Security Administration, United States Public Health Service, Office of Education, Children's Bureau, Bureau of the Census, and other appropriate Federal agencies.

(e) The Administrator is authorized to detail to the Committee, upon its request, any officer or employee of the Agency, and, in his discretion, to reimburse, from funds available for the administration of this Act, the appropriation from which the salary or allowances of such officer or employee is paid.

(Sec. 205. (a) The functions of the Division for Physically Handicapped in the Bureau of Labor Standards of the Department of Labor, are hereby transferred to the Agency and shall hereafter be performed by the Administrator.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Administrator to provide such facilities, staff, and service to the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped as shall be necessary for proper performance of the Committee's functions in connection with the annual observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, and with the Committee's other, continuing programs. Such Committee may reimburse, out of funds appropriated to it, the Administrator for any facilities or assistance, or both, provided under the authority of this section.

(c) The joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution authorizing an appropriation for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week", approved July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), as amended, is amended by striking out "$225,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$250,000".

Title III—Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Sec. 301. The sum of $10,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year 1956-1957, and $5,000,000 annually, for each of the five fiscal years thereafter for establishing and maintaining work projects cooperative enterprises for physically or mentally handicapped persons.

Sec. 302. Out of the sums authorized to be appropriated in section 301, the Administrator is authorized and empowered to make loans, on the recommendation of State agencies engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped, to individuals, corporations, States, Territories, or subdivisions or agencies thereof, and to cooperative, nonprofit, or limited dividend associations organized under the laws of any State or Territory, for the purpose of financing work projects cooperative enterprises for those handicapped persons regarded as unfeasible for rehabilitation, who require special conditions of employment and training. No single loan shall exceed $50,000, and not less than 25 per centum of the loans made in any fiscal year shall be for projects established or to be established in rural areas as defined by the Administrator.

Sec. 303. Such loans shall be made on such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall determine: Provided, that all loans shall be self-liquidating within a period of twenty years, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 2 per centum per annum: Provided further, that no loans for the purchase, construction, enlargement, rental, or operation of any plan, or property, shall be made in any State except upon the recommendation of the State Agency engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped of that State: And Provided Further, that no loans shall be made except upon condition that the recipient thereof provide safeguards to assure the observance, in the operation of the program, of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards, regarding health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial and commercial establishments, and the observance of such requirements, not in conflict with such regulations, laws, or standards, as the Administrator may, by regulation, prescribe, to maintain adequate standards governing health, wages, hours, and working conditions.

Title IV—Office of Services for the Blind

Sec. 401. Benefits now received by the blind shall not prejudice nor debar the blind from seeking or receiving additional benefits as may be made available under this Act.

Sec. 402. (a) The functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of Title X of the Social Security Act as amended, are transferred to the Administrator.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, the personnel, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available, or to be made available) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to such functions.

Sec. 403. (a) The functions of the Library of Congress and the Librarian thereof, under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1931, (46 Stat. 1487), as amended, are transferred to the Administrator.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, the personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations and other funds (available or to be made available), of the Library of Congress which are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to such functions.

Sec. 404. The First sentence of the first section of the Act of June 20, 1939 (52 Stat. 1196), is amended to read as follows: "There is hereby created a committee to be known as the Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products (hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee') to be composed of a private citizen conversant with the problems incident to the employment of the blind, and a representative of each of the following Federal agencies: The Department of Defense, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Labor".

Sec. 405. For the purpose of coordinating services to blind persons, the functions transferred by this title shall be placed in an Office of Services for the Blind, which shall be headed by a Director, appointed by the Administrator.

Sec. 406. The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons, to enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936, as amended (20 U.S.C., secs. 107-107f) is hereby amended as follows:

(1) Renumber section 6 to be section 7 and section 7 to be section 8, and insert a new section 6 as follows:

"Sec. 6. In addition to blind persons hitherto designated as potential operators of stands in Federal buildings, hereafter, otherwise handicapped to the extent of not less than 75 per centum disability, by cerebral palsy, cardiac conditions, arthritis, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, rheumatism, amputations, paraplegia, hemiplegia, quadruplegia, or results of other diseases, injuries, or congenital defects or deformities, if such person is otherwise qualified, or may be trained in the same manner as have, heretofore, the blind who have qualified for such positions, he shall be given equal opportunities with the blind to avail themselves of privileges of operating stands in Federal buildings."

(2) Amend the title to read as follows:

"An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons and other severely handicapped persons; to enlarge their economic opportunities; and for other purposes".

Title V—Rehabilitation Centers

Sec. 501. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Administrator, in addition to State plans under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, State plans for rehabilitation centers under this title.

Sec. 502. To be approvable under this title, the State plan, in addition to fulfilling the conditions specified in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, shall—

(a) provide such rules, regulations, and standards as the Administrator may find reasonable and necessary to assure, in the establishment, maintenance, and operation of rehabilitation centers established pursuant to this title—

(1) the observance of minimum standards for their adequate establishment and economical and efficient maintenance and operation, and the provision of services thereon at reasonable rates and in accordance with professional standards;

(2) the observance, by such centers, of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards, governing health, safety, wages and hours, and working conditions;

(3) the maintenance of accepted business standards, including adequate financial safeguards (including insurance), as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for such centers; and

(4) that such centers will remain available for the provision of services to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(b) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State under this title shall be applied, directly, or indirectly, to the cost of establishing any rehabilitation centers unless

(1) the State agency theretofore submitted such information as the Administrator may find necessary to justify the need therefor;

(2) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such center in that locality and that the plans and specifications for its establishment and operation, including financ-

cal arrangements for its establishment, and its maintenance and operation when completed, are practicable and calculated to achieve the purposes of this Act; and

(3) in the case of any rehabilitation center within the purview of section 503 of this Act, application therefor has been approved under such section.

Sec. 508. In the case of any rehabilitation center which constitutes a "Hospital", as defined in clause (e) of section 631 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 291 l (e)) an application therefor shall also be made under section 625 of such Act for Federal assistance in the cost of the construction and equipment thereof. The determination of the Surgeon General and the State agency (designated pursuant to subsection 625 of such Act), whether to approve such application, shall be made without regard to the project's priority or inclusion in a State construction program under such Act, and without regard to the availability of funds from the State's allotment under section 624 of such Act. Federal payments with respect to construction and equipment of such project shall—

(a) be made from appropriations pursuant to this Act and not from appropriations pursuant to section 624 of the Public Health Service Act;

(b) be made in the manner and subject to the same conditions as provided for payments under this Act and not under section 625 of the Public Health Service Act: Provided, that payments therefor under this Act shall be at the rate provided under part C of title VI of the Public Health Service Act as in effect at the time such payments are made; and

(c) not reduce the unobligated portion of the State's allotment under section 624 of the Public Health Service Act.

Sec. 504. The Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the conditions specified in the foregoing section, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds under such plan that would (1) substantially increase the costs of carrying out the purposes of this title by the States, or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of the State plan in carrying out the purposes of this title.

Sec. 505. (a) From sums made available pursuant to section 501, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan under this title, (as well as an approved plan under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,) for each quarter or shorter period prescribed by the Secretary, the sum of amounts he determines to be—

(1) one-half the necessary cost to such State, under such plan, of the establishment of public or nonprofit centers in accordance with the provisions of this title; and

(2) one-half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan, including necessary administrative costs in connection with the establishment of rehabilitation centers and justifying the need therefor.

(b) The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to subsection (a) shall be as follows:

(1) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this Act, such estimate to be based on (A) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the purposes of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State; (B) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate for such period, of the administrative expenses to be incurred in carrying out the State plan; (C) records and progress reports pertaining to each center being established pursuant to this title; and (D) such other investigation as the Administrator may find necessary.

(2) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator for any period, reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by which he finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to the State for such prior period, except that such increases or reductions shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior period greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior period.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon receiving such certification, pay, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, the amounts so certified. The money so received by the State shall be paid out in accordance with the provisions of the State plan.

Sec. 506. (a) Whenever the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, finds that in the administration of the plan under this title there is—

(1) a failure to comply substantially with any provision of the plan approved by the Administrator under section 504; or

(2) a failure to afford reasonable cooperation with other Federal or State agencies providing vocational rehabilitation or related services, the Administrator shall notify such State agency that future payments will not be made with respect to the plan approved pursuant to this title until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure or that further payments will not be made with respect to any center or centers determined by the Secretary as being affected by the default as he may determine to be appropriate under the circumstances. Until the Administrator is so satisfied, he shall make no further certifica-

non to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such State plan or with respect to any matter thereunder.

(b) If any rehabilitation center for which funds have been paid under this title shall, at any time within twenty years after the establishment thereof, (A) be sold or transferred to, or come into the hands of any person, agency, or organization, (1) which is not a public or private nonprofit agency, or (2) which is not approved as a transferee by the State agency, or its successor, or (B) ceases to be a public or other nonprofit rehabilitation center as defined in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act as amended, the United States shall be entitled to recover from either the transferee or the transferor, or, in the case of a center which has ceased to be a nonprofit rehabilitation center, from the owner thereof, one-half of the then value of such center as determined by agreement of the parties, or by action brought in the District Court of the United States in the district in which such center is situated: Provided, that the recovery thereunder shall not exceed the total amount paid to the State under this title with respect to such center.

Sec. 507. Until such time as a plan is submitted by the Board of Vocational Rehabilitation (or other agency designated by law) of the District of Columbia, and approved by the Administrator under this title, the Administrator, out of funds made available for this purpose, is authorized to carry out the purposes of this title in the District of Columbia. In carrying out his functions under this section, the Administrator is authorized to utilize and enlarge appropriate units of the Federal Departments and agencies and to enter into agreements and cooperating working arrangements with public agencies and private persons, and institutions within the United States, its Territories and possessions for services and use of facilities of such persons, agencies, and institutions, and to compensate them and such units for such services and use.

Sec. 508. As used in this title—

(a) the term "rehabilitation center" is a facility operated for the primary purpose of assisting in the rehabilitation of physically and mentally handicapped persons, (1) which provides one or more of the following types of services:

(A) testing, fitting, or training in the use of prosthetic or orthopedic appliances and devices;

(B) prevocational or conditioning therapy;

(C) physical, corrective, or occupational therapy;

(D) adjustment training; or

(E) evaluation or control of special disabilities; or

(2) in which a coordinated approach is made to the physical, mental, and vocational evaluation of physically and mentally handicapped persons, and an integrated program of physical restoration and prevocational or vocational training is provided under competent professional supervision and direction; and

(b) The term "establishment" means construction of new buildings, acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings and initial equipment of such buildings; and the cost of establishment includes fees of architects and other technical consultants, but excludes (1) the cost of offsite improvements and (2) except in the case of publicly owned and operated rehabilitation, the cost of acquisition of land.

Title VI—Special Programs for the Severely Handicapped

Sec. 601. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for making payments under the provisions of this title, to States which, in addition to submitting and having approved plans for vocational rehabilitation in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, have submitted and had approved by the Administrator plans for services to severely handicapped persons.

Sec. 602. To be approvable under this title, a State plan for services to severely handicapped persons shall—

(1) fulfill the conditions specified germane, under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended;

(2) provide the following programs:

(A) services to sheltered workshops employing severely handicapped persons;

(B) assistance to home-bound severely handicapped persons in establishing themselves and continuing in remunerative employment;

(C) establishment and supervision of individual business enterprise programs for severely handicapped persons;

(3) provide such regulations as the Administrator may find appropriate to assure in the operation of services in sheltered workshops and assistance to the home bound—

(A) the observance of all applicable regulations, laws, or standards governing health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial or commercial establishments and the observance of such other requirements not in conflict therewith as the Administrator may prescribe to maintain adequate labor standards;

(B) the payment of wages in cash;

(C) the maintenance of accepted business standards, including adequate financial accounting, and personnel records and such financial safeguards (including workmen's compensation and other insurance) as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for program assets;

(4) the provision of such management and supervisory services, including adequate marketing arrangements, instruction, and assistance in the design and production of marketable articles and insurance protection as may be necessary for the successful operation of enterprises receiving assistance pursuant to this title;

(5) provide for such auxiliary medical and health services as are necessary and prac-

ticable to assist in the employment of severely handicapped persons receiving services under any program pursuant to this title;

(6) provide such regulations and standards as the Administrator may find reasonable and necessary with respect to the maximum fees which may be paid for the costs of services which are provided other than by the State agency responsible for the administration of the program;

(7) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State with respect to programs pursuant to this title shall be applied to the direct cost of selling articles produced;

(8) provide that all persons selected as operators of individual business enterprises shall be severely handicapped persons and shall be qualified as operators of business enterprises which they elect to operate;

(9) provide that any funds set aside from the proceeds of the operation of the programs shall be used only for program purposes;

(10) provide that, if the services of a public agency or private non profit corporation or limited dividend association are to be utilized in the provision of services in the program, the terms of the agreement between the State agency having jurisdiction, and such public agency or private corporation or association shall contain such provisions as the Administrator may determine to be necessary to insure the retention by the State agency of the responsibility for the management, control, and operation of all phases of the program, and beneficial operation of all program assets;

(11) provide that no funds paid to the State pursuant to this title shall be applied to the cost of any sheltered workshop unless—

(A) the State agency has theretofore submitted such information as the Administrator may find necessary to justify the need for such workshop;

(B) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such workshop and that the plans and specifications for the establishment and operation of such workshop are practicable; and

(C) the Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the applicable conditions specified in this section, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds thereunder as would (1) substantially increase the costs of the program in the State or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of such plan in carrying out the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 603. From the sums made available pursuant to this title, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, with respect to each State which has an approved plan for vocational rehabilitation and an approved plan in conformity with this title, for each quarter of a fiscal year or other period prescribed by the Administrator the sum of amounts the Administrator determines to be comprised as follows:

(a) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to sheltered workshops, for auxiliary services in such workshops, for the acquisition of equipment and supplies necessary for the provision of such auxiliary services, and for management and supervisory services in such workshops;

(b) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to home-bound severely handicapped persons for—

(1) instruction of, and assistance to, the home-bound in the design and production of marketable products; and

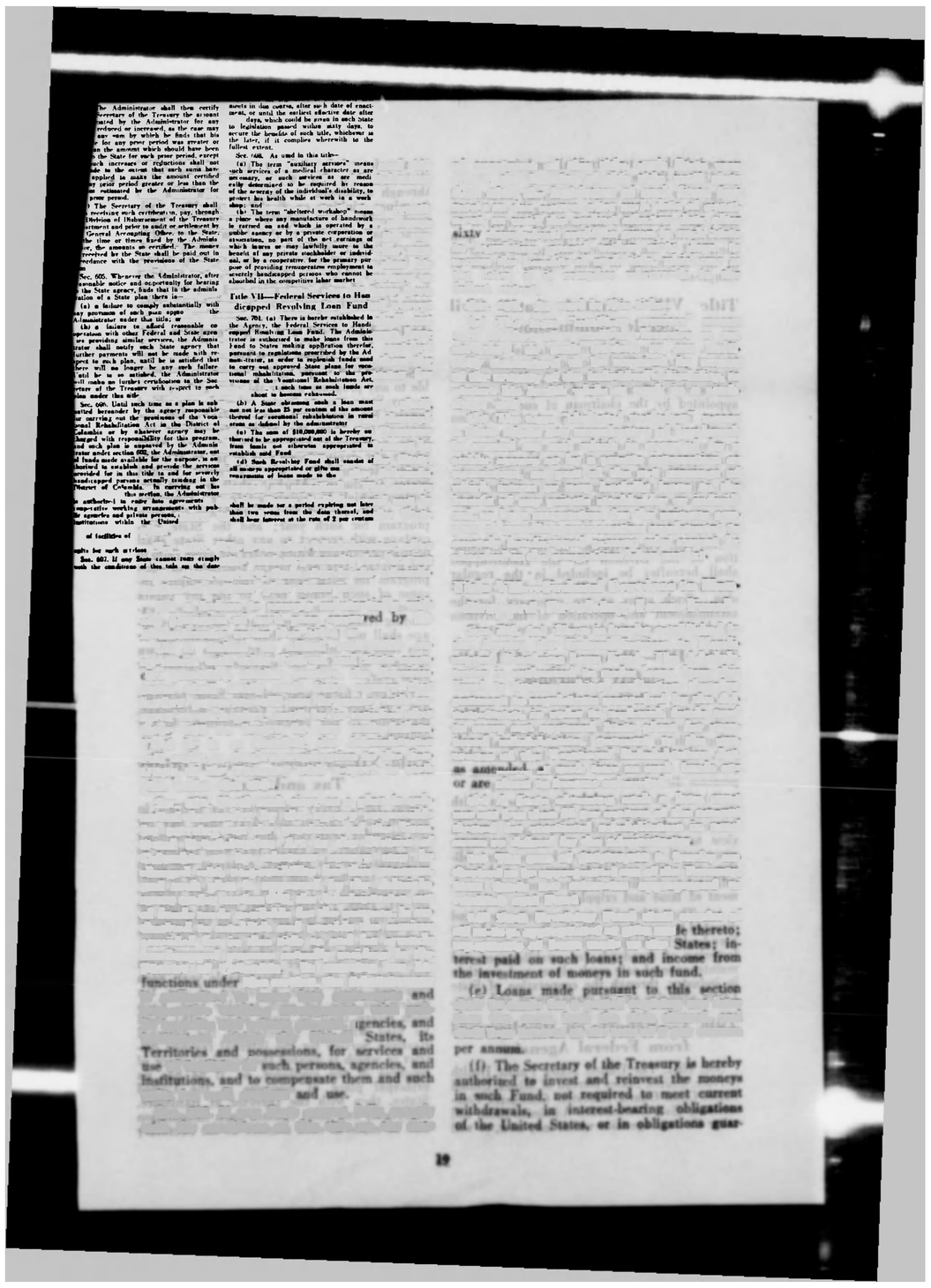
(2) acquisition of production equipment stocks and supplies necessary to enable a severely handicapped person to enter upon the production or processing of products in his home, and arrangements for the purchase and regular delivery of stocks and supplies to such person, where the individual is found to require financial assistance with respect thereto, after full consideration of the eligibility of such individual for any similar benefit by way of pension, compensation, insurance, or other consequential sources;

(c) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to the establishment and supervision of business enterprise programs for severely handicapped persons in such period for (1) establishing and equipping such business enterprises; (2) stock and supplies necessary for undertaking the particular type of business enterprise determined to be suitable for such persons; and (3) the management and supervision of such business enterprise program for a period of five years from the effective date of this Act, and the Administrator shall prescribe, by appropriate regulations, procedures to govern operation of such business enterprises, after the first five-year period is complete; and

(d) One half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of each program, including necessary administrative costs in connection with providing the foregoing services to severely handicapped individuals.

SEC. 604. The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to section 603 shall be as follows:

(a) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this title with respect to each program, each estimate to be based on (1) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the provisions of services under each program part for the purposes of clauses (a) through (c) respectively of section 603, during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amounts appropriated or made available by the State and the political subdivisions thereof for such expenditures in such period; and (2) a report filed by the State agency, containing its estimate for such period of the administrative expenses to be incurred in carrying out such a program; (3) progress reports and records pertaining to clause (a) of section



he Administrator shall then certify
ecretary of the Treasury the amount
aired by the Administrator for any
reduced or increased, as the case may
any sum by which he finds that his
for any prior period was greater or
than the amount which should have been
the State for such prior period, except
such increases or reductions shall not
ase to the extent that such sums have
applied to make the amount certified
any prior period greater or less than the
ounts reimbursed by the Administrator for
prior period.
) The Secretary of the Treasury shall
n receiving such certification, pay, through
Division of Disbursement of the Treasury
rtment and prior to audit or settlement by
General Accounting Office, to the State
the time or times fixed by the Adminis
or, the amounts so certified. The money
received by the State shall be paid out in
ordance with the provisions of the State
n.
Sec. 605. Whenever the Administrator, after
asonable notice and opportunity for hearing
the State agency, finds that in the adminis
ation of a State plan there is—
(a) a failure to comply substantially with
any provision of such plan appro the
Administrator under that title; or
(b) a failure to afford reasonable co
operation with other Federal and State agen
ies providing similar services, the Admin
trator shall notify such State agency that
further payments will not be made with re
spect to such plan, until he is satisfied that
there will no longer be any such failure
until he is so satisfied, the Administrator
will make no further certification to the Sec
retary of the Treasury with respect to such
plan under this title.
Sec. 606. Until such time as a plan is sub
mitted hereunder by the agency responsible
for carrying out the provisions of the Voca
tional Rehabilitation Act in the District of
Columbia or by whatever agency may be
charged with responsibility for this program,
and such plan is approved by the Adminis
trator under section 603, the Administrator, out
of funds made available for the purpose, is au
thorized to establish and provide the services
provided for in this title in and for severely
handicapped persons actually residing in the
District of Columbia. In carrying out his
this section, the Administrator
is authorized to enter into agreements
cooperative working arrangements with pub
lic agencies and private persons,
institutions within the United
of facilities of
rights for such services
Sec. 607. If any State cannot make straight
with the conditions of this title on the date
ments in this course, after such date of enact
ment, or until the earliest effective date after
days, which could be proven in such State
to legislation passed within sixty days, to
secure the benefits of such title, whichever is
the later, if it complies therewith to the
fullest extent.
Sec. 608. As used in this title—
(a) The term "auxiliary services" means
such services of a medical character as are
necessary, or such services as are medi
cally determined to be required by reason
of the severity of the individual's disability, to
protect his health while at work in a work
shop; and
(b) The term "sheltered workshop" means
a place where any manufacture of handiwork
is carried on and which is operated by a
public agency or by a private corporation or
association, no part of the net earnings of
which inures or may lawfully inure to the
benefit of any private stockholder or individ
ual, or by a cooperative for the primary pur
pose of providing remunerative employment to
severely handicapped persons who cannot be
absorbed in the competitive labor market

Title VII—Federal Services to Han dicapped Revolving Loan Fund

Sec. 701. (a) There is hereby established in the Agency, the Federal Services to Handi capped Revolving Loan Fund. The Administrator is authorized to make loans from this fund to States making application therefor, pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Ad ministrator, in order to replenish funds used to carry out approved State plans for voca tional rehabilitation, pursuant to the pro visions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, such loans as such funds are about to become exhausted.
(b) A State advancing such a loan must use not less than 25 per centum of the amount thereof for vocational rehabilitation in rural areas as defined by the Administrator
(c) The sum of $10,000,000 is hereby au thorized to be appropriated out of the Treasury, from funds not otherwise appropriated to establish said Fund
(d) Such Revolving Fund shall consist of all moneys appropriated or gifts and repayments of loans made to the
shall be made for a period expiring not later than two years from the date thereof, and shall bear interest at the rate of 2 per centum
red by
as amended
or are
le thereto;
States; in
terest paid on such loans; and income from the investment of moneys in such fund.
(e) Loans made pursuant to this section
per annum.
(f) The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to invest and reinvest the moneys in such Fund, not required to meet current withdrawals, in interest-bearing obligations of the United States, or in obligations guar-
functions under
and
gencies, and
States, Its
Territories and possessions, for services and
use such persons, agencies, and
institutions, and to compensate them and such
and use.

entred both as to principal and interest by the United States.

(g) The Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a Director and such staff and assistants as may be required to operate the Fund, and to report in detail upon the Fund to the President and to the Congress at the beginning of each regular session of Congress.

Title VIII — United States Civil Service Commission

Sec. 801. There is hereby established in the United States Civil Service Commission a Division for the Handicapped, with a chief and such staff as may be required, to be appointed by the chairman of such Commission. It shall be the duty of the Division to deal with problems attendant upon the recruitment, examination, and appointment of handicapped applicants for employment in the Federal Civil Service. It is declared to be the policy of the Congress that no citizen who is otherwise qualified shall be denied the right to examination and appointment by reason of physical disability.

Sec. 802. The expense of the administration of the Division for the Handicapped shall hereafter be included in the regular appropriations for the Civil Service Commission. Such sums as are necessary for the establishment and operation of the Division are hereby authorized to be appropriated.

Title IX — Promotion of Public Safety Programs

Sec. 901. (a) The Administrator is authorized and directed to cooperate with all Federal agencies in devising and arranging proper safeguards to life and limb on Federal property, and assisting in the development of processes to eliminate conditions leading to promote disease, or cause injury thereon.

(b) The Administrator may cooperate with the American Institute of Architects and other interested groups and individuals, with a view to having public and other buildings constructed or remodeled with ramps, in addition to stairs and/or elevators, and with railings, to facilitate the free and safe movement of lame and crippled persons.

(c) The Administrator is authorized and directed to cooperate with the Bureau of Labor Standards in the promotion, development, and improvement of standards for establishment and maintenance of safe work places and practices in industry, through the cooperation of State Labor agencies and of management and labor.

Title X—Reports on Handicapped from Federal Agencies

Sec. 1001. The United States Public Health Service, United States Bureau of Mines, United States Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and other Federal agencies which may now, or will in the future receive, as a regular part of their functions, reports upon persons disabled through accidents, or disease, or in disasters in mines, sinking or disabling of ships, railroad accidents, or aviation crashes or explosions shall transmit to the Agency a monthly report listing epidemics and accidents, and, so far as possible, or practicable, submit the names and addresses of those severely disabled by reason of such epidemics and accidents, as soon after such occurrences as may be possible.

Title XI—Federal Percentage on State Grants

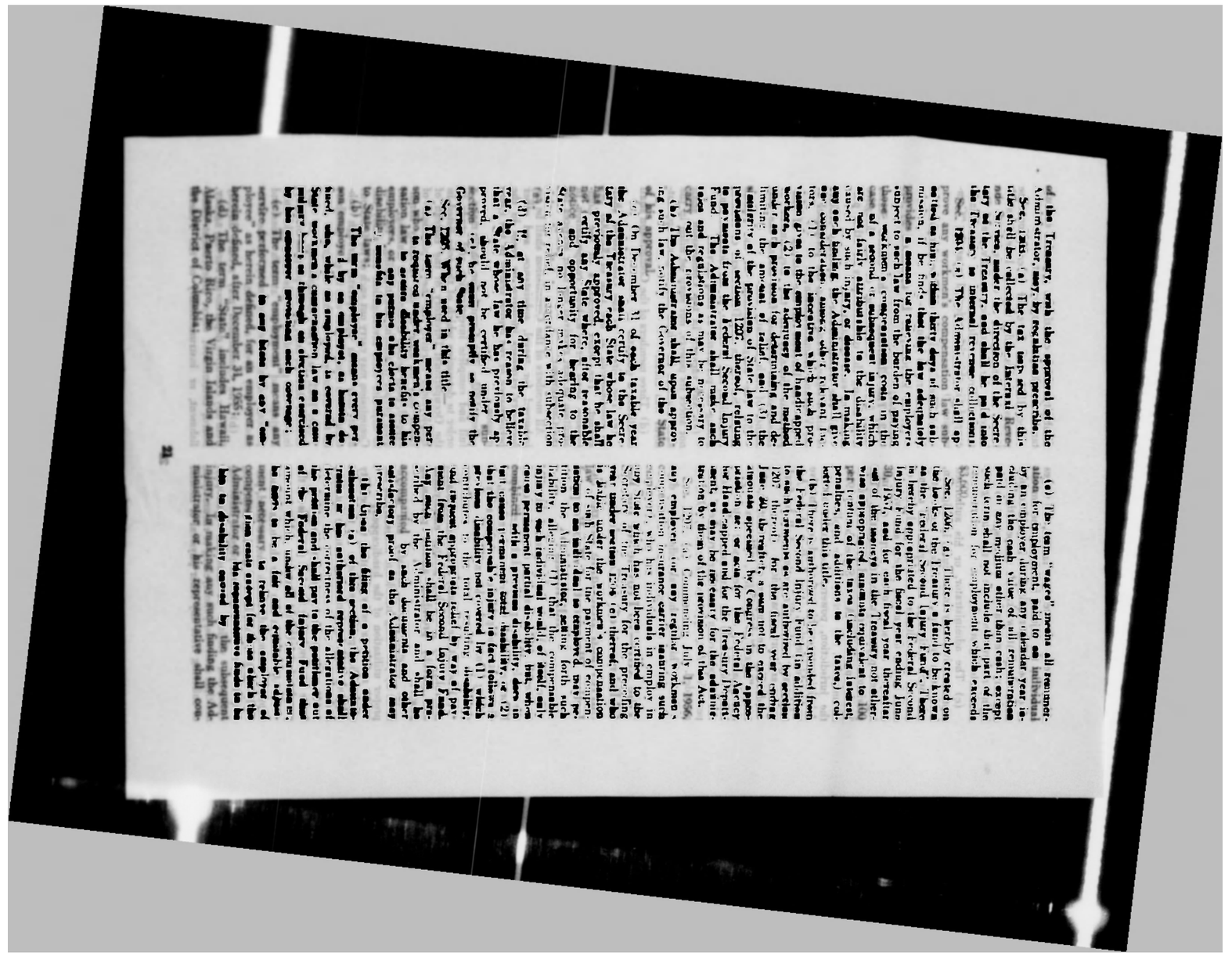
Sec. 1101. The Federal percentage applicable to any program under this act with respect to any State, except States otherwise specified herein, for any fiscal year shall be 100 per centum less than the State percentage; the State percentage with respect to any State whose per capita income is equal to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska) shall be that percentage which is designated in the following table as the pivotal State percentage for such program for such year; and the State percentage with respect to any other State shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to the pivotal State percentage specified for such program for such year as the per capita income of such States bear to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska), except that Federal percentage shall not be more than the maximum, or less than the minimum percentages as shown in such table for the specified program for each year.

For each fiscal year, pivotal State percentage, 45 per centum; Federal percentage, maximum 75 per centum; minimum, 40 per centum.

Title XII—Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund

Sec. 1201. Every employer (as defined in section 1205 (a) of this Act) shall pay for the calendar year 1950 and for each calendar year thereafter, an excise tax, with respect to individuals in his employ, equal to one-tenth of 1 per centum of the total wages (as defined in section 1205 (e) of this Act) after December 31, 1953. Provided, that no tax shall be levied during the taxable year on employment in a state certified by the Administrator made under section 1204 of this title.

Sec. 1202. Not later than January 31, next following the close of the taxable year, each employer shall make a return of the tax under this title for such taxable year. Each such return shall be made under oath, shall be filed with the Director of the Internal Revenue Service for the internal revenue district in which is located the principal place of business of the employer, or, if he has no principal place of business in the United States, then with the Director at Baltimore, Maryland, and shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the Secretary



sider, among other relevant factors, the wages earned by the injured individual, the amount of compensation required to be paid to him under the State workmen's compensation law and any determinations with respect to his injury as have been made by the State agency administering such law.

(c) The administrator, or his authorized representative, may make such investigation, hold such hearings, administer such oaths, take such testimony, and require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, documents, papers and evidence as may be necessary for the purpose of a finding and payment under this section. The provisions of sections 9 and 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 26, 1914, as amended, are hereby made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Administrator or his authorized representative under this section. Any finding of the Administrator under this section shall be final, unless arbitrary or capricious.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the terms "injury", "disability", "permanent partial disability", and "permanent total disability" shall have the same meaning as under the Longshoremen's and Harborworkers' Compensation Act, approved March 4, 1927, as amended.

Sec. 2. This title shall take effect ninety days after the date of enactment.

Title XIII—To Provide for the Establishment of a Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Selective Placement of Handicapped Individuals

Sec. 301. (a) It is the purpose of this title to provide for a thorough determination of the employment capacities of the handicapped before and after treatment and training, to disseminate and publicize the information resulting from such determination, and to thereby—

(1) benefit the economy of the United States, generally, by promoting greater employment and thereby providing greater purchasing power;

(2) benefit private industry and government by providing knowledge necessary to the proper utilization of the handicapped;

(3) reduce taxes by obviating the necessity of providing public assistance for the handicapped, and by increasing taxable income; and

(4) promote the national welfare and defense by developing the full potentials of the people of the United States.

(b) As used in this title the term "handicapped" means individuals who are blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, orthopedic, amputees, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, or rheumatism, or suffering from any other physical or mental disability which constitutes a partial or substantial handicap to employment.

Sec. 1301. (a) In order to carry out the purpose of this title, there is hereby established in the Agency a commission to be known as the Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Placement of the Handicapped (in this title referred to as the "Commission".)

(b) The Commission shall be composed of five members, as follows—

(1) A Director, to be appointed by the President;

(2) The Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission or his designee from among the commissioners or other personnel of such Commission;

(3) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or his designee from among the personnel of the Veterans' Administration;

(4) The Director of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor, or his designee from among the personnel of such bureau; and

(5) The Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or his designee from among the personnel of such Service.

(c) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Three members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

(e) The Director of the Commission shall be compensated at the rate of $20,000 per annum. The other members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services for the Government.

All members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistance, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

Sec. 1302. The Commission shall make a full and complete investigation and study in order to determine which of the jobs listed in the Occupational Directory of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor may be filled by the variously handicapped, both before treatment or training, and after proper treatment and training. In order to expedite such investigation and study the Commission may carry out such of its functions as it may deem appropriate through subcommittees composed of one or more members of the Commission, or their designees.

Sec. 1303. (a) The Commission, or any member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, and take such testimony, as the Commission may deem advisable.

(b) The Commission may secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the Federal

Government, information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this Act; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment or instrumentality shall furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Director of the Commission.

Sec. 1305. The Commission may appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provision of the civil service laws and the classification laws.

Sec. 1306. The Commission shall prepare interim reports at least once each year, of its determinations under the provisions of this Act, and shall prepare a final and complete report of such determinations after it has completed its duties. All such reports shall be submitted to the President and the Congress, and shall be printed as public documents. The Commission shall promote the distribution of such reports, and may distribute copies free of charge whenever it determines that such distribution will promote the purposes of this Act. Thirty days after the submission of such final report to the President and the Congress, the Commission shall cease to exist.

Sec. 1307. As necessary and corollary to this Survey, the United States Bureau of Employment Security shall prepare and publish up-to-date aids for the placement of the handicapped, to include—

(a) guides to be used by placement and rehabilitation personnel in government and industry, in appraising work capacities and developing job opportunities for the severely handicapped; and

(b) basic physical demands information on all the jobs listed in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles and Codes, prepared and published by the Bureau of Employment Security.

Sec. 1307. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 and such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

Sec. 1308. This title shall become effective 90 days after enactment.

Title XIV—To Provide Interpreters for the Deaf, and Other Physically Handicapped Persons Who May be Called as Litigants or Witnesses Before Federal Courts, Departments or Agencies, or Congressional Committees

Sec. 1401. (a) If any person is accused of any crime or misdemeanor or is called as a witness before any instrumentality of the Federal Judiciary, including the Supreme Courts, Courts of Appeal, Customs Court, Emergency Court of Appeals, Court of Military Appeals, Register of Wills and Clerk of the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Municipal Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, the Department of Justice, any committee or subcommittee of the Congress, or any Federal Department, establishment, commission, board, office, or agency, and the justice, magistrate, department or agency head, or their designated representatives; or chairmen of congressional committees or subcommittees, determine that such person is incapable of adequate understanding of the charge, or is incapable of presenting his defense thereto, or making presentation of testimony otherwise, because of lack of ability to use the English language, or inability to communicate adequately because of being deaf and/or mute, or that such person suffers from a speech defect of other physical defect which handicaps such person in maintaining his rights in such cases, or matters, the justice, magistrate, or other presiding officer, or chairmen of committees, or subcommittees of Congress, or representatives of departments or agencies, shall appoint a qualified person to act as interpreter, who shall be compensated for his services at $25 per diem for each day of service.

(b) Such interpreters shall be paid from funds of courts, departments, or other agencies of the Federal Government, or from funds of Congressional Committees at interest.

Sec. 1402. This title shall be effective upon enactment.

Title XV—Amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act

Sec. 1501. Section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act is amended by inserting after "or other guide dog specially trained and educated for that purpose" a comma, and "or from carrying a disabled individual accompanied by an attendant if such individual is disabled to the extent of requiring such attendant."

Sec. 1502. This title shall be effective upon date of enactment.

Title XVI—Grants for Training of Homebound Handicapped Persons

Sec. 1601. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and $5,000,000 annually, thereafter, and from the amounts hereunder appropriated, the Administrator is authorized and empowered, on the recommendation of State agencies in charge of vocational rehabilitation, to make grants to local school boards, through State Departments of Education, and to nonprofit public or private educational groups providing special services to handicapped and organized with the objective of effecting a means of teaching and training homebound handicapped persons, commonly known as "shut-ins," whose disabilities confine them to their homes or beds

The States' Vocational Rehabilitation Services shall furnish necessary medical care to such handicapped, out of their regular appropriations for such services.

(b) Such grants shall be made for the purpose of providing general ameliorative services and vocational training in addition to that now provided by law for such handicapped persons. The total grants under this section to school boards or educational groups in any one State in any year shall bear the same ratio to the total grants made in such year pursuant to this section as the population of such State bears to the total population of the United States: Provided, that not less than 25 percentum of all grants in any fiscal year shall be made to groups functioning in rural areas, as defined by the Administrator.

Sec. 1602. (a) In order to perfect a workable program before initiating it in all States, for the period of the first twelve months during which this title is effective, the Administrator shall design and apply a pilot program, in consonance with this title, to cover three States, which have large rural areas and have wide diversification of mining, manufacturing, farming, cattle and sheep raising, forestry, and other industries and begin operations of the program within such States.

(b) Such pilot program shall utilize mobile training units, comprising medical services, instruction and library services, means of merchandising products of handicapped labor, and transportation services for handicapped clients where feasible.

(c) Such mobile services shall be similar to medical and other types of traveling clinics, and similar to the rural postal service on wheels, and they shall include speech and hearing clinics, as well as facilities to provide instruction in the arts and crafts, prevocational and vocational, which could most readily be handled by this method. The mobile sales merchandising services shall have regular pick-up and delivery service of all articles made throughout the area by homebound individuals, carried to a central place for distribution. The personnel of such mobile units shall have responsibility for preparation and maintenance of all clerical records of their work.

(d) In addition to the personnel which accompanies the mobile units throughout the States, the Administrator shall establish Service Centers within each State, in which the director for each State and his staff shall supervise preparation of course material, discussion, sales promotion, curriculum instruction, printed materials, audio-visual aids, arts and crafts material, and carry on other functions assigned by the Administrator.

Sec. 1603. (a) Since the most effective and comparatively low cost method of preparing, and evaluating educational courses for the varied types of handicapped is by use of sound recording machines, the Administrator is authorized and directed, in cooperation with officials of State Departments of Education, to have prepared such courses as may be suitable, using for the purpose machines which not only record the lessons involved in such course, but also provide means to record answers to the lessons.

(b) The Postmaster-General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary, to provide for transmittal of these records to and from the pupil at seat by the educational centers, on the same gratis basis as the present recorded books for blind are now handled by the Post Office Department.

(c) Thoroughly practicable sound recording machines of which, "Audograph" is an outstanding example, shall be procured by the Administrator in sufficient numbers to cover the needs of the pilot program, and shall be used in furthering the program, in cooperation with States' agencies at interest.

(d) After the expiration of the twelve month pilot program, outlined above, the Administrator shall, out of the experience thus gained, apply the most successful methods thus proven, to all States, and make further recommendations to the President and to the Congress to cover necessary expansion of the program and appropriations therefor.

Title XVII—United States Department of Labor, National Committee for the Training and Development of Selective Placement Personnel

Sec. 1701. (a) There is hereby established in the United States Department of Labor the Committee for the Training and Development of Placement Personnel.

(b) The purposes of the Committee shall be, to establish means to assure that there will be an adequate number of personnel, skilled in providing guidance toward employment and assistance in job placement to handicapped individuals, and to further the national defense effort by promotion of proper placement of handicapped so that the individual handicapped may be suitably employed in jobs where his particular disability is not a factor.

(c) The Secretary of Labor, or his designee, shall be Chairman of the Committee, which shall consist of 12 additional persons who are outstanding with respect to their knowledge of employment problems of handicapped individuals, and who are representatives of—

(1) The Veterans Administration.

(2) The United States Public Health Service.

(3) The United States Civil Service Commission.

(4) The Bureau of Employment Security in the United States Department of Labor.

(5) Colleges, institutes, and universities providing comprehensive courses in guidance, personnel administration, sociology, psychology, and rehabilitation.

(6) Medicine, (including surgery and psychiatry).

(7) Industry and business.

(8) Agriculture and stock raising.

(9) Organized labor.

(10) Private agencies serving only handicapped individuals,

(11) Organizations of the handicapped, and

(12) Veterans' organizations.

(d) Representatives of the United States Public Health Service, Civil Service Commission, and Veterans Administration shall be appointed by the respective heads of these agencies. The remaining members shall be appointed by the Secretary of Labor for four year terms.

(e) Members of the Committee, other than employees of the Federal Government, shall be entitled to compensation fixed by the Secretary of Labor, but not to exceed $50 per diem, and shall be also paid necessary travel and subsistence expense while serving away from their residences.

(f) It shall be the responsibility and function of the Committee to—

(1) identify the areas of knowledge, competencies, skills, techniques and methods involved in guiding handicapped workers toward employment commensurate with their capabilities, and in assisting them to find remunerative employment in competitive business, industry, and agriculture;

(2) encourage and assist colleges, universities, public agencies and private organizations qualified to do so, to establish courses of instruction consisting of formalized study or supervised practice or both, designed to improve the competency of qualified persons already engaged in employment counseling or job placement of the handicapped, or to prepare qualified persons to enter this field of work;

(3) review applications submitted by organizations enumerated in this section, and recommend to the Secretary grants covering any courses of instruction which the Committee believes will fulfill the purposes of the Committee's functions;

(4) encourage qualified persons to acquire the necessary skills for providing employment counseling and job placement services to handicapped individuals, or to advance their skills in this respect;

(5) establish qualification standards, consistent with the requirements of colleges or universities or other training institutions, for persons applying for traineeships, fellowships, or scholarships under this section, and recommend qualified persons to the Secretary, for grants established hereunder; and

(6) survey and report on a continuing basis the need for workers qualified to provide employment counseling and job placement services to handicapped individuals and develop long-range plans to meet these needs through the system of teaching grants and traineeships provided hereunder.

Sec. 1702. (a) The Secretary of Labor shall after receiving recommendations from the Committee, establish a pilot program covering the varied phases of his authority under this title and use such pilot programs as the appropriate means of setting up standard courses in universities and colleges and other educational institutions, public and private.

(b) The Secretary shall after consultation with State agencies in the States involved, and upon recommendation of the Committee, make grants to universities and colleges and other training organizations, public and private, and agencies serving as training schools, for paying all or part of the cost of establishing and maintaining such courses of instruction in employment counseling and job placement of the handicapped.

(c) The Secretary may make grants to individuals for training and instruction in methods and techniques of employment counseling and job placement of handicapped individuals, including the establishment and maintenance of traineeships, scholarships and fellowships, with such stipends and allowances, (including travel and subsistence) as the Secretary may deem necessary, except that no such training or instruction shall be provided to any individual for any one course of study for a period in excess of two years.

Sec. 1703. (a) There is hereby authorized to be included in the appropriations of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1956 the sum of $10,000,000, and such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

Sec. 1704. This title shall be effective thirty days after the date of its enactment.

Title XVIII—Grants to States for Aid to the Totally Disabled, Declared by Federal-State Agencies, to be Unfeasible for Rehabilitation

Sec. 1801. (a) For the purpose of enabling each State to furnish financial assistance to needy individuals, who are physically or mentally incapacitated, exclusive of those individuals covered under Social Security laws, and who are certified pursuant to section 1804 of this Act as being unfeasible for rehabilitation, there is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for each fiscal year thereafter such sums as are necessary to effectuate this title. The sums made available for the purposes this title shall be used in making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Administrator, State plans for aid to the totally disabled.

Sec. 1802. (a) A State plan for aid to the totally disabled under this title must (1) provide that it shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State and, if administered by them be mandatory upon them, (2) either provide for the designation or establishment of a single State agency to administer or to supervise the administration of the plan, utilizing present State agencies for vocational rehabilitation, or, if later legislation changes

the administration in the States from vocational rehabilitation to some other agency, as provided for in section 1805 of this Act; (3) provide for payment of $60 per month to each individual certified by the State agency as totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation, provided such individual qualifies under the provisions of section 1804 of this Act, and regulations issued thereunder; (4) provide for the periodic medical examination, at intervals not to exceed one year apart, of each individual certified as being totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation, and receiving monthly payments of $60, as provided in clause 3 thereof; (5) provided for the discontinuance of payments to, and the necessary treatment and training for rehabilitation of certified individuals, pursuant to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, found, after examination, to be feasible for rehabilitation; Provided, that any such individual found, after treatment and training, to be incapable of self-support, shall be immediately eligible to receive the monthly payment of $60; (6) provide for granting to any individual whose claim for aid is denied, an opportunity for a fair hearing before such State agency; (7) provide such methods of administration (including methods relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, except that the Administrator shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office, and compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such methods) as found by the Administrator to be necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the plan; (8) provide that the State agency will make such reports in such form and containing such information as the Administrator may, from time to time, require, and comply with such provisions as the Administrator may, from time to time, find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; and (9) provide safeguards which restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants, and recipients, to purposes directly connected with the administration of aid to the totally disabled.

(b) The Administrator shall approve any plan which fulfills the conditions specified in subsection (a), except that he shall not approve any plan which imposes, as a condition of eligibility for aid to the totally disabled under the plan, (1) any residence requirement which excludes any resident of the State who has resided there for one year immediately preceding the application, or (2) any citizenship requirement which excludes any citizen of the United States.

SEC. 1803. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for aid to the totally disabled, conforming to this title, beginning with the quarter commencing July 1, 1956 (1) an amount which shall be used exclusively as aid to the totally disabled, equal to the product of $60 multiplied by the number of monthly payments made during such quarter to individuals certified by the State agency designated as engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped in such State, pursuant to section 1802 (not including any individual who has been reported to the Administrator by the State agency as feasible for rehabilitation, unless such individual has been subsequently found to be unfeasible for rehabilitation), and (2) an amount equal to two-thirds of the sums expended by the State during such quarter for medical examination of applicants and other services which are found necessary by the Administrator for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan.

(b) The method of computing and paying such amounts shall be as follows: (1) The Administrator shall, prior to the beginning of each quarter, estimate the amount to be paid to the State for such quarter under the provisions of subsection (a), such estimate to be based on (A) a report filed by the State containing its estimate of the total sum to be expended in such quarter in accordance with the provisions of subsection, (b) records showing the number of totally disabled individuals in the States, and (C) such other investigations as the Administrator may find necessary.

(2) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator, (A) reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum which he finds that his estimate for any prior quarter was greater or lesser than the amount which should have been paid to the State under subsection (a) for such quarter, and (B) reduced by the net amount recovered during a prior quarter by the State or any political subdivision thereof with respect to aid for the totally disabled, furnished, shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior quarter greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior quarter: Provided, that any part of the amount recovered from the estate of a deceased recipient which is not in excess of the amount expended by the State or any political subdivision thereof for the funeral expenses of the deceased, shall not be considered as a basis for reduction under clause (B) of this paragraph.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, thereupon, through the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department, and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay to the State at the time or times fixed by the Administrator the amount so certified.

SEC. 1804. In the case of any State plan for aid to the totally disabled which has been approved by the Administrator, if the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency administering or supervising the administration of such plan, finds that in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any provision required by section 1802 (a) of this Act to be included in

the plan, or that the plan has been so changed or administered as to impose any residence or citizenship requirement prohibited by section 1802 (b), the Administrator shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made to the State until the Administrator is satisfied that such prohibited requirement is no longer so imposed, or that there is no longer any such failure to comply. Until he is so satisfied, the Administrator shall make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to such State.

Sec. 1805. The Administrator, upon compilation of reports received from State agencies administering this program, shall report to the President, and to the Congress, each year, upon the number and types of unfeasible cases, and the disposition made thereof.

Sec. 1806. Nothing in this Act shall prohibit any State from increasing the amount paid to such handicapped, unfeasible for rehabilitation, by making a separate addition of whatever amount each State may determine is desirable.

Title XIX—General Provisions

Sec. 1901. The Administrator is authorized and directed to submit an annual report on all activities of the Agency to the President and to the Congress, and he is further authorized to include therein such recommendations for further legislation as he may deem advisable.

Sec. 1902. For the purpose of administering this Act, and for the purpose of making investigations, studies, publications, and reports herein provided for, including cost of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stenographic recording and translating services, including such services rendered on a contractual basis, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses for attendance at meetings, when specifically authorized by the Administrator; costs of Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, and special consultants or technical subcommittees authorized by the Council, Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped, and other committees or subcommittees authorized by this Act; supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of medical and reference books, directories, periodicals, newspapers, and press clippings; purchase, operation and maintenance of motor-propelled vehicles; printing and binding (in addition to that otherwise provided by law), and for all other necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of this Act, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, such sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary.

Sec. 1903. The benefits provided in this Act under titles XVI and XVIII shall be extended only to persons who are in financial need of such assistance, and the Administrator is authorized and directed to establish, by regulation, qualifying standards for persons seeking such benefits, Provided, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to debar any person from seeking or receiving any benefits specified in title IV.

Sec. 1904. As used in this Act, the term "States" means the States of the Union; also Alaska, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

Sec. 1905. The term "physically handicapped person", or "handicapped", as used in this Act, and unless defined otherwise, means a person who, on account of congenital defect or deformity, or of injury or disease, or other physical or mental handicap, is substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment, or in undertaking work on his or her own account of a kind which, apart from deformity, injury, disease, or mental condition, would be suited to his or her age, experience, and qualifications.

(b) A person "totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation", means a person who is physically or mentally incapacitated to the point where he is unable to do any kind of work or care for himself.

Sec. 1906. The Administrator is authorized and directed to define by regulation the term "rural areas", as used in this Act.

Sec. 1907. The provisions of this Act shall not apply, and the Government shall not be liable for claims in the cases of persons who are adequately provided for, financially, by means such as the following:

(a) Recovery of large amounts of money as costs for damages in personal injury cases.

(b) Payment of special compensation for injury or disease or mental institutional care, covered by State laws, or by special Federal enactment.

(c) Other conditions under which Handicapped persons are provided adequate compensation, as defined by the Administrator.

Sec. 1908. States, operating under the provisions of this Act, may, if circumstances necessitate, acquire services or facilities in other States having such services or facilities, and may enter into contracts with public or private agencies, organizations, institutions, or individuals providing such services in other States, and divert such portion of appropriations as may be necessary to pay for these services and/or facilities outside the State in which the case arises.

Sec. 1909. Hereafter, no part of any funds appropriated hereunder, or for future Federal vocational rehabilitation or Federal aid to handicapped programs, shall be expended by any Federal or State official or employee for the purpose of lobbying for or against Federal laws in this field; Provided, that no official or employee of Federal or State Governments shall be denied the right to testify if called upon by any Congressional Committee.

(b) Persons violating this prohibition shall be liable to fines of not less than $500, nor

more than $1,000, or not more than six months' imprisonment, or both penalties.

Sec. 1910. If the provisions of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provisions to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 1911. This Act shall, unless otherwise provided, be effective ninety days after date of enactment.

Sec. 1912. All laws, or parts of laws, in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Explanatory Statement of a Bill

TO GRANT ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS TO TAXPAYERS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED, AND TO ALLOW ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS TO TAXPAYERS SUPPORTING DEPENDENTS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED

By PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

1. We respectfully point out that if such deductions as would be permitted under this bill are not allowed, many handicapped, now employed, would be unable to meet the increasing cost of living and the cost of special transportation necessary because of their physical handicaps. These handicapped are, for the most part, paid small salaries and wages. Yet, because of their severe disabilities, they are obliged to travel by individual taxi instead of regular bus, street car, or train. Unless they are permitted a tax deduction for this expense, they will be obliged to give up work entirely, go upon relief, and thus cause the Government loss in two different ways: one, loss of income taxes now being paid to the Government by these employed handicapped; and two, loss through increased relief expenditures, should these handicapped now employed be forced to go on relief.

2. There are many persons in moderate circumstances, financially, who are compelled to remain in nursing homes, hospitals, etc., for continuous and continual treatment and care. They are not, under present laws, allowed a fair deduction in taxes, and this bill is an effort to abate somewhat the heavy drain upon such persons' financial resources.

3. One of the saddest situations today is that of parents, relatives, or others who are compelled to support children who are totally, or at least, severely handicapped. A case in point, known to me, is that of a young woman in her early thirties, whose husband is a disabled veteran of World War II, and the total income of the family is $3,300 per year. The couple have two small children, a girl 3½ years old, and a boy, about a year and a half older.

The girl is a victim of cerebral palsy and epilepsy. Her medical care in an institution, costs not less than $250 per month. The young and distressed parents, having no means other than the husband's earnings and his small disability allowance, are forced to follow the course of putting the girl into this institution; letting her stay in a couple of months; then, taking her out until they can save up enough money to receive her, and so on, ad infinitum. There are many such instances to my knowledge, and certainly the Federal Government does not wish to impose undue stress and tribulation upon these otherwise willing and hard-working, patriotic American citizens.

4. There are cases where a single man or woman takes upon himself, or herself, the support of a totally or severely disabled person — usually relatives. Thus single man or woman is not given tax allowance sufficient to meet the amounts expended for such assistance to these handicapped people.

In conclusion, H.R. 4748 is an effort to deal more equitably with the Handicapped. It is essential that all citizens who can do any kind of work in this grave emergency be afforded opportunity for suitable employment. That, of course, includes the physically handicapped. However, due to the high cost of the special transportation necessary because of their handicaps, as outlined above, they find employment uneconomic under existing laws. This bill will be the instrument which would rectify that inequity.

Persons who support those who are so severely handicapped that they cannot care for themselves, should also be afforded sufficient Federal tax exemption to ease their financial burden.

Congress should immediately approve of this bill, not only as a means of furthering employment of handicapped, and affording some relief to parents and others who support helpless handicapped people, but as an economic and humanitarian move to benefit the whole Nation, as well.

A BILL

TO GRANT ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS TO TAXPAYERS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED, AND TO ALLOW ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS TO TAXPAYERS SUPPORTING DEPENDENTS WHO ARE SO DISABLED AS UNABLE TO CARE FOR THEMSELVES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) part VII of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to additional itemized deductions for individuals) is hereby amended by redesignating section 217 as section 218 and inserting after section 216 the following new section:

"Sec. 217. Transportation of Disabled Individual To and From Work.

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of a disabled individual, there shall be allowed as a deduction expenses paid during the taxable year for transportation to and from work to the extent that such expenses do not exceed $600.

"(b) DISABLED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term 'disabled individual' means an individual who is blind (within the meaning of section 151 (d) (4)) or who has lost the use of a leg, of both legs, or of both arms, to such an extent that he is unable during the entire taxable year to use, without undue hardship or danger, a streetcar, bus, subway, train, or similar form of public transportation, as a means of traveling to and from work."

(b) The table of sections for such part VII is hereby amended by striking out

"Sec. 217. Cross references."

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 217. Transportation of disabled individuals to and from work.

"Sec. 218. Cross references."

(c) Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to definition of adjusted gross income) is hereby amended by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph:

"(7) TRANSPORTATION OF DISABLED INDIVIDUALS.—The deduction allowed by section 217."

Sec. 2 (a) Section 151 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to additional exemption for blindness of taxpayer or spouse) is hereby amended—

(1) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

"(3) FOR DEPENDENT.—An additional exemption of $600 for each dependent who is blind, if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subsection (e) for such dependent. For purposes of this paragraph, the determination of whether a dependent is blind shall be made as of the close of the taxable year of the taxpayer; except that if the dependent dies during such taxable year such determination shall be made as of the time of such death.";

(2) by striking out the heading and inserting in lieu thereof "ADDITIONAL EXEMPTIONS FOR BLINDNESS.—"; and

(3) by renumbering paragraph (3) as paragraph (4).

(b) Section 151 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to allowance of deductions for personal exemptions) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) ADDITIONAL EXEMPTIONS FOR DISABILITY.—

"(1) FOR TAXPAYER.—An additional exemption of $600 for the taxpayer if he is a disabled individual at the close of his taxable year.

"(2) FOR SPOUSE.—An additional exemption of $600 for the spouse of the taxpayer if the spouse is a disabled individual and if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subsection (a) for such spouse.

"(3) FOR DEPENDENT.—An additional exemption of $600 for each dependent who is a disabled individual if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subsection (e) for such dependent.

"(4) DISABLED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'disabled individual' means an individual who is permanently incapacitated in connection with normal remunerative employment or work by reason of a medically demonstrable chronic sickness or a physical defect or infirmity (whether congenital or acquired by accident or illness); except that such term does not include an individual who is blind within the meaning of subsection (d) (4). The determination of whether the spouse or a dependent of the taxpayer is a disabled individual shall be made as of the close of the taxable year of the taxpayer; except that if the spouse or dependent dies during such taxable year such determination as to the decedent shall be made as of the beginning of such taxable year."

Sec. 3. Section 213 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to medical, dental, etc., expenses) is hereby amended—

(1) by striking out "(c) or (d)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(c), (d), or (f)", and

(2) by striking out "age or blindness" and inserting in lieu thereof "age, blindness, or disability".

Sec. 4. (a) Paragraph (1) of section 3402 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to withholding exemptions) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraphs:

"(E) one additional exemption for himself if, on the basis of facts existing at the beginning of such day, there may reasonably be expected to be allowable an exemption under section 151 (f) (1) (relating to the disabled) for the taxable year under subtitle A in respect of which amounts deducted and withheld under this chapter in the calendar year in which such days falls are allowed as a credit; and

"(F) if the employee is entitled to an exemption under subparagraph (E) for any dependent of the employee, any exemption to which such dependent is entitled, or would be entitled if such dependent were an employee receiving wages under subparagraph (C) or (F), but only if such dependent does not have in effect a withholding exemption certificate claiming such exemption."

(b) (1) Subparagraph (D) of such paragraph (1) is hereby amended (A) by striking out "(B), or (C)," and inserting in lieu thereof "(B), (C), or (F),", and (B) by striking out "and" at the end thereof.

(2) Subparagraph (E) of such paragraph (1) is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end and inserting in lieu thereof "; and".

Sec. 5. The amendments made by the first three sections of this Act shall apply with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1954. The amendments made by section 4 of this Act shall apply with respect to wages paid on or after the first day of the first month which begins more than twenty days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(Note: All persons supporting these bills to advance the welfare of our 40,000,000 Physically Handicapped, should write to their own Senators and Representatives, urging them to support and vote for these measures, and, in addition, to Members of the following Committees having jurisdiction:)

* * * * * *

Committees having jurisdiction over FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills

Members, SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

(Address: Care Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS
Lister Hill (Ala.) Chairman	H. Alexander Smith (N. J.)
James E. Murray (Mont.)	Irving M. Ives (N. Y.)
Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.)	William A. Purtell (Conn.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)	Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)
Herbert H. Lehman (N. Y.)	George H. Bender (Ohio)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	Gordon Allott (Colo.)
Pat McNamara (Mich.)	

* * * * * *

Members, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

(Address: Care House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.)

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS
Graham A. Barden (N. C.) Chairman	Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (Pa.)
Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.)	Ralph W. Gwinn (N. Y.)
Adam C. Powell, Jr. (N. Y.)	Wint Smith (Kan.)
Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.)	Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.)
Carl D. Perkins (Ky.)	Harold H. Velde (Ill.)
Roy W. Wier (Minn.)	Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)
Phil M. Landrum (Ga.)	Albert H. Bosch (N. Y.)
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)	Joe Holt (Calif.)
James B. Bowler (Ill.)	John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
Earl Chudoff (Pa.)	Stuyvesant Wainwright (N. Y.)
Edith Green (Ore.)	Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (N. J.)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)	Sam Coon (Ore.)
Herbert Zelenko (N. Y.)	Orvin B. Fjare (Mont.)
Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (Del.)	
Frank Thompson, Jr. (N. J.)	
Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.)	

Committees having jurisdiction over bills to PROVIDE TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED, AND THOSE WHO CARE FOR HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT SUPPORT THEMSELVES:

Members, SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

(Address: Care Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

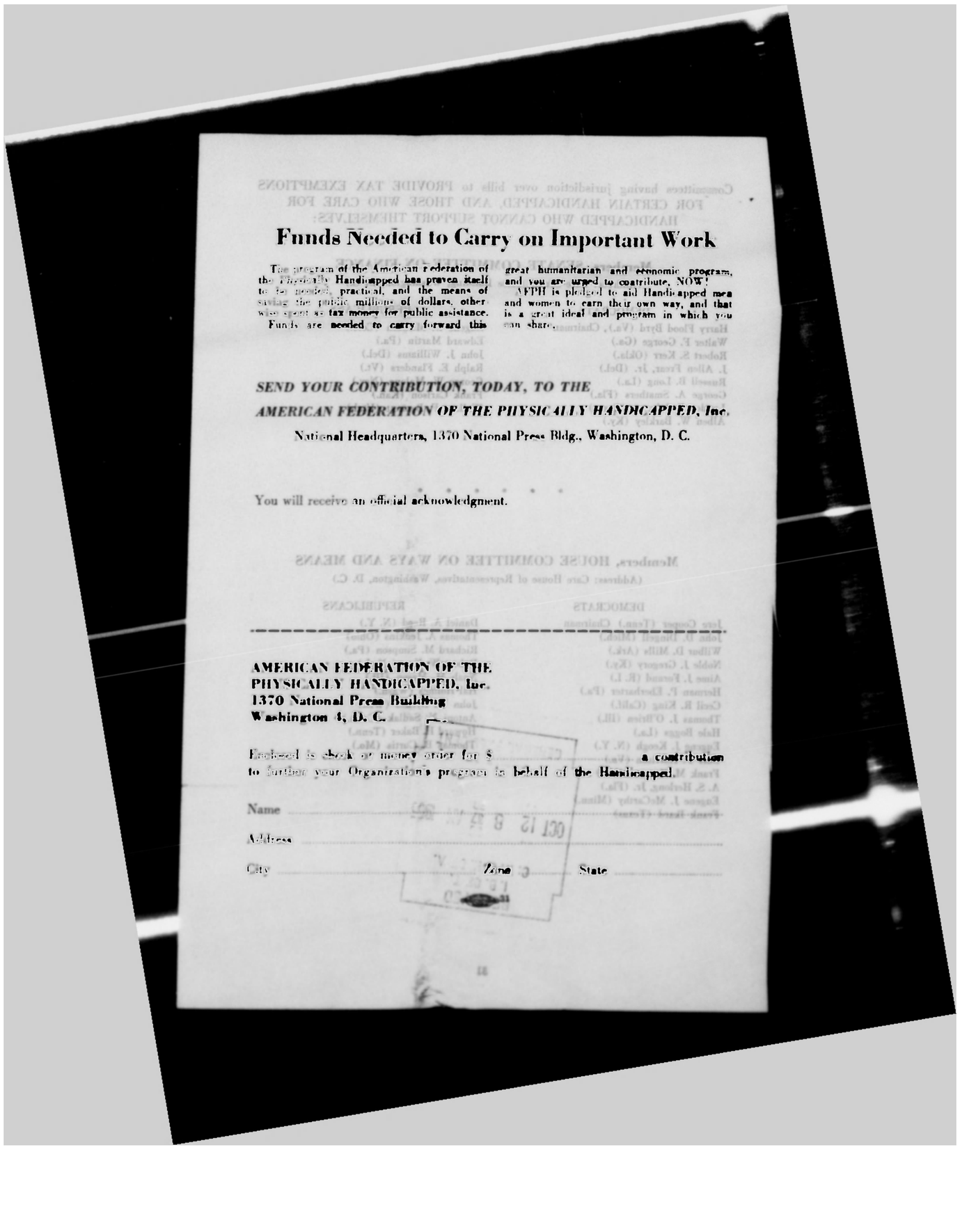
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Walter F. George (Ga.)	Edward Martin (Pa.)
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J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.)	Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.)
Russell B. Long (La.)	George W. Malone (Nev.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)	Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas)	Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
Alben W. Barkley (Ky.)	

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Members, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

(Address: Care House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.)

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The program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped has proven itself to be needed, practical, and the means of saving the public millions of dollars, otherwise spent as tax money for public assistance.

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AFPH is pledged to aid Handicapped men and women to earn their own way, and that is a great ideal and program in which you can share.

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National Headquarters, 1370 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

You will receive an official acknowledgment.

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Washington 4, D. C.

Enclosed is check or money order for $ ____ a contribution to further your Organization's program in behalf of the Handicapped.

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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942
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(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

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Oct. 5, 1955.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

PERSONAL

Mr. Dave Beck, President,
Int'l Bro. of Teamsters,
25 Louisiana Ave., NW
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

For the past eight years, I've been writing to you, at reasonably frequent intervals, about this program for Handicapped. Up to now, I've never had any reply.

I note, in current "TEAMSTER", editorial on "TWO WORTHY WEEKS", in which you endorse "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", as well as the work of "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED".

I am author of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK". I conceived, organized, wrote administrative policies for, and brought more than 200 organisations into the "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE", and bedded into its structure MORE LABOR REPRESENTATION than any Federal Agency had ever had.

I believe, Brother Beck, the time has come when we should discuss these matters, personally.

Therefore, I ask that you phone this office and arrange a meeting, at a mutually convenient time, as I know that the Brotherhood you head has a high incidence of disabilities, and should be a strong supporter of this program.

I am enclosing material that will give you the picture.

Anticipating an early meeting, and with best wishes, I am,

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN
President

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Address of Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped
To: Seventh Triennial Convention, AFPH
Fort Stanwix Hotel, Johnstown, Pa.
August 29, 1955

Mr. Chairman; Dr. Holl; Distinguished Guests; Members of AFPH, and Friends of the Handicapped:

It is a great honor to greet you upon this Fifteenth Anniversary of the founding of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, and the Thirteenth year of its chartering. Since I last met with you at the Detroit 1952 Convention, momentous events have occurred, affecting the welfare of all Handicapped people.

AFPH, meantime, has continued its campaign to arouse public interest and support, to meet the problems, needs, and aspirations of our 40,000,000 Handicapped citizens.

A part of this campaign has been in the field of legislation, and during 1953, hearings were held by the House and Senate Committees having jurisdiction. The then new National Administration made some astounding recommendations to Congress, as its first proposals in the Handicapped field. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, then Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, presumably inspired these legislative abortions which, in many ways, I am surprised that President Eisenhower accepted, and put into his Message to Congress. The net result of these recommendations, if carried out, would have been —

That, the whole program of Vocational Rehabilitation be thrown back upon the States within two years, and of course, if carried out, this would have absolutely killed the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation Program which many of us have worked so hard to build up, these past 35 years.

Experience has shown the futility of expecting States to assume costs of any public program of this kind, and the Administration's recommendations, therefore, would have spelled doom to the hopes and needs of the Nation's millions of Handicapped citizens.

A.F.P.H. OPPOSED THESE RECOMMENDATIONS

At that time, while the "bloom was still on the rose of the Administration's honeymoon", newspapers of the Nation either extravagantly praised everything President Eisenhower proposed or did, or killed any criticisms so that no word reached the general public as to the real and deadly meaning of these recommendations, except in the case of a very few papers, and the Labor Press.

And, too, Administration Leaders in Congress were determined NOT to pay any attention to any recommendations or protests of any organizations or individuals, long experienced in the Handicapped field, who knew the dangers inherent in the Administration proposals and knew, if they were enacted, Vocational Rehabilitation, as we know it today, would have its death knell.

Appeals to Senator William A. Purtell, of Connecticut, a freshman Senator who was Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Public Welfare, were vain. Indeed, Purtell tried to prevent AFPH from testifying

at all, in an effort to confine all testimony solely to the Administration Bill.

AFPH refused to go along on that outragaous, un-American performance, and wa demandad that the Committee hear us. Ultimately, we were allowed 30 minutes to discuss a bill about which the Chairman, himself, by his own admissions, knew nothing, and he did not even know the implications of the bill, and knew less about the whole field of Rehabilitation, as a freshman Senator, than any other Member of the Committee.

In the Senate hearings, Senators Neely, Hill, and Lehman, on the then Minority side of the Subcommittee, praised your President for his long and unremitting labors in behalf of the Handicapped.

On the House side, a most amazing situation developed. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., then Chairman, House Committee on Education and Labor, held hearings in 1953, two weeks before Congress adjourned, such hearings ending on the very day Congress quit. Then, nearly a year elapsed before Mr. McConnell called for further action on the bills, in 1954, and by that time, all Members of the Committee had forgotten completely what they had seen and been told in 1953 hearings, and it was necessary for Mr. McConnell to hold some so-called "Executive Sessions", from which your President was debarred from attending, on the ground, forsooth, that "he is deaf". But, Chairman McConnell knew, that with secretarial aid, I conducted all manner of meetings, conferences, conventions, hearings, etc., so that was simply a slap at AFPH by the Chairman, who permitted Blind to be represented at the Committee Executive Sessions, as well as the National Rehabilitation Association.

A.F.P.H. FOUGHT FOR AMENDMENTS

It was plain that the outcome of the Senate-House Hearings would NOT give AFPH's bill to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED any chance at all. So, since all Administration Leaders had refused us any consideration, we had to turn to our own friends for help.

Chief of these was, Rep. John W. McCormack, then Minority, and now Majority Leader of the House of Representatives; Hon. Harry R. Sheopard, of California; Hon. Charles E. Bennett, of Florida; Hon. Augustine B. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Carl Elliott, of Alabama; Hon. Jacob K. Javits, of New York; Hon. Clavaland M. Bailey, of West Virginia; and, in the Senate, Hon. James E. Murray, of Montana; Hon. John J. Sparkman, of Alabama, Hon. Wayne Morse, of Oregon; Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, of NewYork; Hon. William Langer, of North Dakota; Hon. Matthew M. Neely, of West Virginia, and a few others.

We succeeded in amending the Administration Bill in several particulars. As the Administration Bill was written and presented to the Congress, if enacted it would have done very little to improve Vocational Rehabilitation Programs, and nothing at all to improve Employment of Handicapped, and the AFPH Amendment provided some $15,000,000 for the Bureau of Employment Security and State Employment Offices, so that at least one Specialist in Handicapped Placement would be put into each of the 1860 Federal-State Employment Offices, across country.

SECRETARY OF LABOR MITCHELL REFUSED TO AID

It will interest, and may astonish you to know that among the preliminary conferences held by AFPH and its Labor Associates, prior to and during these battles, one was with Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell. We, and our Labor Associates, asked his support for our bill. He refused it, point-blank. Moreover, he refused to even go down to Congress and testify favorably on the AFPH Amendment to provide his own Employment Service with a badly needed $15,000,000 for Handicapped Placement, - although, subsequently, he has claimed full credit, and had absolutely nothing to do with it.

STUDY OF HOME-BOUND HANDICAPPED

As one result of the bill finally enacted, at the insistance of Rep. Augustine B. Kelley, the AFPH Amendment providing that the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare be directed to make a study of the situation respecting Home-Bound Handicapped, and report and make recommandations to the present Congress, was passed.

I sat in with officials of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation on this matter and found that they had wasted valuable time in writing to more than 100 national organizations, including the Red Cross, Veterans Organizations, National Society of Crippled Children and Adults, and similar organizations, asking WHAT PLANS THEY HAD, FOR DEALING WITH PROBLEMS OF HOME-BOUND HANDICAPPED, - PARTICULARLY THOSE IN REMOTE RURAL AREAS.

As I had previously told OVR officials, these organizations had no plans, and never had any plans, and OVR, therefore, was reduced to the alibi of telling me, at one of the conferences, that "they had to be careful NOT to develop and project some plan which Secretary Hobby would repudiate", and, on the other hand they were worried lest Congress criticize them for NOT putting forth a definite plan.

As it was, they finally decided that the lesser of two evils for them was to do nothing which might incur the wrath of the Secretary of HEW, who had shown, indisputably, her aversion to needed Federal expansion of the Handicapped program.

So, OVR prepared a "STUDY OF THE HOME-BOUND", with alleged "Programs for Physically Handicapped Home-Bound Individuals" therein. This 185 page book was significant in its complete failure TO MAKE ANY RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS! And, worse still, all it did was to reiterate what we already know,—— i.e., THAT NOBODY KNOWS ANYTHING; NOBODY DOES ANYTHING ABOUT THE HOME-BOUND HANDICAPPED OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, particularly THOSE IN FARMING AREAS, AWAY FROM CITIES AND TOWNS!

This proves what AFPH has long contended,—that OVR is incompetent; completely lacking in vision and imagination, and devoid of boldness to devise and execute any program. All they do is, simply, to coast along and pray that nobody penetrates their inner sanctum, the Holy of Holies, — wherein they concoct and perpetrate their alleged "programs" upon an unsuspecting, innocent, and helpless group of Handicapped, under the guise of "rehabilitation"!

SUMMARY OF ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

Again, ostensibly at Mrs. Hobby's suggestion, the President's first recommendation to Congress cut the budget for Medical Research so severely that even his own Republican Congress could not swallow the dose, and increased the President's request by more than fifty percent.

Cut research for cancer, heart, mental health, arthritis, neurology, and blindness from $140,000,000 to $74,000,000.

Cut inspection of Food & Drug Administration, the real heart of that agency's program, so greatly that Ike's own appointee, Commissioner C. W. Crawford, protested that only the most flagrant cases would be handled while work against filth and decomposition had to be curtailed.

Sought a 25% cut in Federal appropriations for Vocational Education the first year in office, and, last year, asked an additional 6% cut.

On Vocational Rehabilitation alone, although Mrs. Hobby's Department (the figures of which, in many cases, are sadly behind the real facts) show that there are more than 1,000,000 citizens who could become at least partially self-supporting if they had treatment and vocational training, she refused to call for any increase for the Vocational Rehabilitation Program, and only when it was shown that Congress would act anyway, with a bill of its own, did she hurriedly have a bill drawn and sent down to the Hill, the defects of which were, and are still apparent to any thinking person, and would simply have meant ultimate abolition of the present Federal-State Program, in a short time.

THE PRESENT HEALTH PROGRAM PICTURE

Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama, Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and son of an eminent physician who named his son for the famous English medical scientist, Lord Lister, - says that he believes medical science is on the verge of great discoveries, — cures for cancer, leukemia, and heart disease, in particular, are close at hand. He stated that in the past 14 years, life expectancy has been extended 8.5 years, chiefly through research into the causes and cures for such major killers as rheumatic fever, appendicitis, influenza, syphilis, and tuberculosis.

Yet, Senator Hill considers it doubtful if the present rate of progress can be maintained, without more Federal money, because -

1. There is a shortage of 22,000 to 45,000 doctors, and our population, which is increasing at the rate of 3,500,000 births yearly, is not matched by comparable increase in medical specialists.

2. A great need for funds to finance research.

3. Lack of $150,000,000 to build laboratories in which the research could be carried out. (This would increase the present capacities of the National Health Institutes of the Federal Government by nearly half again as much.)

4. Urgent need for 600,000 to 800,000 more hospital beds.

5. The Advisory Council of Doctors, which helps develop and steer the general program, recommended an appropriation of $139,573,000 this year, but Mrs. Hobby balked, and refused to recommend more than $73,958,000, about half the minimum requirements specified by physicians who know what they are talking about. The Senate increased the Hobby request by $24,000,000 regardless of her protests, but the House cut the Senate's increase to an approximate $4,000,000.

VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE VERSUS ANIMAL LIFE

When it is considered that there are some 2,000,000 accidents annually in Industry, alone, which cause some 350,000 permanent impairments, and to meet this grave situation, the Federal Government has been most niggardly in lending aid, — the average appropriation for Vocational Rehabilitation the past several years, approximating some $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, and only very recently reaching the figure of $23,500,000, and in spite of the blatant ballyhoo of the Administration over its "great increase in the appropriations for the program", for the coming year, appropriations are, as follows:

Grants to States, $33,750,000.

Training and Traineeships, $2,075,000.

Salaries and expenses of Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, $1,000,000.

It is a sad commentary that Congress evidently believes that it is far more important to the welfare of our country, to look after cows, pigs, sheep, chickens, etc., than human beings, because the Department of Agriculture this year gets $51,079,563 for research into the cause of Bang's Disease in cows; hog cholera; hoof and mouth disease; gid; pip; and various other farm diseases and problems.

TAX EXEMPTION BILLS

Our Tax Exemption bills, introduced by Representatives John D. Dingell, of Michigan, and George M. Rhodes, of Pennsylvania, got nowhere, because, we were told by the Committee's Staff Director, that, "if passed, THEY WOULD BE VETOED BECAUSE OF THE COST!," which is one of the weakest and most evasive reasons for failure to do justice to Handicapped I have ever seen.

AFPH must build an organization so powerful in all States that it will compel attention not only from politicians, but, big-time industrialists and others, who are the real big wheels of this program. Handicapped must cease playing the role of "patient Griselda", and follow the advice of the Kansas lady who told the farmers to "Raise MORE HELL, AND LESS CORN!"

But, God willing! the Tax Exemption bills will be reintroduced. I remind all of you, legislation is not achieved in a twinkling, and we must battle hard, and for long years, to gain our ends.

O.V.R. SHOULD HAVE A HOUSE-CLEANING

The new Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Malcolm B. Folsom, should immediately clean house in the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. If, on the record of their performance, he fired all top officials of that Bureau, he could do no worse than has already been done by them, and he might, conceivably, do a lot better!

On August 3, Mary E. Switzer, Director of OVR, released her Annual Report. She boasts, therein, that those rehabilitated into gainful employment during fiscal year 1955 increased approximately 2,000 over 1954, or, about 58,000 persons! Think of that!

Despite the fact that the Federal-State Rehabilitation Offices have more than 1,000,000 applications for Rehabilitation on file, and this backlog increases with the years, and only two years ago, Miss Switzer boasted that some 64,000 had been processed, and only last year, 1954, 53,758 were reported,--these reports simply prove that OVR cannot get off a dime, and its "expansion" program is an abject failure and utter farce.

The Handicapped of this Nation deserve something more than endless alibis and lack of performance on the part of those in charge of developing the Rehabilitation Program, and the incumbent Administration, in its own defense, should take an analytical and realistic look at what is going on in the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and take drastic steps to immediately improve the calibre of officials there, and demand action, instead of inaction.

OUTCOME OF AFPH'S 1953-1954 CAMPAIGN

The result of AFPH's campaign of 1953-1954, including enactment of riders, amendments, etc., approximated $250,000,000 in benefits to Handicapped, covering Vocational Rehabilitation; Social Security; expansion of facilities for Employment of Handicapped; expansion of the Hill-Burton Hospital Survey and Construction Act, etc.

NEW FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED BILL

Following Congressional enactment of the AFPH 1953-1954 amendments, for seven months Headquarters was busy in preparing new legislation. Endless conferences with Government officials, Members of Congress, Labor representatives, and others, were held.

Our greatest difficulty stemmed from the dilatory methods and lackadaisical attitude of Federal agencies, in providing essential information, and this particularly applied to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Social Security Agency. Even the Bureau of Employment Security delayed getting its Handicapped Placement Programs, for which it was provided with money by Congress, and the excuse was that the Bureau of the Budget was strangling, or cutting down appropriations, although such were authorized specifically by Congress.

But, we succeeded, against great odds, in completing our new bill, copies of which you have had. In the Senate, S. 1951, is sponsored by the Hon. James E. Murray, (Montana); Hon. Matthew M. Neely (West Virginia);

Hon. Frank Carlson (Kansas); Hon. Ralph E. Flanders, (Vermont); Hon. Lister Hill, (Alabama); Hon. Hubert H. Humphrey, (Minnesota); Hon. Estes Kefauver, (Tennessee); Hon. Harley M. Kilgore, (West Virginia); Hon. William Langer, (North Dakota); Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, (New York); Hon. Warren G. Magnuson, (Washington); Hon. Pat McNamara (Michigan); Hon. Richard L. Neuberger, (Oregon); Hon. Wayne Morse, (Oregon); Hon. George A. Smathers, (Florida); and Hon. John J. Sparkman, (Alabama).

In the House, Hon. Charles E. Bennett, (Florida) HR 5465; Hon. John D. Dingell (Michigan) HR 5471; Hon. Gardner Withrow (Wisconsin) HR 5487; Hon. Coya Knutson (Minnesota) HR 5510; Hon. John W. McCormack, (Massachusetts) HR 5513; Hon. Thor Tollefson, (Washington) HR 5523; Hon. George M. Rhodes, (Pennsylvania) HR 5571; Hon. Augustine B. Kelley (Pennsylvania) HR 5603; Hon. Vera Buchanan, (Pennsylvania) HR 5705; Hon. Earl Chudoff, (Pennsylvania) HR 5737; Hon. John P. Saylor. (Pennsylvania) HR 5859; Hon. Cleveland M. Bailey, (West Virginia) HR 5874; Hon. Charles A. Buckley, (New York) HR 5939; Hon. Louis C. Rabaut, (Michigan) HR 5971; Hon. Ray J. Madden, (Indiana) HR 6064; Hon. Barrett O'Hara, (Illinois) HR 6065; Hon. Harold D. Donohue, (Massachusetts) HR 6094; Hon. Martha W. Griffiths, (Michigan) HR 6098; Hon. Clyde Doyle, (California) HR 6718; Hon. Elizabeth Kee, (West Virginia) HR 6960; Hon. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., (Michigan) HR 7207; and Hon. Harley O. Staggers, (West Virginia) HR 7465.

We are very proud of the new bill, covering, as it does, more ground than any legislation for Handicapped ever introduced. We have been promised hearings in the Senate, early next Session, presumably in time to get action before the boys hike back to their States and Districts, for the National Election.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HANDICAPPED PROGRAM

In the light of present-day conditions, AFPH believes it imperative that there be a national conference of all interested groups, - business, labor, education, medical, organizations representing the Handicapped, etc., for the purpose of ascertaining just where we stand now, and what the immediate future holds in store.

Despite legislation enacted in 1954, and even some in 1955, there is a clear need that the evils of the actions of the United States Bureau of the Budget, presumably acting for the President, and likely at the insistance of the past Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mrs. Hobby, be exposed to the light of day, since we have no yardstick of actual achievement by which to measure the new Secretary, Mr. Folsom, as yet.

If the Budget persists in ignoring the manifest intent of Congress, and the implicit mandate of Congressional appropriations, and substitutes therefor its own plans and ideas for Handicapped Programs, then we believe a national conference should be called, and officials of the United States Budget; the Department of Labor; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the United States Civil Service Commission, and any Federal agency which has a considerable part in the Handicapped program be requested to attend, and produce their own records, to show exactly what has been accomplished by them, including expansion of programs, increased appropriations, etc.

AFPH believes it imperative that this be done this coming fall so that the results will be manifest in time for Congress to take appropriate action to straighten out the whole mess, and "mess", it is, on the basis of all known facts and evidence.

If given a mandate to do so by this Convention, the Executive Officers of AFPH should, at once prepare and issue invitations to all organizations and parties at interest, and set this National Conference for next November, so that it will be fresh in mind when Congress reconvenes, in January, 1956.

AFPH ACCOMPLISHMENTS SINCE 1940

In September, 1940, your President was discharged from Johns Hopkins and began an immediate campaign to organize AFPH, which was chartered on August 22, 1942, or two years afterwards. Briefly, AFPH has developed and applied an over-all program that has benefitted Handicapped to the amount of $600,000,000 in tangible benefits in research; hospital construction; education and training; medical treatment, and, in addition, has initiated employment for more than 3,000,000 Handicapped who have received in excess of $3,000,000,000 in salaries or wages, and have paid taxes of more than $750,000,000.

The House Labor Subcommittee To Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped was purely an AFPH effort, and it sat for more than two-and-a-half years gaining more information from more than 500 witnesses than had ever been assembled on Handicapped problems in previous history.

"NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" was the AFPH trumpet call-to-arms to millions of Handicapped who had been denied opportunity for employment, and the beneficent results of the WEEK grow in volume with the passing years.

However, most AFPH people have been too lazy and lacking in common sense to keep "NEPHW" for their very own. Instead of taking the initiative, Lodges and AFPH members have too often permitted other organizations, which had nothing whatsoever to do with either initiating or carrying out the purposes of the "WEEK", to take over, and today the public is forgetting that "NEPHW" was originated by AFPH. We should always assert our primacy as originators, authors and chief sponsors of the "WEEK", and I urge that every Lodge hold a Banquet during "NEPHW", every year, and tie in with all organizations at interest. But remember, it should be an AFPH Banquet!

AFPH initiated and carried the major part of the fight to establish the Medical Research Omnibus Bill of 1950, and hundreds of millions of dollars have been appropriated under that Act for experimental research into Cardiac troubles; Cerebral Palsy; Epilepsy; Muscular Dystrophy; Multiple Sclerosis; Blindness; Deafness; Orthopedic Disabilities; Poliomyelitis; Arthritis; Rheumatism; Hansen's Disease (Leprosy), and other killers and cripplers.

AFPH conceived and organized the "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON 'NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK'", and while that Committee today, has gotten completely away from its original plan of developing the Handicapped Program as a regular part of Labor-Management Relations, still, some good comes of it as a publicity medium, if not, in fact, as a real developer and

pioneer in expanding the whole Handicapped program, aimed at Employment. The "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE" has done nothing to break down the 25,339 jobs in this country, so that it could be ascertained just what jobs could be held by the variously Handicapped despite their particular disability.

It will take a President of the United States, who has some real understanding and experience of the Handicapped field, to reorganize and reactivate this Committee so that it will do something more than just reiterate platitudes in tones of thunder, and show itself to be barren of any initiative or determination to explore the vast and unknown reaches of employment of Handicapped.

AFPH NATIONAL CONFERENCES ON PLACEMENT OF SEVERELY HANDICAPPED set the pace for real research in jobs-for-handicapped, and the three national conferences sponsored by AFPH were invaluable as a means of enlightening the public, as well as all parties otherwise at interest, on just what has been done and is being done to match the man and the job.

AFPH is primarily responsible for developing that 9,600 of the 25,339 jobs in the U.S.A. can be held satisfactorily by Handicapped people, and as our facilities and funds increase, we will carry out this study until it is completed. It is the most valuable phase of our work as it provides Handicapped with two advantages: It affords a base on which a Handicapped person who suffers a second injury may make legal determination of the extent of disability, over-all, and the relation, thus, to job capacities. This alone is worth hundreds of millions of dollars to Handicapped people. Second, it continually expands areas of potential employment of Handicapped.

Hereinbefore, we have explained the campaign culminating in AFPH getting Congress to adopt some five amendments to the mis-named Administration's "Vocational Rehabilitation Act" of 1954. WITHOUT THE AFPH AMENDMENTS, THE BILL WOULD HAVE BEEN A NULLITY!

We are particularly glad that AFPH Amendments drove in a wedge to provide, by law, for representation of Labor, and Handicapped, to review programs and appeals for grants in the HEW-OVR setup, even though, as we had expected, when this was enacted Mrs. Hobby promptly named a Committee that is as near useless and incompetent, with but two exceptions as could be imagined.

HEW-OVR does NOT want a real review of its activities! It wants, instead, a "White-Wash Committee" which, when called together, will listen and loudly applaud all reports and recommendations of the Secretary, or other officials, presumably in charge of this work, and then, after the polite nothings have been exchanged, adjourn and go home for another long siesta without having accomplished anything to really advance the program.

SALK VACCINE

As an outstanding example of the gross incompetency of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, along with its failures in the Handicapped field, there has not been, in the history of our Nation, a more flagrant case of malingering, and even misfeasance and malfeasance in office than that exhibited by the persons directly in charge of the Department, under whose jurisdiction the gross mishandling of the Jonas

Salk Polio Vaccine has been done.

While I am loathe to charge any person with the responsibility for deaths of some 85 children, (whom I am informed died, during the particular period,) yet I do say that it is entirely possible, if the Salk Vaccine program had been handled in the United States as it was in Canada, where the Government took exclusive charge; made the Vaccine in its own laboratories, and permitted sale at the rate of $1.50 per shot, that many, if not all of these children would be alive today.

All this talk - "WE MUST NOT LET THE CHILDREN HAVE THE VACCINE UNDER THESE CONDITIONS, BECAUSE IT WOULD BE OPENING THE DOOR TO 'SOCIALIZED MEDICINE'" is the bunk! We have spent and are spending billions of dollars to rehabilitate the peoples of the entire world. Why pay out an American Taxpayer's money to aid the peoples of Asia, for example, and then refuse to pay out his money to take care of our own people here at home?

INDUSTRY AND LABOR COOPERATION

The cornerstone of the Handicapped program is, integration of the program, on a day-to-day, plant-to-plant basis, into the regular Labor-Management Relations.

Surely, from experience we have learned that when an individual worker is injured, or diseased on the job, the very day he becomes disabled should be the time to start treatment and training, simultaneously.

On-the-job training for Handicapped applies not only to those who have held previous employment, but those who, unfortunately, have never been employed at all.

The Handicapped Program is not, and should never be, a Charity proposition, because no matter how good the intent, there is never enough money in the charity dispensations to care for more than a minimum number of applicants, and I reiterate what I have said on hundreds of previous occasions, - "This is a cold-blooded, economic problem, which should be considered and remedied in this way:

If a man or woman cannot work, why can't they? Is it because of lack of medical, surgical, or therapeutic treatment? Do they lack proper counseling and guidance? Do they have sufficient education and training to qualify for work under today's rigid and difficult requirements for employment? Would Selective Placement qualify them for employment wherein their particular disabilities would not be factors?

These are the 500 questions in the Handicapped field, and we shall not find their answers until we make universal application of the remedies to every individual who needs such assistance. And, when we do that, we shall save the Nation untold billions now spent in useless public assistance, and we shall relieve millions of citizens from misery, want, and human suffering.

WE STILL HAVE THE BELLYACHERS TO CONTEND WITH

Our old opponents, the National Rehabilitation Association, composed chiefly of Directors and employees of States' Rehabilitation Services, still oppose the AFPH Program.

Early last year when we proposed to the NRA's Washington Representative, E. B. Whitten, that we get together on a compromise program so that we could go to Congress united, he refused to make any compromise whatsoever. It's the same old thing — either take what NRA offers, or get nothing at all!

We have nothing to look forward to in that quarter, and AFPH must continuelly watch for the illegal maneuvering of State Directors, who, no doubt, will continue their past methods of visiting Washington to lobby against our bills, and since their salaries are paid out of Federal funds, that is unlawful unless, of course, they are summoned by Congressional Committees to testify.

Further, we must be on the alert to combat the States' Directors efforts to intimidate Handicapped people, by telling them, or implying that, if such Handicapped support the AFPH program, they will get no help from States' Rehabilitation Services.

AFPH ASKED THAT HANDICAPPED BE GIVEN JOB OPPORTUNITIES UNDER FEDERAL CONTRACTS

AFPH asked Assistant Secretary of Labor, Ernest Wilkins, who is also Chairman, President's Committee on Government Contracts, to have the present provision, which provides that no citizen shall be denied employment under Government contracts "because of race, creed, or color", amended, to include "or physical handicap, if otherwise qualified".

Wilkins is so busy running around the country telling how much good they are doing with their program that he doesn't have time to stay at work long enough to make the program effective. Hence, there has been no action on AFPH's reasonable and necessary demand that the Handicapped not be denied employment on Government contracts because of their disability, if otherwise qualified.

1956 IS NATIONAL ELECTION YEAR

Since its founding, AFPH has, each four years, asked the National Convention Resolutions Committees of both major Parties, for a plank for Handicapped.

At no time have Republicans even answered our request.

The 1952 Democratic Party Plank provided: "WE PROMISE TO FURTHER THE PROGRAM TO AFFORD EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, BOTH IN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY TO PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS".

This is not a very broad plank, but at least it did recognize that there is a Handicapped problem.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OE LABOR

Executive Council
President, GEORGE MEANY
Secretary-Treasurer, WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER
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Fifteenth Vice President, A. J. HAYES,
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Washington 1, D.C.

November 15, 1954

Mr. Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of October 30, informing me of the AFPH National Membership Campaign and a conference that will be held in December on handicapped legislation. I share your interest in the real need of an adequate physically handicapped program, and wish to assure you of our continued cooperation and support to accomplish this objective.

In this connection, I am enclosing a copy of the Annual Report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council on the physically handicapped, including a resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the A. F. of L. held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954.

You will note that the resolution calls upon all A. F. of L. constituent labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to the AFPH. Copies of the resolution have been sent to the press, all members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals interested.

In regard to the legislative conference in December, I am pleased to advise that Mr. Walter Mason, a member of the National Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor will represent the Federation at this meeting. May I suggest that you advise Mr. Mason of the time and place of this conference.

With best wishes for a successful membership campaign, I am

Sincerely yours,

George Meany

President
American Federation of Labor

MJMja
Encl.

Copy of Resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954 —

(AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE) PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Whereas, The problems and needs of our 38,000,000 handicapped citizens, including the blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, osteomyelitis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, congenital defects and deformities and other injuries and diseases constitute one of our Nation's gravest problems, and

Whereas, Organized Labor initiated, and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and 34 years ago the American Federation of Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and

Whereas, The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization composed primarily of physically handicapped people, with national headquarters at 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C., for the past 14 years has spearheaded all activities beneficial to handicapped, and has had official endorsement of Organized Labor, and has many eminent leaders of labor amongst its National Officers, and

Whereas, Said Federation's program includes establishment of a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and other measures which have been approved by all labor groups, and

Whereas, the 83rd Congress, 2d Session, enacted a bill to expand the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped with close cooperation from its Labor allies, succeeded in amending this bill in major particulars, so that the entire program, roughly, will be expanded to more than three times its present scope, and

Whereas, To enable the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to set up informational services, so that all Labor Organizations may know of benefits to their members, and to families of their members, as well as to carry on other phases of its overall program, will require approximately $250,000 for its annual budget, and urgently needs immediate financial assistance, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, Los Angeles, California, does hereby endorse the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, particularly its bills to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, Tax Exemptions for Handicapped and Those who Cannot Support Themselves, and such other measures as may develop, which are approved by official American Federation of Labor representatives are introduction, and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention calls upon its constituent Labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to AFPH; and that copies of this Resolution be sent to the press, all Members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals at interest.

On motion of Committee Secretary Soderstrom, the recommendation of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Authors and Sponsors "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2-8 1955

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICAEEY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 28, 1942

Affiliates: AFPH Educational Fund, Inc., AFPH Institute for Human Engineering, Inc.
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

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Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

NATIONAL KICK-OFF DINNER

Launching the

11th Annual Observance of

"NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"

Sponsored by the

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1955 - 6:30 P.M., $5.00, incl. grats. - INFORMAL

WASHINGTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON ROOM

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS:

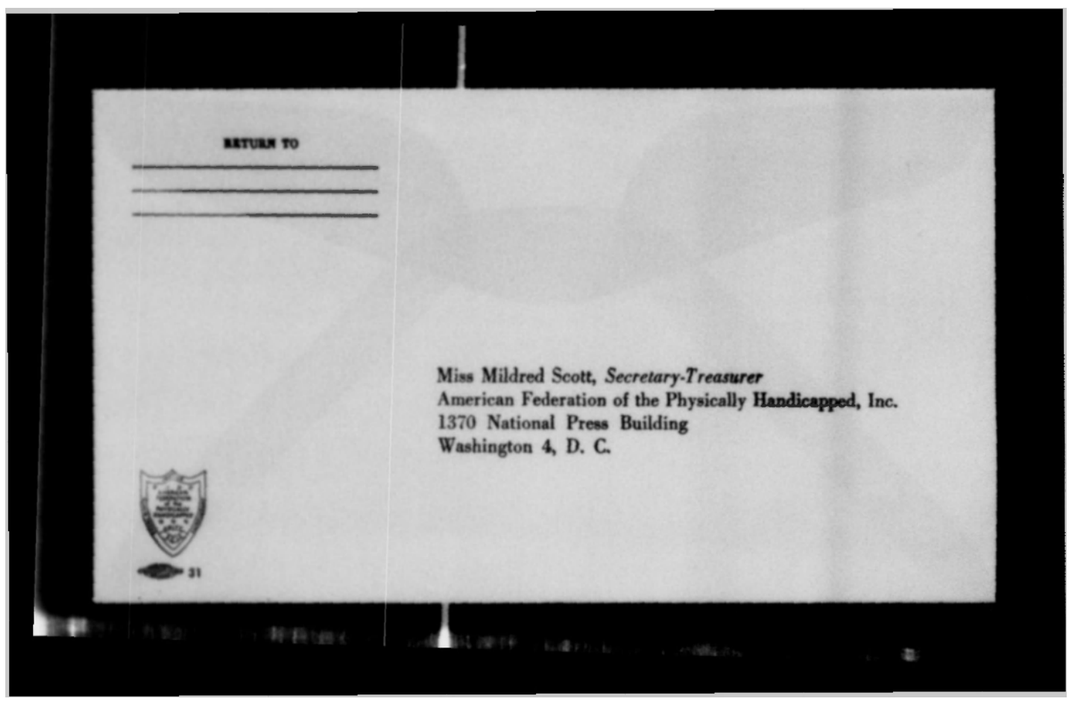
Dr. John R. Steelman, Chairman, and Toastmaster
Col. William F. Heimlich, Co-Chairman

Marjorie Fraser Webster	Hon. Elizabeth Kee, M.C.
Arthur Clarendon Smith, Sr.	Mollie K. Tinnell
Hon. Robert Ramspeck	Katherine Koehler
Hon. Jennings Randolph	Katherine S. Claud
Charles Engelbrecht	Arthur C. Murr
Charles Odell	Hon. Thomas H. Burke
Walter J. Mason	Paul Sifton
Jack Curran	Elmer Jebo

Among speakers representing Government, Industry, Labor, Professional, Civic and other groups will be —

Hon. Alfred A. McKethan, former Chairman, Florida State Highway Commission, Brooksville, Florida
Dr. Verne K. Harvey, Med. Director, U.S. Civil Service Commission
Edward Keenan, Associate Director, U.S. Bureau of Employment Security
Edward R. Belknap, Chief, Educational Division, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Division, Veterans Administration
Paul A. Strachan, President, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped and author - "NEPHWEEK"
Joseph A. Beirne, President, Communications Workers of America
Thomas Kennedy, Vice President, United Mine Workers of America
Joseph D. Keenan, Secretary, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Tickets may be purchased from AFPH Headquarters, 1370 National Press Building. Those desiring tables reserved (8 seated at a table) must make reservations not later than September 27th--call Mildred Scott, RE 7-1314. Make checks payable to AFPH, Inc.


RETURN TO
Miss Mildred Scott, *Secretary-Treasurer*
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
31

Date _____

TO: Miss Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

☐ Enclosed is check in amount of _____ for _____ tickets ($5.00 each) for the National Kick-Off Dinner launching the 11th Annual Observance of NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK - September 30th.

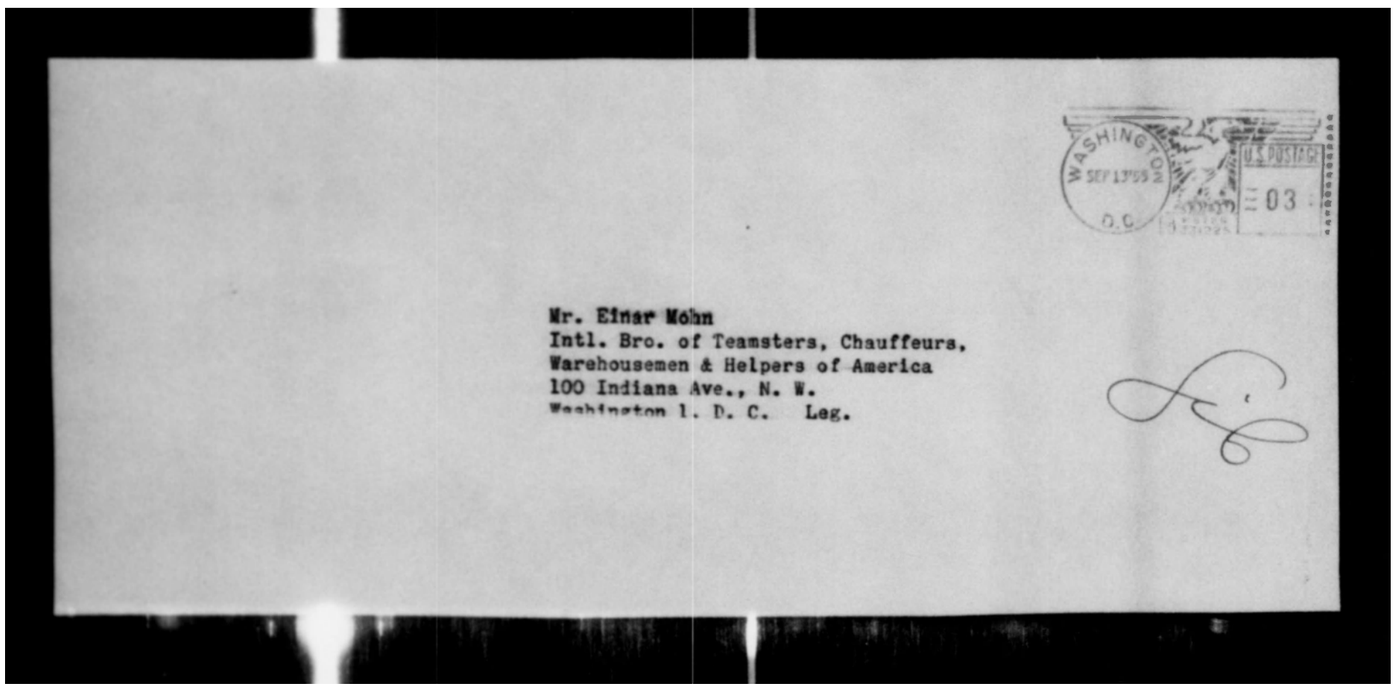
Or

☐ Enclosed is check for $40.00. I desire to reserve a table (8 seated at the table). The table is to be reserved under the name of (list individual or Name of organization) _____
(Deadline for reserving table is September 27th)

Mail tickets to: _____

_____

Telephone number _____ _____


WASHINGTON
SEP 13 1955
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Warehousemen & Helpers of America
100 Indiana Ave., N. W.
Washington 1, D. C. Leg.

Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2-8, 1955

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William Thornton Spence, M.D.
Jean J. Vivien, M.D.

July 29, 1955

COME TO A.F.P.H. CONVENTION!!

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

American Federation of the Physically Handicapped
X Invitation

To Presidents and Secretaries,
National and International Unions, and
State and City Organizations of Labor

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The Seventh Triennial Convention of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped will be held in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, August 28-31, 1955, Fort Stanwix Hotel.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND, and for your convenience, a hotel reservation slip is enclosed, which you can fill out and return, to cover your own, or your representative's reservation.

Labor has had a tremendous part in development of the Handicapped Program, and has been the backbone of A.F.P.H. support.

The latchstring, therefore, is out to all Labor Leaders, whom we regard as friends and allies, and whom we hope will attend and participate in the activities of the Convention.

Labor Leaders need to know, for the sake of the welfare of their members, the latest developments in rehabilitation,---including both physical restoration, and education, guidance, counseling, along with the most important of all,---Selective Placement.

The various Discussion Panels in Convention will present these matters, with the foremost experts in the U.S.A. as discussants.

I hope you will advise me of your intention to attend, and I shall look forward to seeing you in Johnstown.

Fraternally,

Paul A. Strachan

PAUL A. STRACHAN
President

APPLICATION FOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

FORT STANWIX HOTEL
7th NATIONAL CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Date _____

Individual requesting reservations:
Name _____
Mailing
Address _____ City _____ Zone__ State_____

Mail application to: AFPH, Inc., National Headquarters, 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C. on or BEFORE AUGUST 17, 1955. You will receive confirmation. DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY FOR HOTEL RESERVATIONS.

ROOM WILL BE OCCUPIED BY: (Check if person uses Wheelchair)

Name	Street Address	City	State	
_____				☐
_____				☐
_____				☐
_____				☐

FT. STANWIX QUOTED RATES:

Single Room with Bath - - - - - - - -	$5.50 ___	$6.00 ___	$6.50 ___
Twin Bed Room with Bath - - - - - - -	$8.00 ___	$9.00 ___	$10.00 ___
Double Bed Room with Bath - - - - - -	$8.00 ___	$9.00 ___	$10.00 ___
Single Room without Bath - - - - - -	$3.75 (running water only) ___		
Double Room without Bath - - - - - -	$5.00 (running water only) ___		

Note: Cots are available for Double Rooms at $2.50.

REMEMBER THE CONVENTION DATES IN AUGUST

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
28	29	30	31

Date of Arrival _____ Time _____ AM PM

Date of Departure _____ Time _____ AM PM

CHECK ONE: DELEGATE _____ ALTERNATE _____ MEMBER _____ VISITOR _____

NOTE: The hotel is cooperating with our efforts to accommodate those with walking disabilities. There are railings. There will be a ramp with men to assist those in wheelchairs. Individuals requiring attendants must make their own arrangements for same.
If a room at the rate requested is unavailable, one at the nearest available rate will be reserved.

HELP YOUR HOST LODGE AND THE RESERVATION COMMITTEE BY GETTING IN YOUR APPLICATIONS EARLY. Should you find that it is necessary to cancel for some unavoidable reason, notify the hotel and your Reservations Committee. There is a live-wire Convention Arrangements Committee but they must know early the approximate number for which to plan. IT'S A GOOD TIME TO TAKE THAT VACATION.

ADVANCE REGISTRATION for the 7th NATIONAL CONVENTION
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
August 28-29-30-31, 1955 - Johnstown, Pa.
Convention Headquarters - Ft. Stanwix Hotel

REGISTRATION COMMITTEE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C. Date _____

Check payable to AFPH, Inc. (Convention Fund) enclosed in amount of $_____

☐ ADVANCE REGISTRATION including ticket to GALA BANQUET - $8.50
SINGLE DAY REGISTRATION - $1.50 - (Check data)
☐ Monday - August 29 ☐ Tuesday - August 30 ☐ Wednesday, August 31
☐ BANQUET only - $5.00 7:00 p.m. August 31st

Convention officially opens Monday, August 29th - 9:30 A.M.
Pre-Convention SOCIAL MIXER - Sunday evening, August 28th - 7:00 o'clock
Please check here if you will attend ☐

Immediately upon receipt of your Advance Registration you will be sent a Convention sticker suitable for your luggage or car. Also a Receipt showing you have paid.
ADVANCE REGISTRATION CLOSES August 17th. After that date it will be $9.00.

☐ Delegate ☐ Alternate ☐ Member ☐ Visitor

Signed _____

If representing an organization or firm, list name _____

Address _____ City _____ Zone ___ State ___

If you are registering for more than one person, list their names and addresses on reverse side of this Advance Registration Sheet, or write for more registration forms.

Walter J. Mason, Nat. Leg. Rep., American Federation of Labor, Washington, D.C.
Miss Lois Jane Gregg, Treas., Pennsylvania State Department, AFPH
Miss Jeane Lechnar, Vice Pres., Pennsylvania State Department, AFPH
Miss Lena Ruof, Secy., Lancaster (Pa.) Lodge, AFPH
Victor Watson, Pres., Battle Creek (Mich.) Lodge, AFPH
Vester Smith, President, Cornhusker Lodge, AFPH (Nebr.)
Clarence Averill, Pres., Saginaw (Mich.) Lodge, AFPH
J. Rosemond Cook, Jr., Pres., Atlanta (Ga.) Lodge, AFPH

12:30 P.M. Recess

2 P.M. PANEL DISCUSSION:
"MEDICAL REHABILITATION"

Chairman: Dr. F. H. Arestad, Area Medical Administrator, United Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund
Dr. Bert C. Wiley, Physiatrist
Dr. Donald I. George, Neuro-Psychiatrist
Dr. Joel T. Goldman, Internist and Rheumatologist
Dr. George W. Katter, Internist
Dr. Derek H. Cross, Physiatrist
Laurice Billstone, Director, Johnstown City-County Clinic
Dr. Saul Machover, U.S. Veterans Hospital, Pittsburgh
J. H. Van Schoick, Ex. Officer, Dept. Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, U.S. Veterans Adm., Washington, D.C.
Dr. Verne K. Harvey, Medical Director, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.
DEMONSTRATION: United Mine Workers Welfare & Retirement Fund Staff and Patients

5:30 P.M. Recess

7:30 P.M. EXECUTIVE SESSION – Open ONLY to AFPH Members—Election of Officers, Adoption of Council Reports, etc.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31

9:30 A.M. Invocation: Rev. Father Richard Rogan, Pastor, St. Barnabus Catholic Church

PANEL DISCUSSION: "AFPH ORGANIZATION PROBLEMS"—
Organizing; Development of Members' Interest; Lodge Finances; Fund-Raising; Publicity, etc.
Chairman: Albert Hopfer, President, Coraopolis Lodge, AFPH
Discussants: Samuel H. Castanier; G. Wendell Swain; Ruth Loyster; Mary Ellen McDonald; Georgia L. McCullough; Marlow Munns; Iride Valmassy; Marilyn Woods; Marianne Yambor; William M. Frederick; Ray Davis; Arthur Prato; Kenneth E. Miller; Alfred H. Graver; Katherine M. Koehler; Mallie K. Tinnell; Edward Waskoski

12 Noon Address: Hon. Robert Ramspeck, Vice President, Eastern Air Lines, Washington, D.C.

12:30 P.M. Recess

2 P.M. Address: George Meany, President, American Federation of Labor
Address: Harry Boyer, President, Pennsylvania CIO Council
Discussion of Report of Leo J. Buettner, Chairman, AFPH National Finance & Ways and Means Committee
"GOOD OF THE ORDER"—Round table discussion

5 P.M. Adjournment—Sine Die

7 P.M. BANQUET
Invocation: Rev. D. A. Miller, D.D., Ferndale Evangelical United Brethren Church
Addresses:
Elwood Moffett, United Mine Workers of America
Hon. Hiram G. Andrews, Majority Leader, Pennsylvania House of Delegates
Hon. George M. Leader, Governor of Pennsylvania
Benediction:
Rev. Father Gerald E. Stephens, St. Michaels Catholic Church

7th NATIONAL CONVENTION

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

August 28-31, 1955

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS
FORT STANWIX HOTEL,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
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MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

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Leo J. Buettner
Dr. H. C. Byrd
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Max K. Newman, M.D.
Winthrop M. Phelps, M.D.
Alvin A. Shapiro, D.D.S.
William Thornton Spence, M.D.
Harold Stevens, M.D.

Convention Committee

Chairman: Leo J. Buettner
Associate Chairman: William M. Frederick

• • •

Hospitality: Miss Marianne Yambor
Registration: Richard G. Smith
Entertainment: Duke Andrews
Hotel Reservations: Wm. M. Frederick
Publicity: Joseph Andreskoa
Exhibits: Anthony Lark
Prizes: Mrs. Janet Wharl
Information: Miss Florence Fyock
Decorations: Mrs. Helen Barna

NOTE: With exception of banquet, all meetings will be held in Fort Stanwix Hotel. Rooms have been reserved for special committee meetings.

Registration Desk will be open from 2:00 until 5:00 P.M. Sunday, August 28; and each morning at 8:30 A.M.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27

10 A.M. Meeting, Special Committee of AFPH Council, Fort Stanwix Hotel

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28

10 A.M. Meeting, AFPH National Council
Discussion: AFPH Program; legislation; finances; proposed amendments to Constitution and By-Laws and other Business matters

2 to 5 P.M. Registration—Main Lobby, Fort Stanwix
7 P.M. "Social Mixer" — Officers, Delegates, Members—Guests of Johnstown Lodge-AFPH, Fort Stanwix Ballroom

MONDAY, AUGUST 29

10 A.M. Opening of Convention — Fort Stanwix Ballroom
Convention Called to Order: Leo J. Buettner, Vice President and Chairman, Convention Committee
Invocation: Dr. Walden M. Holl, D.D., Pastor, First Lutheran Church
"Welcome to Johnstown": Hon. Walter E. Rose, Mayor
Introduction of AFPH National President by Barney Hopkins, Vice President
"WHAT AFPH MEANS TO THE HANDICAPPED"—Paul A. Strachan, President, AFPH
Greetings
Hon. John P. Saylor, U.S. Representative, District 22, Pennsylvania

12:30 P.M. Recess

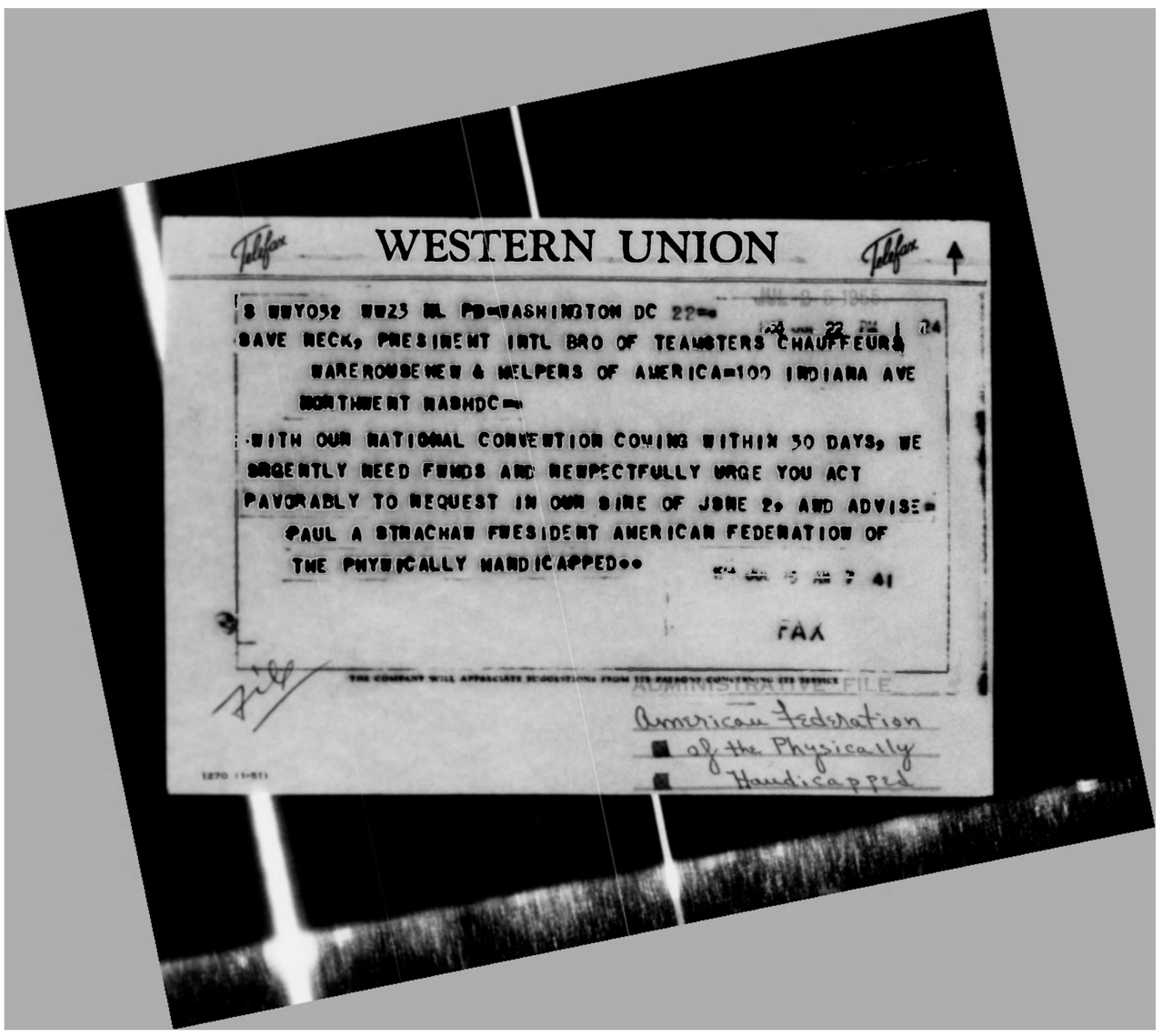
2 P.M. Introduction of and Greetings from AFPH Officers
Address
Del Roy Wurster, Executive Vice President, Johnstown Chamber of Commerce
Greetings from Representatives of the American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Disabled American Veterans; AMVETS; Catholic War Veterans
Address: Walter P. Reuther, President, Congress of Industrial Organizations
Address: Dr. Verne K. Harvey, Medical Director, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.
Address: Earl C. Bohr, Sec'y-Treas., Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor

5:30 P.M. Recess

7:30 P.M. EXECUTIVE SESSION—Open ONLY to AFPH Members—Discuss and act on proposed amendments to National Constitution and By-Laws.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30

9:30 A.M. Invocation: Cantor Manfred F. Kuttner, Beth Zion Temple
Panel Discussion: "JOBS FOR HANDICAPPED"
Co-Chairmen:
Hon. John R. Tarquato, Secretary, Labor and Industry, State of Pennsylvania
Charles Odell, Specialist in Handicapped Affairs, U.S. Bureau Employment Security, Washington, D.C.
Glenn Thiel, Treasurer, W. J. Thiele & Sons, Inc.
Glenn A. Ledebur, Director, Industrial Relations, National U.S. Radiator Corp.
William Appleton, President, National Handicapped Industries, Pittsburgh
David Glavin, Deputy Secretary, Labor & Industry, State of Pennsylvania
Allen Sulcowe, Pennsylvania Employment Service
Kenneth E. Karl, Director, Williamsport (Pa.) Technical Institute
Dr. Verne K. Harvey, Medical Director, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.
J. H. Van Schoick, Ex. Officer, Department of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, U.S. Veterans Adm., Washington, D.C.
Dr. Saul Machover, M.D., U.S. Veterans Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Kenneth E. Pohlmann, United Mine Workers of America, Welfare & Retirement Fund., Washington, D.C.
Edward Hines, Gen. Rep., Int. Ass'n Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers, Washington, D.C.
Jack Curran, Int. Vice Pres., Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Int. Union, Washington, D.C.



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WESTERN UNION

Telefax

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DAVE BECK, PRESIDENT INTL BRO OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS OF AMERICA=100 INDIANA AVE
NORTHWEST WASHDC=

WITH OUR NATIONAL CONVENTION COMING WITHIN 30 DAYS, WE
URGENTLY NEED FUNDS AND RESPECTFULLY URGE YOU ACT
FAVORABLY TO REQUEST IN OUR WIRE OF JUNE 2, AND ADVISE=
PAUL A STRACHAN PRESIDENT AMERICAN FEDERATION OF
THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED..

FAX

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1270 (1-51)

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

American Federation
of the Physically
Handicapped

Authors and Sponsors "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"- October 2--8, 1955

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942

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[illegible] SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

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Capt. T. J. Canty, M.C., USN
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William Thornton Spence, M.D.
Jean J. Vranka, M.D.

July 12, 1955

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Legislation 84
the Physically Handicapped
X Legislation

To: AFPH Labor Associates

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

As it seems likely that Congress will soon adjourn, it is highly important that we hold a meeting and lay out program for Handicapped bills which we know will have to be takan up early next session.

Therefore, I urgently raquest that all Labor Representatives attend the Luncheon Meeting, Veto Room, Congressional Hotal, 12:30 P.M., July 20, 1955, and in the meantime please phone Mrs. Elva Smith, REpublic 7-1314 for luncheon reservation.

Please make it a point to attend thia luncheon meeting.

Fraternally,

George R. Nelson
G. S.

George R. Nelson
Chairman

Authors and Sponsors "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" – October 2–8, 1955

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942

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(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

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Telephone: Republic 7-1314

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MISS [illegible] SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

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June 17, 1955

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

To: AFPH Labor Associates Committee

Dear Associates:

As reported by Paul Strachan at the last meeting of the AFPH Labor Associates Committee, the AFPH Legislative Program had been introduced and a pamphlet containing the bills and explanatory statements would be available in a few days. The AFPH had a limited number of copies of the pamphlet printed. However, I understand tha printer is holding the type and additional reruns can be made.

One copy of the pamphlet is enclosed for study and reference; also an Order Card and a digest of the bills which was released to tha labor papers.

As all of us know, these bills will not be pushed this session of Congress. It is, however, necessary to build up support and more persons at the grass roots should have a better understanding about this legislation.

1. Perhaps your organization can order copies for distribution through your avenues.

2. You might also have reference made to it in your official publication and reprint the Order Card, thereby bringing this to attention of the readers.

The pamphlet is quite comprehensive, furnishing the names of the Congressional Sponsors, and the names of the respective committees to which these bills have been referred.

There will be no meeting of the AFPH Labor Associates Committee held until further notice.

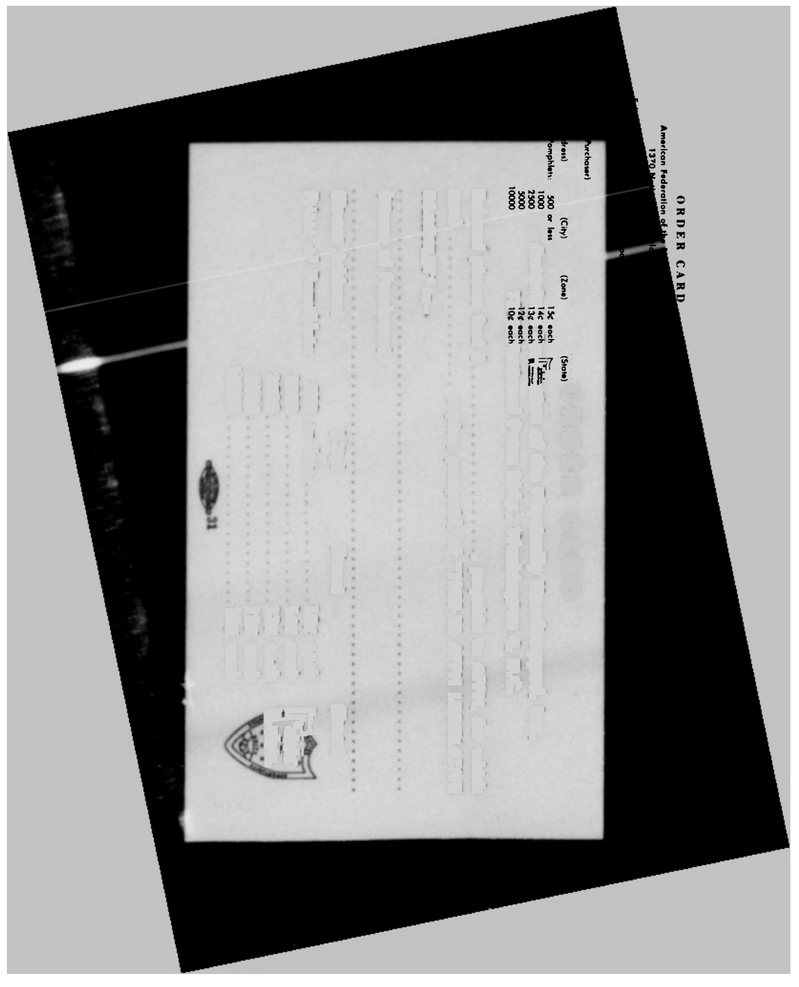
We do, however, want to keep the proposed dinner in mind to be sponsored by our Committee next January or February.

Fraternally,

George Nelson

George Nelson, Chairman
AFPH Labor Associates Committee

G. S.


ORDER CARD
(Purchaser)
(Cm)
(Cmm)
(Cmm)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

From: AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
Phone: REpublic 7-1314

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"This would get a systematized method of operation into function, in which Congress, the President, the public, and the Handicapped, themselves, would all benefit, - particularly the taxpayers, who are now pouring billions into endless ratholes of alleged public assistance, which is neither 'public', nor 'assistance', but meraly is a miserable substitute, - a palliative, but not a remedy for the needs and problems of nearly 40,000,000 Handicapped, many of whom require treatment, training, counseling, and selective placement, so as to take their places in the ranks of productive workers, instead of being taxeaters."

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1. Provide for maximum extension of medical services; vocational guidance and counseling; education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities.

2. Establishes an independent Federal Agency for Handicapped, and abolishes the present Office for Vocational Rehabilitation, and transfers its functions, employees, etc., to the new Agency.

3. Sets up an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped in the Agency, consisting of three qualified persons representing Industry; three, representing Labor; three, representing Farmers and Stock-Raisers; three, who are, themselves, Physically Handicapped, to represent Physically Handicapped; three, from the Arts and Sciences, and three, from those experienced in Public Affairs.

4. Establishes in Agency an Office of Services for Blind, to coordinate the present scrambled and farflung setup for Blind, in Federal Service.

5. Establishes Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped, with a $10,000,000 Revolving Fund.

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9. Establishes a Division for Handicapped in the U. S. Civil Service Commission, to facilitate proper recruitment, examination and appointment of qualified Handicapped.

10. Promotes Public Safety programs to eliminate and prevent conditions tending to promote injuries or disease in public buildings, institutions, parks, and other public places.

11. Provides for reports from all Federal agencies which now receive, or may in future receive, as a part of their functions, reports relating to Handicapped persons.

12. Provides variable grants to States, for Vocational Rehabilitation.

13. Provides grants to Handicapped who require special home training.

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15. Establishes a Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Selective Placement of Handicapped. Placement is the weak spot in today's Handicapped program and it is absolutely imperative that we accurately evaluate the capacities and abilities of Handicapped, so as to fit them into jobs they can satisfactorily fill, wherein their particular disability is not a factor.

    Primarily through AFPH's efforts it has been shown, these past 12 years, that some 9,000 of the 25,339 different jobs in the Occupational Directory, can be satisfactorily filled by the variously Handicapped. We must now complete the job survey, and the only way to do it is, by establishing this Survey Commission for that specific purpose.

16. Provides interpreters for deaf and other physically handicapped who may be callad as litigants or witnesses before Federal Courts, Departments or Agencies, or Congressional Committees.

17. Amends Interstate Commerce Act, so that common carriers may carry severely handicapped who require attendants on trains, ships, etc., under the same rules and regulations as now apply to the Blind.

18. Provides for grants to Home-Bound Handicapped.

19. Establishes a Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, with representatives thereon from each of the 35 Federal agencies now having a part of the program, so that the over-all program can be coordinated, which has never been done before, and which present condition, doubtless, contributes to waste, inefficiency, and duplication of expense of taxpayers' money.

20. Establishes in the Department of Labor, in collaboration with States, and other public and private agencies, Training Courses to develop specialists in Counseling and Placement of Handicapped, to fill a great national need,--there now being only a bare handful of people throughout the Nation who have any practical experience or proven ability in placement of the millions of Handicapped.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS

(AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR)

SUITE 802. 711 14TH STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 5. D. C.

LEO E. GEORGE, PRESIDENT

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

June 16, 1955

Dave Beck, President
Int. Brotherhood of Teamsters, etc.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother Beck:

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped has fought a consistent, winning battle for our 10,000,000 handicapped and has endorsement of all labor.

It needs, today, funds for carrying on this fight, and as I have been actively identified with this Federation, as a National Vice-President, for the past several years, I know that if Labor would contribute as much as $25,000, now, it would solve immediate needs.

I have known the President of the AFPH, Paul A. Strachan, for more than 30 years, and he is a strong union man, and before he became physically disabled, was a very active union officer. He is carrying on this work at great sacrifice of his own interests, and I believe deserves the full support of all working people and their unions.

I hope you will subscribe generously to the AFPH as soon as possible.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

Leo E. George
President.

LEG:pob

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May, 1955

To Presidents and Secretaries,
National and International Unions,
State Federations, and State
Industrial Union Councils

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Enclosed is copy of the Labor-approved AFPH 1955-56 Legislative Program, endorsed by AFL-CIO. We suggest you set up a Committee, to study and report to your Membership on this important matter.

This is a $500,000,000 "Package Deal", and covers more ground on rehabilitation and employment of Handicapped than any measure previously presented.

This is Labor's own Program, as Labor Representatives sat in, officially, on drafting it, and, we need the help of all Labor Organizations to carry on this nation-wide campaign.

FUNDS NEEDED NOW

We urge that your Union and its affiliates contribute as substantially to AFPH as may be possible.

RUN ENCLOSED NEWS RELEASE

We ask that you run enclosed News Release, explaining the Program, in your Official Organ.

ORDER LEGISLATIVE PAMPHLETS

To facilitate understanding of the benefits Labor will derive from passage of this Program, we suggest that you order, on enclosed form (using Return Envelope) sufficient copies of this Lagislative Pamphlet to cover each of your affiliated local Unions.

ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

We urge that you write your affiliates, to assist AFPH in its campaign to enlist new members and organize Lodges.

This Organizing Drive has the warm support of Presidents George Meany, AFL, and Walter P. Reuther, CIO, as well as other Labor Leaders.

If Labor helps organize Lodges of AFPH, then, AFPH will always have a strong Labor backbone, and its program and policies will be pro-Labor.

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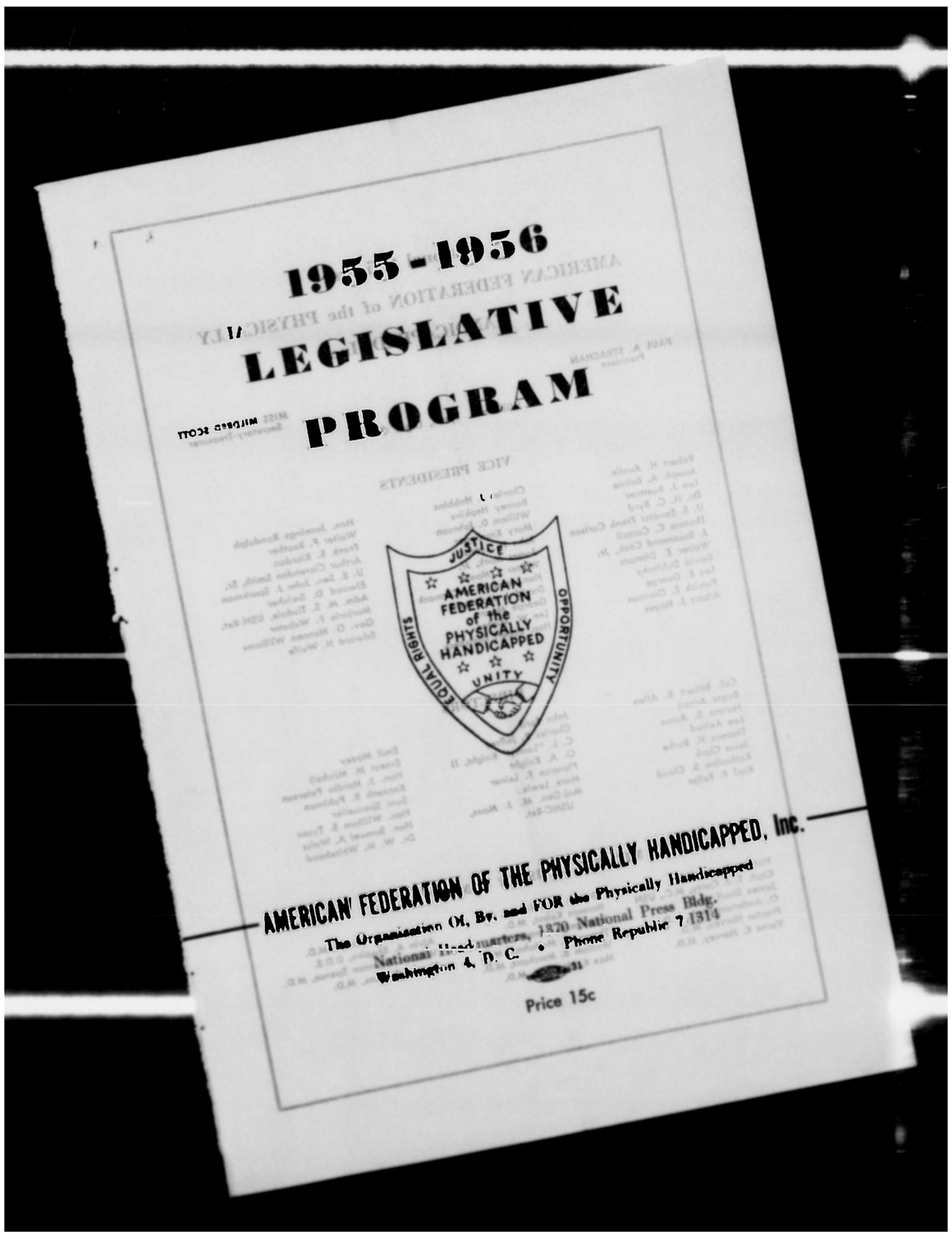
17. Amends Interstate Commerce Act, so that common carriers may carry severely handicapped who require attendants on trains, ships, etc., under the same rules and regulations as now apply to the Blind.

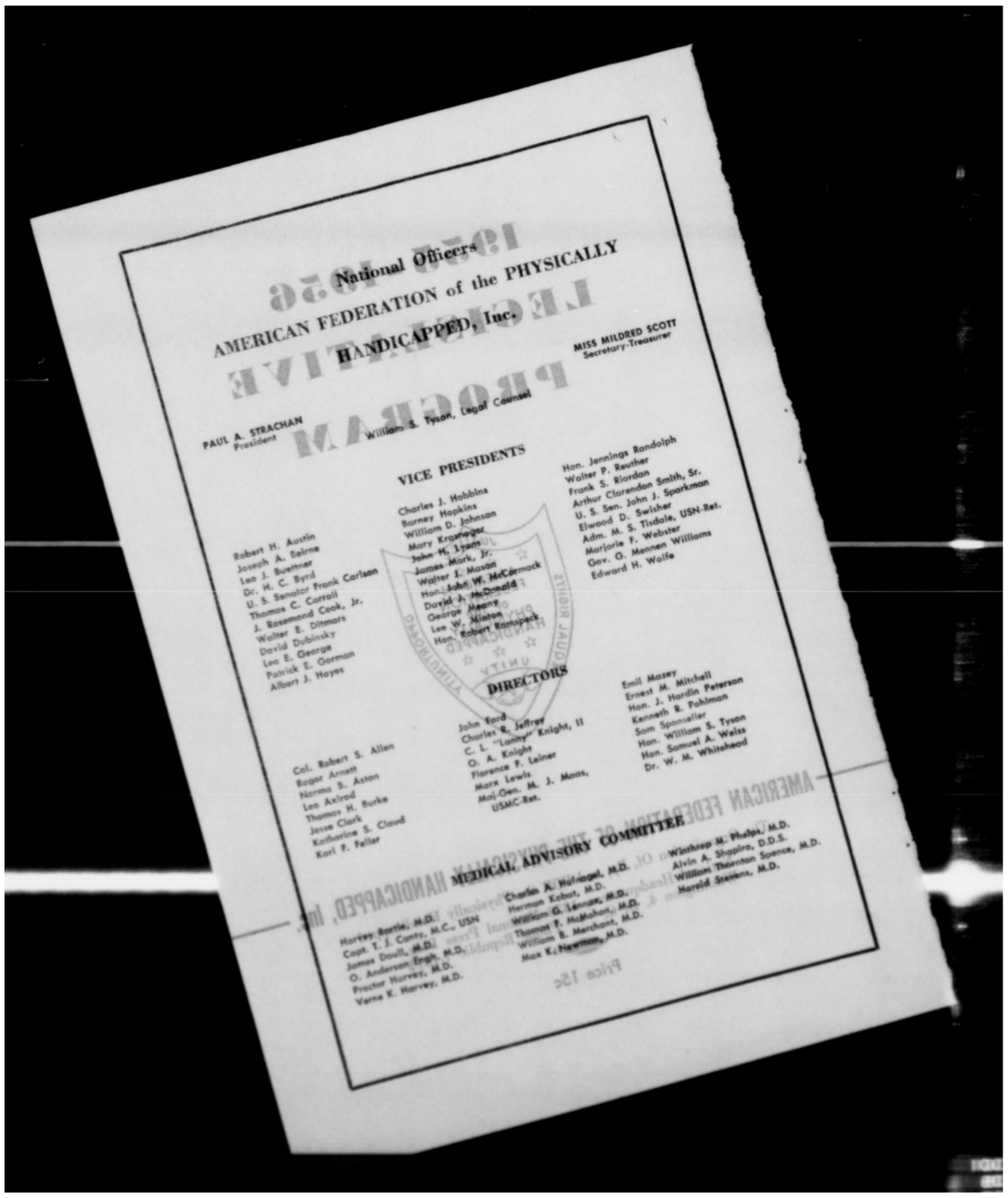
AFPH Legislative Program

18. Provides for grants to Home-Bound Handicapped.

19. Establishes a Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, with representatives thereon from each of the 35 Federal agencies now having a part of the program, so that the over-all program can be coordinated, which has never been done before, and which present condition, doubtless, contributes to waste, inefficiency, and duplication of expense of taxpayers' money.

20. Establishes in the Department of Labor, in collaboration with States, and other public and private agencies, Training Courses to develop specialists in Counseling and Placement of Handicapped, to fill a great national need,--there now being only a bare handful of people throughout the Nation who have any practical experience or proven ability in placement of the millions of Handicapped.


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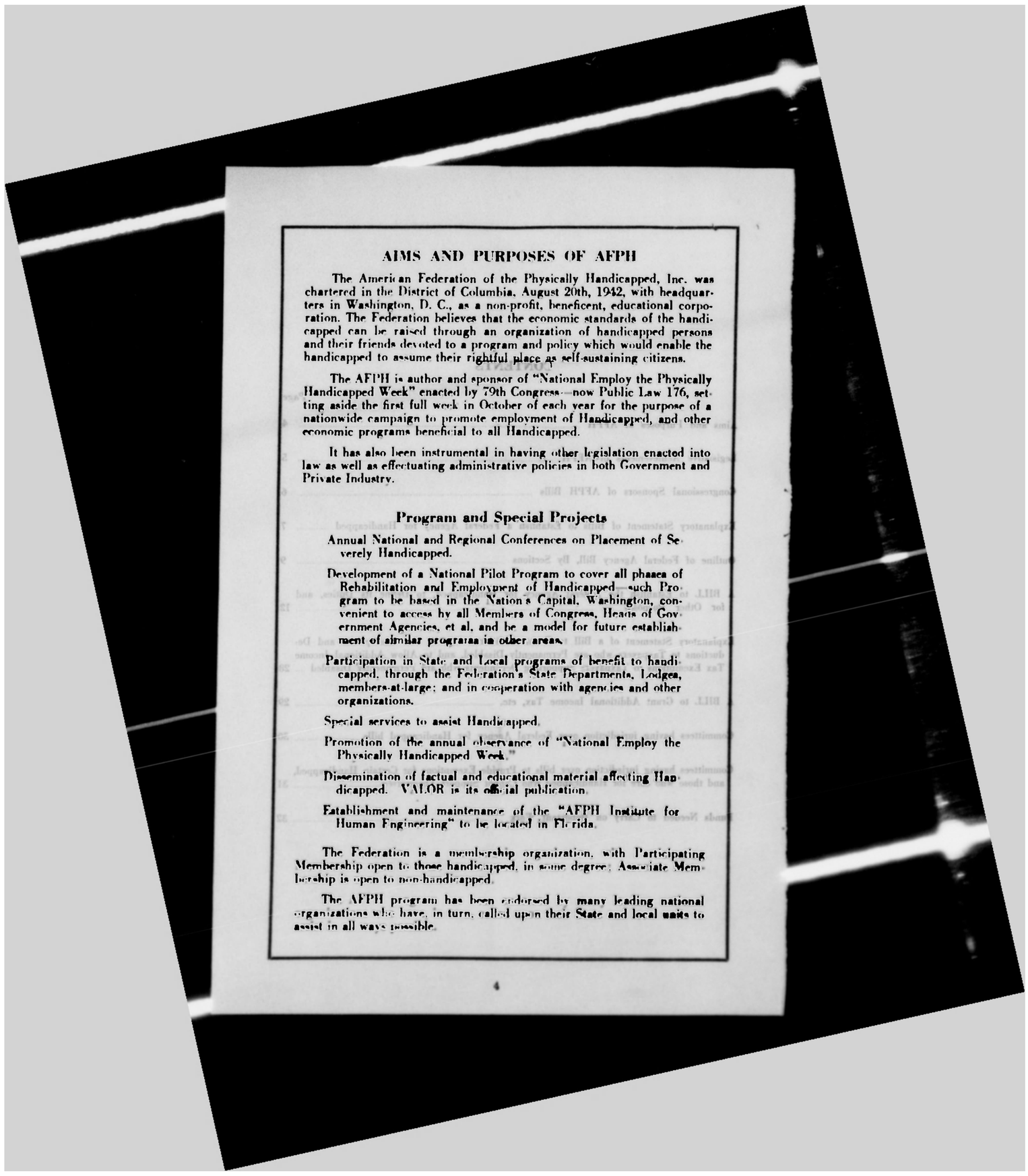
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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF AFPH

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc. was chartered in the District of Columbia, August 20th, 1942, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., as a non-profit, beneficent, educational corporation. The Federation believes that the economic standards of the handicapped can be raised through an organization of handicapped persons and their friends devoted to a program and policy which would enable the handicapped to assume their rightful place as self-sustaining citizens.

The AFPH is author and sponsor of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" enacted by 79th Congress—now Public Law 176, setting aside the first full week in October of each year for the purpose of a nationwide campaign to promote employment of Handicapped, and other economic programs beneficial to all Handicapped.

It has also been instrumental in having other legislation enacted into law as well as effectuating administrative policies in both Government and Private Industry.

Program and Special Projects

Annual National and Regional Conferences on Placement of Severely Handicapped.

Development of a National Pilot Program to cover all phases of Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped—such Program to be based in the Nation's Capital, Washington, convenient to access by all Members of Congress, Heads of Government Agencies, et al, and be a model for future establishment of similar programs in other areas.

Participation in State and Local programs of benefit to handicapped, through the Federation's State Departments, Lodges, members-at-large; and in cooperation with agencies and other organizations.

Special services to assist Handicapped.

Promotion of the annual observance of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week."

Dissemination of factual and educational material affecting Handicapped. VALOR is its official publication.

Establishment and maintenance of the "AFPH Institute for Human Engineering" to be located in Florida.

The Federation is a membership organization, with Participating Membership open to those handicapped, in some degree; Associate Membership is open to non-handicapped.

The AFPH program has been endorsed by many leading national organizations who have, in turn, called upon their State and local units to assist in all ways possible.

Legislative Achievements of AFPH

Congress enacted the Federal Vocational Training Act, June 20, 1920, from which all subsequent legislation in the Handicapped field has stemmed. Arthur S. Holder, N. P. Alifas, and Paul A. Strachan were primarily responsible for the fight to enact this bill.

AFPH *succeeded* in having Congress establish the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped. Hearings conducted in 1944-45-46, brought more than 500 witnesses, including representatives of all Handicapped groups, before that Committee, and were the means of assembling more factual information on the problems and needs of Handicapped, than had ever been done before.

AFPH authored and sponsored "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", signed by President Truman, Aug. 11, 1945, in which Congress set aside the first full week in October of each year as a period in which to arouse and enlist public interest in and support for employment of Handicapped. More than 3,000,000 Handicapped have been appointed to jobs, thru the Federal-State Employment Services, and have earned in excess of $5,000,000,000, and paid taxes of more than $750,000,000 as a result of the campaign inaugurated by AFPH.

AFPH began, in 1945, a campaign to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, and has, each Session since, presented to Congress a comprehensive, overall program, to coordinate the activities of the 23 Federal Agencies which now each have part of the program. A considerable part of the AFPH programs, thus, have been enacted into law, piece-meal.

AFPH initiated the campaign continuing in the Federal Government making a "Survey of Jobs for Handicapped". Approximately [illegible] of the 25,339 different types of jobs in the U.S.A. have been shown, can be satisfactorily filled by the normally Handicapped.

The President of AFPH is host, sponsor, and wrote the administrative policies for "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", with representatives from some 250 national organizations of Industry, Business, Labor, Farm, Religious, Educational, Medical, Women's, Civic, Fraternal, Scientific and Technical, and other groups and individuals.

AFPH spearheaded campaign resulting in enactment of the Omnibus Medical Research Act, August 15, 1950, from which approximately $150,000,000 has been appropriated for the National Institutes of Health.

AFPH caused amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, in 1954, which increases annual appropriations from $23,500,000 to $65,000,000 in three years, and, among other things, provides for—

A national Vocational Rehabilitation Council, which enables representatives of Labor, Management, Handicapped, Professional Organizations, and Farm groups to pass upon new projects in this field.

Provided a beginning on Grants to Home-Bound Handicapped, by Congress directing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct a six-months survey, and report to Congress, thereupon.

Amended the Wagner-Peyser Employment Service Act, so that, hereafter, by law, there must be at least one Handicapped Placement Specialist in each of the 1800 Federal-State Employment Offices, across country. This will prove a tremendous aid to Handicapped getting jobs.

Thru AFPH, the State of Pennsylvania established an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, with representatives thereon from Industry, Labor, and Handicapped, and similar resolutions have been placed before Legislatures in many other States.

Program of AFPH Endorsed

AFPH has worked in close cooperation with business men and women, and with civic, veterans, labor, religious, farm and other organizations, as well as with governmental officials.

AFPH programs have been endorsed by Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Railroad Brotherhoods, and United Mine Workers of America. Fraternal and Service organizations are working with AFPH in carrying forward its goal of developing job opportunities.

Congressional Sponsors of AFPH Bills

To establish—

"THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED"

To extend maximum medical, surgical, and therapeutic services; vocational guidance and counseling; education and training, and placement in suitable employment, if possible, for our 40,000,000 Physically Handicapped citizens.

SENATE BILL S. 1951: SPONSORS

Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.), James E. Murray (Mont.), Frank Carlson (Kans.), Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.), Lister Hill (Ala.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Harley M. Kilgore (W. Va.), William Langer (N. D.), Herbert H. Lehman (N. Y.), Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), Pat McNamara (Mich.), Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.), George A. Smathers (Fla.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.)

* * * * * * *

HOUSE SPONSORS

HR 5465, Charles E. Bennett (Fla.); HR 5471, John D. Dingell (Mich.); HR 5487, Gardner Withrow (Wis.); HR 5510, Mrs. Coya Knutson (Minn.); HR 5513, John W. McCormack (Mass.); HR 5523, Thor Tollefson (Wash.); HR 5571, George M. Rhodes (Pa.); HR 5603, Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.); HR 5705, Mrs. Vera Buchanan (Pa.); HR 5730, Earl Chudoff (Pa.); HR 5859, John P. Saylor (Pa.); HR 5871, Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.); HR 5939, Charles A. Buckley (N.Y.); HR 5971, Louis C. Rabaut (Mich.); HR 6064, Ray J. Madden (Ind.); HR 6065, Barratt O'Hara (Ill.); HR 6094, Harold D. Donohue (Mass.); HR 6098, Mrs. Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)

* * * * * * *

To provide—

"TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED, and, FOR THOSE WHO SUPPORT HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT CARE FOR THEMSELVES"

H.R. 2580, Rep. John D. Dingell (Mich.)

* * * * * * *

To Amend—

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT, TO PERMIT COMMON CARRIERS TO ALLOW SEVERELY HANDICAPPED REQUIRING AN ATTENDANT ON TRAINS, ETC., TO RIDE ON SAME TERMS AS BLIND DO, NOW, HALF-FARE FOR BOTH HANDICAPPED, AND ATTENDANT

S. 1777, Senator George A. Smathers (Fla.)
H.R. 6111, Rep. J. Percy Priest (Tenn.)

Explanatory Statement of Bills to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED

By PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

THE GREATEST BASTION OF AMERICAN SECURITY IS, A STRONG AND WELL-TRAINED CITIZENRY, UNITED TO PRESERVE OUR LIBERTIES AND WAY OF LIFE.

To strengthen and fortify that bastion, immediate steps must be taken to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, so as to develop, to the utmost, the latent abilities and work capacities of our more than 40,000,000 physically handicapped citizens.

In a world dominated by fears and jealousies, the dark and ominous clouds of "cold war" can, at any time, give way to the white lightnings and thunders of a "hot war", and the uncertainties of alliances, abroad, make it imperative that the United States develop every potential that will aid our own citizens, upon whom we must chiefly depend for defense, attain the highest possible proficiency, both physically and mentally, in order that they may be thus enabled to make the fullest contribution to our national defense.

Today, Government, Industry, Labor, and the general public are beginning to recognize the great potentials of Handicapped workers. Our pressing need for more manpower necessitates concentration of rehabilitation and employment of Handicapped activities within a legitimate orbit, and the only way to effectuate that is, by establishing a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, to coordinate the far-flung activities of the present thirty-five Federal agencies which now, each have a piece of the program, but, lacking coordination, results in lost motion, waste of time, effort, taxpayers' money, and continues chaos, instead of adopting orderly, effective administration.

AMERICA'S GREATEST ECONOMIC PROBLEM

The average number of industrial accidents alone, annually, reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, approximates 2,000,000—a grand total of 32,000,000 such accidents, within the past 16 years. Of these, it is estimated that more than 100,000 persons, an smaller, have had some form of physical handicap imposed upon them as a result of such accidents, either as total, or permanent partial disabilities, and this does not include the disastrous results of injuries or disease, in the home, farms, etc., which swell the total appreciably.

The National Safety Council's 1954 Report shows a total of 9,700,000 injuries; 350,000 permanent impairments, and 9,250,000 temporary total disabilities during that year. The total cost of such accidents, including property damage, fire losses, and other costs of work accidents, was $9,700,000,000. These staggering figures afford a tragic summary of the gravest economic problem before us, today—that of rehabilitating, and utilizing, to the utmost, our millions of Handicapped men and women, who are, in fact, our greatest undeveloped asset, but, who, now, constitute our greatest tax drain, aside from preparation for, and maintenance of our national defense.

NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED IN THE UNITED STATES

The Report of the National Health Survey (1935-36) estimated that there were then 23,000,000 has 6-support, of whom 16,000,000 were in the non-Social Security benefit ages between 16 and 60. Since that Report, 20 years have elapsed, and two Wars have been fought, or are being fought, and disabilities, both military and civilian, have mounted to new highs.

In 1946 the U.S. Retraining and Reemployment Administration estimated that there were then 28,000,000 persons in some degree handicapped, and since that time, official reports from public and private agencies, including both veterans and civilians, estimate an additional 10,000,000 or more have been added.

Experts, testifying before the House Labor Sub-committee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in 1950-51-52 estimated that there were then a total of approximately 28,000,000—Blind, Partially Sighted; Deaf, Hard of Hearing; Amputees; Arthritics; Cardio-Vascular victims; Cerebral Palsied; Epileptics; Diabetics; victims of Muscular Dystrophy; Multiple Sclerosis; Poliomyelitis; Cancer; Rheumatism; Tuberculosis, and other crippling diseases and results of injuries, as well as Congenital Defects and Deformities.

Previously, the American Medical Association had estimated that there are some 55,000,000 in our population, in some degree disabled,

and this figure, today, would approximate more than 70,000,000.

Because some Handicapped have two or more different types of disabilities, it is probable, conservatively, that one person out of every four, or 40,000,000 of our population, is physically handicapped.

Of that number, from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are severely handicapped, from 60% to 100% disabled, and unfeasible for rehabilitation, and at least 3,000,000 are totally disabled. The remaining 4,000,000 to 6,000,000, altho possibly ambulant and able to move around in some degree, have not the present physical strength, and often not the education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible if they were provided means to develop latent abilities and were physically restored to the point of becoming able to perform some kind of work where their particular disabilities were not factors, and thus earn their living, wholly, or in part.

THIS WOULD SAVE TAXPAYERS UNTOLD MILLIONS, EVEN HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, YEARLY, NOW SPENT ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

PRESENT FACILITIES, FUNDS, AND PERSONNEL INADEQUATE

Public and private institutions, today—hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, rehabilitation centers, etc., are wholly inadequate to meet the needs, and, also, there is great need of more physicians, therapists, nurses, and specialists, such as counselors and placement experts, in the varied fields of Handicapped work, particularly educators who understand and are trained in the psychology of the Handicapped. It is particularly emphasized that many thousands of well trained guidance experts and selective placement specialists are needed now. It is said to note that, despite the imperative need for specialists in job placement, alone, there are not a dozen such, in the whole United States, who have extensive knowledge of the requirements of the 25,339 different types of jobs in the United States, nor, what types of Handicapped might, if properly placed, fill them, suitably.

It is an astonishing fact that there is not a single place in the United States or, even the entire World, where a Handicapped person could be treated, medically, surgically, or therapeutically; be given vocational counseling and guidance; provided with such education and training as may be necessary to fully develop latent talents, including physical assets theretofore unused and undeveloped, and, after full evaluation of such person's abilities and training, lead them, thru Selective Placement, to employment where their particular disability is not a factor.

A.F.P.H. INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING

Taking cognizance of this great national and human need, the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped plans establishment of the AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, in Florida, where elevation conditions will permit the pupils and patients benefits of a warm sun, salt and fresh water, and baths etc that cannot but help improve the general health tone by natural therapy.

Plans for this INSTITUTE are now approaching fruition, and the public is invited to lend its active interest and support to it.

GOVERNMENT ACTION IMPERATIVE

To make a beginning on solving these problems as a whole, the Federal Government, in collaboration with States, Counties, and Municipalities, must take the lead, and act at once to establish a suitable agency for our approximate 40,000,000 Handicapped, as the problems and needs of these millions of Handicapped citizens grow more acute, daily, and they are specialized problems, which must be dealt with by specialists, and in a specialized way.

Administration of the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED should be independent of other phases of the Federal Government, so that the Chief Executive, the Congress, and the public may have a clear understanding of this Agency's responsibilities and functions, and thus be enabled to get full value for every tax dollar spent therefor. The Agency should collaborate and cooperate with all other Federal and State Agencies in the Handicapped field, but, under control of the President and the Congress, it should be free to develop its program in the most effective manner.

After more than 40 years of study and practice in this field, we are sure that this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill offers the best plan yet submitted, to do this important job. Congress, in enacting this bill, will thus prove its long-expressed desire and intention to deal fairly and adequately

with the millions of its constituents who are handicapped—as well as their families and communities.

Coordination of the activities of the 35 Federal agencies which each now have a part of the program would, in itself, save millions of dollars of tax money, and provide a business-like administration of the varied affairs of the Handicapped, which will be far more efficient and economical in function than the present extravaganza of 35 widely scattered and unrelated Federal agencies.

On the evidence and results, we assert that the present Federal-State Rehabilitation program is totally inadequate. The feeble and ineffective U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, has hardly made a dent in the 350,000 who are Handicapped, yearly, as—not counting the more or less static number of approximately 40,000,000 Handicapped, of whom at least 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are from 60% to 100% disabled—the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, by straining its facilities and abilities to the utmost, has with its present tie-up with States' Rehabilitation Agencies, ACCORDING TO ITS MOST RECENT REPORT, ONLY REHABILITATED SOME 60,000 PERSONS IN 1954!

Under strain of War preparation and Industrial needs, unless this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED is established, the program will continue to limp along, making only snail's progress for many years to come. We should gear up, now, for production of better men and women, physically, and otherwise, and stop this appalling waste of human talent, and its concomitant of misery, want, and suffering.

OUTLINE OF FEDERAL AGENCY BILL, BY SECTIONS

Title I. Purposes

This outlines the scope of the Act, by citing 20 objectives.

Title II. Organization

Outlines and defines the functions of the Agency and the Administrator thereof. The present duplication of work, and consequent waste of money would, largely, disappear, under more business-like administration of the over-all program.

This Title transfers the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to the Agency; sets up the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, composed of representatives of employers, labor, farmers and stockraisers, the Handicapped, themselves, and those qualified in public affairs from the arts and sciences. Such an independent Council is clearly essential to proper development and review of the entire program.

Establishes the Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, to consist of representatives from each of the Federal Departments and Agencies at interest, to coordinate all activities on a voluntary basis—which is NOT done NOW—so as to render more efficient and economical service to the Handicapped.

Provides for continuous extension of medical services; vocational guidance and counseling, education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities.

Provides a basis for the present "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK," the same purpose of which Committee is, to promote "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", and to give vigorous leadership to the national movement spark-plugging employment of Handicapped as a continuing, all-year round program.

Title III. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Congress should provide the means whereby Severely Handicapped persons, many of whom are commonly termed "shut ins", home, or bed-bound, etc., may learn and earn, under conditions of employment where their handicap is not a factor, or, at least, is properly evaluated and provided against.

Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a great range of benefits for Handicapped people, such as Sheltered Workshops, which are not a new concept, but, have already proven their value in many respects. Yet, they are too few in number; have inadequate facilities, personnel and funds; and in many instances, lack proper business management. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a practical solution for the present lack of training schools, as well as means of affording incomes for otherwise capable, willing, and ambitious Handicapped people, who never had opportunity to earn a living, especially when pitted against non-handicapped in our competitive economy.

Title IV. Office of Services to the Blind

This continues and expands present assistance and rehabilitation to the blind. It provides additional means of training, over the present scope, of which the blind may avail themselves, if desired.

This Title amends the Randolph-Sheppard Act, to permit a wider variety of Handicapped people to avail themselves of privileges now afforded only to the Blind, to establish vending stands in Federal buildings.

This Title also establishes an "Office of Services to the Blind", with a Director, to group, and coordinate the present far-flung activities for blind, now in the Federal Government, under one head.

Title V. Rehabilitation Centers

This provides the policy, method of operation, division of costs, etc., for establishing and maintaining so-called Rehabilitation Centers in various parts of the U.S.A.

Title VI. Special Programs For Severely Handicapped

This outlines the varied procedures, plans, and methods of operation of the program on behalf of the Severely Handicapped, and also provides computation of payment to States, etc.

Title VII. Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund

This Title provides a revolving loan fund, with an initial sum of $10,000,000, from which States which have exhausted their own funds for vocational rehabilitation may borrow, so that this important work would be carried on, without interruption.

Operations of the present Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation system shows that, periodically, under the stress of continually increasing numbers of applications for services therefrom, States' Rehabilitation Agencies frequently go broke, and are unable to give the full, needed services to Handicapped. Today, such a condition exists in approximately 25 States, where, altho administrative costs are paid for officials and employees out of the Federal contribution, very little or no real services to Handicapped can be performed, for long intervals, because of lack of money.

Title VIII. United States Civil Service Commission

Mounting requirements of Federal Civil Service, dealing with Handicapped applicants, both veteran and civilian, necessitates establishing a Division within the Civil Service Commission for that express purpose. The expense would be nominal, the effects far reaching and beneficial; and operations under this Title would implement the declaration of Congressional policy exemplified in H.R. 6236 (80th Cong., 2d Session,) which provides that no handicapped person, otherwise qualified, shall be denied examination or appointment to positions for which they may be fitted.

Title IX. Promotion of Public Safety Programs

This provides for collaboration and cooperation with Federal and private agencies, to develop inspection services not now in general use, but, badly needed, both from the standpoint of conserving the health of employees of the Government and the public, using Federal buildings, parks, etc., but, it would actually save money for the Government by eliminating causes of accident and disease to Federal workers and others.

The Federal Government should immediately take steps to prevent accidents and disease by erecting or reconditioning buildings, institutions, and parks, and equipping them so as to provide such safeguards as may be necessary. The advice of authorities, such as sanitary and safety engineers, should be used for this purpose.

Title X. Reports on Handicapped from Federal Agencies

This provides for coordination of reports from Federal agencies. With but rare exceptions, diseases and accidents leading to physical handicaps are not static, but, dynamic. They get better, or worse, as the case may be, but, they should be immediately treated, if the individual is to have fair chance of full recovery.

It would expedite recovery if Federal agencies such as the Public Health Service, Bureau of Mines, Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, and other Federal agencies at interest would provide reports to the Agency as soon as such accidents or epidemics occur, so that no time would be lost in getting remedial activities under way. Such agencies already receive such reports from their field staffs, and there is no good reason why the field representatives of the Agency could not, after such reports had been transmitted to them, make investigation to determine whether or not the Agency's services could and/or should be utilized advantageously.

Title XI. Federal Percentage on State Grants

This defines and fixes the Federal and States' financial relationship, under this program.

Title XII. Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund

The present lack of a uniform standard of Second Injury laws thruout the States causes both employers and employees many difficulties, and imposes a severe barrier to employment of Severely Handicapped.

This Title provides establishment of a FEDERAL SECOND INJURY TAX AND FUND, which, if enacted, would be a great benefit to both Industry and the employees thereof.

Title XIII. To Provide for the Establishment of a Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Selective Placement of Handicapped Individuals

The most and most necessary step in development of the whole Rehabilitation program is, PLACEMENT OF HANDICAPPED!

This Title provides establishment of a Commission, the purpose of which would be, to investigate and determine the work capacities of the varsously Handicapped, so as to enable them to fit into the 25,000 jobs of different types in Industry and Business and other employment, today.

Establishment of this Commission, to make such survey and determination of job potentials for Handicapped is imperative, because, what is the use of spending hundreds of millions of dollars to treat, train, and counsel Handicapped, unless the end is employment?

The public is urged to call upon Congress to speedily enact this Title.

Title XIV. To Provide Interpreters For the Deaf, and/or Other Physically Handicapped Persons Who May Be Called Litigants or Witnesses Before Federal Courts, Departments, Agencies, or Congressional Committees

To be totally Deaf is tragic enough, in itself, but, when such disability debars the individual from proper communication with others to insure protection of his rights, then, that is truly catastrophic. And, the same applies to other Severely Handicapped, who do not possess, themselves, or otherwise lack means of communication.

Enactment of this Title would further the ends of Justice, and the expense would be, overall, negligible.

Title XV. To Amend the Interstate Commerce Act

Today, the Blind are permitted to ride upon common carriers, when accompanied by a guide, for half fare for such blind, and his accompanist.

This Title, if enacted, would permit other Severely Handicapped similar privileges, provided such were approved by the common carriers at interest, and, its enactment would not cost the Government a penny.

Title XVI. Grants for Training of Homebound Handicapped Persons

Many Handicapped, especially those in rural, sparsely settled areas, are denied access to educational and rehabilitation facilities. In many cases, schools and/or clinics are located unreasonable distances from the homes of persons whom, for example, there are Handicapped children or adults, and it is not practicable for them to attend such schools or clinics.

If this Title is enacted, a modest beginning would be made on development of a great and essential program, that of teaching the homebound Handicapped. In the case of shut-ins, it would be a Godsend, indeed, as development of this program within the next few years would, unquestionably, bring the priceless boon of all latest and most accurate means of learning, television, sound recording, radio, telephony, etc., right to the bedside.

It is essential that a pilot program be established, first, so as to prove up on the most practicable and practical methods to be used in all States.

Title XVII. United States Department of Labor, National Committee For the Training and Development of Selective Placement Personnel

The need for trained counselors and placement specialists for Handicapped is clear. There are, in the whole Nation, only a handful, less than 50 all told, who are qualified in dealing with the over-all problem.

Hundreds of millions are being spent for grants for medicine, surgery, psychiatry, therapy, and the several branches of education, but, NONE FOR TRAINING COUNSELORS AND PLACEMENT SPECIALISTS SPECIFICALLY DEALING WITH HANDICAPPED.

Such a condition is wrong, and must be remedied at once, and establishment of this NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE PLACEMENT PERSONNEL is the most pratical method by which to do it.

Title XVIII. Grants to States For Aid to the Totally Disabled, Declared by Federal-State Agencies to be Unfeasible For Rehabilitation

The U.S. Social Security Board, about 11 years ago, estimated that there were, then, conservatively, 3,600,000 totally and permently disabled people in the United States and since that time, unquestionably, there has been a very material increase, and today's estimates would safely approximate from 6,000,000 to 9,000,000 Severely Handicapped.

Many of these are termed "unemployable, and unfeasible for rehabilitation" by public and private agencies. Many are bedfast, confined to wheelchairs, or on crutches, and a considerable number are destitute and wholly dependent upon uncertain charity or meagre public dole to provide even the barest necessities of life.

In view of continued improvement in medicine, surgery, and therapeutics, as well as discovery and application of new drugs and new types of treatment, it is believed—as has already been shown in thousands of cases,—that many such people, rated unfeasible today, or yesterday, may, within a week, a month, or a year, or even longer, because of some new discovery, become entirely feasible for rehabilitation.

On the other hand when only superficial examination or treatment is given, or, because of the extremely serious condition of the patient, the expense of such treatments as might be given are deemed "too expensive" to meet, under present budgets of rehabilitation and social agencies, as has been the case in many instances where the applicant is termed "unfeasible", there is room for considerable margin of doubt and error, in such diagnosis and findings, and no medical examination should be accepted that is not thorough in every respect, and such examina-

tion should be given at least once yearly, as a means of proper determination of facts and progress of the patient, in any case.

The only practicable, just, and humane way to deal with the problems and needs of these unfortunate citizens is, to see that they are afforded proper diagnosis by qualified physicians and, if the findings show such persons to be totally unfeasible for rehabilitation, then, if they are destitute or wholly dependent upon others for livelihood, and these others, themselves, are unable to bear the expense of providing a living for such unfeasibles, these unfeasibles should be certified to the Agency, by State Rehabilitation agencies at interest as being wholly unemployable, and they should be provided, initially, with a Federal grant—the very modest sum of $40 per month.

Operations under this title would act as an effective double-check, and would reveal, over the long run, a more accurate picture of the so-called shut-ins, and provide for their needs, however meagerly, by recognizing the Federal obligation to them by a small monthly grant, if they are disqualified for rehabilitation and cannot support themselves.

Rehabilitation agencies would have the responsibility for periodically giving medical examinations at least once each year, to such unfeasible cases, so that the real objective would be carried out,—REHABILITATION, and NOT PENSION or GRANT, unless the latter is absolutely necessary. But, as an alternative, there would be a means of meeting and routing the fear of poverty, illness, and the misery of being wholly dependent upon others who lack means, themselves,—in the minds of destitute and totally handicapped persons.

Moreover, this would afford a means to put the Nation on record that, hereafter, the FIRST consideration of its Handicapped shall be, TO GET THEM WELL AND, BACK TO WORK, if possible, rather than leave them to charity in the guise of public assistance, or hold the false hopes of pension in front of the noses of such Handicapped people.

This Title also provides for States' participating and administration, and we strongly urge upon Congress the great need and desirability of immediately approving this Title.

Title XIX. General Provisions

This Title provides for appropriations which may be necessary to operate the Agency; shows what type of person would not be eligible for benefits administered by the Agency; defines "States"; defines "physically handicapped persons", and "a person totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation"; provides a penalty for Federal or State officials or employees who use moneys appropriated under this Act to lobby for or against future legislation in this field, etc.

A BILL

TO ESTABLISH THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, TO DEFINE ITS DUTIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That this Act may be cited as "An Act to increase defense manpower; provide for the general welfare, and by establishing the Federal Agency for Handicapped help preserve our Nation."

Title I—Purposes

Section. 101. The purposes of this Act, in furtherance of the general welfare, and to aid the national defense of the United States, are—

(a) to provide for maximum extension of medical services, vocational guidance and counseling, education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities;

(b) to provide for effective coordination of functions relative to rehabilitation and employment of the handicapped;

(c) to establish an independent Federal agency for the handicapped, and to establish and agency on advisory council on affairs of handicapped;

(d) to establish an office of services for [illegible] and to send money for the handicapped;

(e) to provide for cooperative enterprises [illegible] handicapped;

(f) to provide for the establishment of rehabilitation centers for the handicapped;

(g) to provide special programs for severely handicapped persons, including establishment of workshops;

(h) to establish a Federal service to the handicapped revolving loan fund, from which fund States may borrow money at such times as their own funds for vocational rehabilitation or employment of the handicapped, as far both, are exhausted, and to appropriate an initial sum of $10,000,000 for such revolving loan fund.

(i) to establish a division for the handicapped in the United States Civil Service Commission;

(j) to promote public safety programs designed to eliminate and prevent conditions which tend to promote injuries and diseases in public buildings, institutions, parks, and other public places;

(k) to provide for reports from all Federal agencies which now receive, or may in the future receive, as a part of their functions, reports relative to handicapped persons;

(l) to provide variable grants to States for vocational rehabilitation;

(m) to provide grants to handicapped persons who require special home training, and so forth;

(n) to establish a Federal second injury Tax and Fund;

(o) to establish a commission to survey and determine proper selective placement of handicapped individuals;

(p) to provide interpreters for the deaf, and for other physically handicapped persons, who may be called as litigants or witnesses before Federal courts, departments or agencies, or congressional committees;

(q) to amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act, so that common carriers may carry severely handicapped who require attendants on trains, under the same rules and regulations now applying to the blind;

(r) to provide for grants to the homebound handicapped;

(s) to establish, in the United States Department of Labor, training courses, in cooperation with the States, especially to develop specialists in counseling and placement of the handicapped; and to develop procedures, manuals, handbooks, special disability guides, physical demand studies on 25,339 jobs, methods of getting proper medical appraisal of work capacities, and methods of placing the severely handicapped, in cooperation with physicians, rehabilitation and social workers, and other experts in such matters.

Title II—Organization

Sec. 201. (a) There is hereby created the Federal Agency for Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Agency") which shall be an independent agency under the direction and control of an Administrator of Services for the Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator"), who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive compensation at the rate of $20,000 per annum.

(b) The Administrator is authorized to establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out his functions under the provisions of this Act. He may, subject to the civil service and classification laws, appoint such employees as he deems necessary to perform his functions and duties under the provisions of this Act. He may also employ such specialists and consultants as may be required, without reference to civil service laws. Whenever practicable, persons appointed under this subsection shall be drawn from otherwise qualified but physically handicapped applicants.

(c) The Administrator, with the consent of the head of the Department or agency concerned, is authorized to borrow officials and employees, who are specialists in the varied fields of the handicapped program, from other departments and agencies of the Federal or State governments: Provided, that the Administrator shall compensate such Departments or agencies for the use of such officials and employees.

Sec. 202. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended are hereby transferred to the Administrator.

(b) The functions of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation, established under the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, are transferred to the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, established under the provisions of section 203 of this Act, and the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation is abolished.

(c) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, all personnel (except the members of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation) property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available, or to be made available,) as are determined by Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to functions transferred by the provisions of this section.

Sec. 203 (a) There is hereby created in the Agency an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, to consist of eighteen members, who are qualified in handicapped affairs, who shall be appointed by the Administrator, without regards to civil service laws, as follows: Three to represent employers; three to represent bona fide national labor organizations; three, who are themselves, physically handicapped to represent bona fide organizations of handicapped; three, to represent bona fide organizations of farmers and stock raisers; three to be chosen from citizens experienced in public affairs, and three from the arts and sciences.

(b) The Administrator shall be ex officio Chairman of the Advisory Council, which shall meet at least three times yearly on call of the Chairman. Members shall be appointed, one from each representative group of three to serve a one year term; one from each such group to serve a two year term, and one from each such group to serve a three year term. They shall be paid a per diem of $50 per day, and travelexp and other necessary expenses, for each day of actual service, and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(c) The Council is authorized to appoint such special advisory or technical subcommittees as may be necessary or useful in carrying out the functions of the Council under this Act, and the Administrator may appoint such additional individuals and advisory and technical subcommittees as may be necessary or useful in carrying out his functions under this Act.

Sec. 204 (a) There is hereby established a Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped, which shall be composed of qualified representatives to be chosen by the heads of the Federal departments or agencies which have a substantial or significant participation in activities dealing with problems of the Handicapped, such as Veterans Administration, United States Civil Service Commission,

United States Bureau of Employment Security, Public Health Service, etcetera.

(b) The Administrator shall serve as Chairman of the Interagency Committee, and shall use the authority granted him under the provisions of this Act to effectuate programs and policies developed by the Committee.

(c) The Committee shall develop and encourage the employment of more economical and efficient methods of administration of activities relating to the handicapped, encourage the coordination of the functions of the various Federal agencies serving the handicapped, and develop advanced programs for the blind, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, silicosis, or any large or distinct group of handicapped. In carrying out such duties the Committee is authorized—

(1) to collect, tabulate, and publish statistics relating to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(2) to ascertain and publicize the fields of employment available to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(3) to acquaint employers in private industry with the special capabilities of the handicapped, and to encourage the employment of the handicapped where feasible and practicable, on an equal footing with the nonhandicapped; and

(4) to cooperate with public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals in the medical and vocational rehabilitation and placement in suitable employment of the handicapped.

(d) In performing the activities authorized in this section the Committee shall, wherever possible, and with the consent of the heads thereof, utilize the services and facilities of the Agency, the Bureau of Apprenticeship, Civil Service Commission, Social Security Administration, United States Public Health Service, Office of Education, Children's Bureau, Bureau of the Census, and other appropriate Federal agencies.

(e) The Administrator is authorized to detail to the Committee, upon its request, any officer or employee of the Agency, and, in his discretion, to reimburse, from funds available for the administration of this Act, the appropriation from which the salary or allowances of such officer or employee is paid.

(See. 305. (a) The functions of the Division of the Physically Handicapped in the Bureau of Labor Standards of the Department of Labor are hereby transferred to the Agency and shall hereafter be performed by the Administrator.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Administrator to provide such facilities, staff, and services to the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped as shall be necessary for proper performance of the Committee's functions in connection with the annual observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, and with the Committee's other, continuing programs. Such Committee may reimburse, out of funds appropriated to it, the Administrator for any facilities or assistance, or both, provided under the authority of this section.

(c) The joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution authorizing an appropriation for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week", approved July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), as amended, is amended by striking out "$250,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$250,000".

Title III—Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Sec. 301. The sum of $10,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year 1956-1957, and $5,000,000 annually, for each of the five fiscal years thereafter for establishing and maintaining work projects cooperative enterprises for physically or mentally handicapped persons.

Sec. 302. Out of the sums authorized to be appropriated in section 301, the Administrator is authorized and empowered to make loans, on the recommendation of State agencies engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped, to individuals, corporations, States, Territories, or subdivisions or agencies thereof, and to cooperative, nonprofit, or limited dividend associations organized under the laws of any State or Territory, for the purpose of financing work projects cooperative enterprises for those handicapped persons regarded as unfeasible for rehabilitation, who require special conditions of employment and training. No single loan shall exceed $50,000, and not less than 25 per centum of the loans made in any fiscal year shall be for projects established or to be established in rural areas as defined by the Administrator.

Sec. 303. Such loans shall be made on such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall determine: Provided, that all loans shall be self-liquidating within a period of twenty years, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 2 per centum per annum: Provided further, that no loans for the purchase, construction, enlargement, rental, or operation of any plant, or property, shall be made in any State except upon the recommendation of the State Agency engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped of that State; And Provided Further, that no loans shall be made except upon conditions that the recipient thereof provide safeguards to ensure the observance, in the operation of the program, of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards, regarding health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial and commercial establishments, and the observance of such requirements, and in conduct with such regulations, laws, or standards, as the Administrator may, by regulation, prescribe, to maintain adequate standards governing health, wages, hours, and working conditions.

Title IV—Office of Services for the Blind

Sec. 401. Benefits now received by the blind shall not prejudice nor debar the blind from seeking or receiving additional benefits as may be made available under this Act.

Sec. 402. (a) The functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of Title X of the Social Security Act as amended, are transferred to the Administrator.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, the personnel, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available, or to be made available) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to such functions.

Sec. 403. (a) The functions of the Library of Congress and the Librarian thereof, under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1931, (46 Stat. 1487), as amended, are transferred to the Administrator.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, the personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations and other funds (available or to be made available), of the Library of Congress which are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to such functions.

Sec. 404. The first sentence of the first section of the Act of June 20, 1939 (52 Stat. 1196), is amended to read as follows: "There is hereby created a committee to be known as the Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products (hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee') to be composed of a private citizen conversant with the problems incident to the employment of the blind, and a representative of each of the following federal agencies: The Department of Defense, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Labor".

Sec. 405. For the purpose of coordinating services to blind persons, the functions transferred by this title shall be placed in an Office of Services for the Blind, which shall be headed by a Director, appointed by the Administrator.

Sec. 406. The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons, to enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936, as amended (20 U.S.C., secs. 107-107f) is hereby amended as follows:

(1) Renumber section 6 to be section 7 and section 7 to be section 8, and insert a new section 6 as follows:

"Sec. 6. In addition to blind persons hitherto designated as potential operators of stands in Federal buildings, hereafter, citizens handicapped to the extent of not less than 75 per centum disability, by cerebral palsy, cardiac conditions, arthritis, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, rheumatism, amputations, paraplegia, hemiplegia, quadriplegia, or results of other diseases, injuries, or congenital defects or deformities, if such person is otherwise qualified, or may be trained in the same manner as have, heretofore, the blind who have qualified for such positions, he shall be given equal opportunities with the blind to avail themselves of privileges of operating stands in Federal buildings."

(2) Amend the title to read as follows:

"An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons and other severely handicapped persons; to enlarge their economic opportunities; and for other purposes".

Title V—Rehabilitation Centers

Sec. 501. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Administrator, in addition to State plans under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, State plans for rehabilitation centers under this title.

Sec. 502. To be approvable under this title, the State plan, in addition to fulfilling the conditions specified in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, shall—

(a) provide such rules, regulations, and standards as the Administrator may find reasonable and necessary to assure, in the establishment, maintenance, and operation of rehabilitation centers established pursuant to this title—

(1) the observance of minimum standards for their adequate establishment and economical and efficient maintenance and operation, and the provision of services therein at reasonable rates and in accordance with professional standards;

(2) the observance, by such centers, of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards, concerning health, safety, wages and hours and working conditions;

(3) the maintenance of accepted business standards, including adequate financial safeguards (including insurance), as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for such centers; and

(4) that such centers will remain available for the provision of services to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(b) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State under this title shall be applied, directly, or indirectly, to the cost of establishing any rehabilitation center unless—

(1) the State agency thereafter submitted such information as the Administrator may find necessary to justify the need therefor,

(2) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such center in that locality and that the plans and specifications for its establishment and operation, including loca-

cial arrangements for its establishment, and its maintenance and operation when completed, are practicable and calculated to achieve the purposes of this Act; and

(3) in the case of any rehabilitation center within the purview of section 503 of this Act, application therefor has been approved under such section.

Sec. 503. In the case of any rehabilitation center which constitutes a "Hospital", as defined in clause (e) of section 631 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 291 l (e)) an application therefor shall also be made under section 625 of such Act for Federal assistance in the cost of the construction and equipment thereof. The determination of the Surgeon General and the State agency (designated pursuant to subsection 623 of such Act), whether to approve such application, shall be made without regard to the project's priority or inclusion in a State construction program under such Act, and without regard to the availability of funds from the State's allotment under section 624 of such Act. Federal payments with respect to construction and equipment of such project shall—

(a) be made from appropriations pursuant to this Act and not from appropriations pursuant to section 624 of the Public Health Service Act;

(b) be made in the manner and subject to the same conditions as provided for payments under this Act and not under section 625 of the Public Health Service Act: Provided, that payments therefor under this Act shall be at the rate provided under part C of title VI of the Public Health Service Act as in effect at the time such payments are made; and

(c) not reduce the unobligated portion of the State's allotment under section 624 of the Public Health Service Act.

Sec. 504. The Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the conditions specified in the foregoing section, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds under such plan that would (1) substantially increase the costs of carrying out the purposes of this title in the State, or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of the State plan in carrying out the purposes of this title.

Sec. 505. (a) From sums made available pursuant to section 501, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan under this title (as well as an approved plan under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,) for each quarter or shorter period prescribed by the Secretary, the sum of amounts he determines to be—

(1) one-half the necessary cost to such State, under such plan, of the establishment of public or nonprofit centers in accordance with the provisions of this title; and

(2) one-half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan, including necessary administrative costs in connection with the establishment of rehabilitation centers and justifying the need therefor.

(b) The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to subsection (a) shall be as follows:

(1) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this Act, such estimate to be based on (A) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the purposes of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State; (B) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate for such period, of the administrative expenses to be incurred in carrying out the State plan; (C) records and progress reports pertaining to each center being established pursuant to this title; and (D) such other investigation as the Administrator may find necessary.

(2) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator for any period, reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by which he finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to the State for such prior period, except that such increases or reductions shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior period greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior period.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon receiving such certification, pay, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, the amounts so certified. The money so received by the State shall be paid out in accordance with the provisions of the State plan.

Sec. 506. (a) Whenever the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, finds that in the administration of the plan under this title there is—

(1) a failure to comply substantially with any provision of the plan approved by the Administrator under section 504; or

(2) a failure to afford reasonable cooperation with other Federal or State agencies providing vocational rehabilitation or related services, the Administrator shall notify such State agency that future payments will not be made with respect to the plan approved pursuant to this title until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure or that further payments will not be made with respect to any center or centers designated by the Secretary as being affected by the default, as he may determine to be appropriate under the circumstances. Until the Administrator is so satisfied, he shall make no further certifica-

tion to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such State plan or with respect to any center thereunder.

(b) If any rehabilitation center for which funds have been paid under this title shall, at any time within twenty years after the establishment thereof, (A) be sold or transferred to, or come into the hands of any person, agency, or organization, (1) which is not a public or private nonprofit agency, or (2) which is not approved as a transferee by the State agency, or its successor, or (B) ceases to be a public or other nonprofit rehabilitation center as defined in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act as amended, the United States shall be entitled to recover from either the transferee or the transferor, or, in the case of a center which has ceased to be a nonprofit rehabilitation center, from the owner thereof, one-half of the then value of such center as determined by agreement of the parties, or by action brought in the District Court of the United States in the district in which such center is situated: Provided, that the recovery hereunder shall not exceed the total amount paid to the State under this title with respect to such center.

Sec. 507. Until such time as a plan is submitted by the Board of Vocational Rehabilitation (or other agency designated by law) of the District of Columbia, and approved by the Administrator under this title, the Administrator, out of funds made available for this purpose, is authorized to carry out the purpose of this title in the District of Columbia. In carrying out his functions under this section, the Administrator is authorized to utilize and enlarge appropriate units of the Federal Departments and agencies and to enter into agreements and cooperating working arrangements with public agencies and private persons, and institutions within the United States, its Territories and possessions, for services and use of facilities of such persons, agencies, and institutions, and to compensate them and such units for such services and use.

Sec. 508. As used in this title—

(a) the term "rehabilitation center" is a facility operated for the primary purpose of assisting in the rehabilitation of physically and mentally handicapped persons, (1) which provides one or more of the following types of services:

(A) testing, fitting, or training in the use of prosthetic or orthopedic appliances and devices;

(B) psychiatric or conditioning therapy;

(C) physical, corrective, or occupational therapy;

(D) achievement training; or

(E) evaluation or control of special disabilities; or

(2) in which a coordinated approach is made to the physical, mental, and vocational evaluation of physically and mentally handicapped persons, and an integrated program of physical reconstruction and psychiatric or vocational training is provided under competent professional supervision and direction; and

(b) The term "establishment" means construction of new buildings, acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings and initial equipment of such buildings; and the cost of establishment includes fees of architects and other technical consultants, but excludes (1) the cost of offsite improvements and (2) except in the case of publicly owned and operated rehabilitation, the cost of acquisition of land.

Title VI—Special Programs for the Severely Handicapped

Sec. 601. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for making payments under the provisions of this title, to States which, in addition to submitting and having approved plans for vocational rehabilitation in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, have submitted and had approved by the Administrator plans for services to severely handicapped persons.

Sec. 602. To be approvable under this title, a State plan for services to severely handicapped persons shall—

(1) fulfill the conditions specified germane, under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended;

(2) provide the following programs:

(A) services to sheltered workshops employing severely handicapped persons;

(B) assistance to home-bound severely handicapped persons in establishing themselves and continuing in remunerative employment;

(C) establishment and supervision of individual business enterprise programs for severely handicapped persons;

(3) provide such regulations as the Administrator may find appropriate to assure in the operation of services in sheltered workshops and assistance to the home-bound—

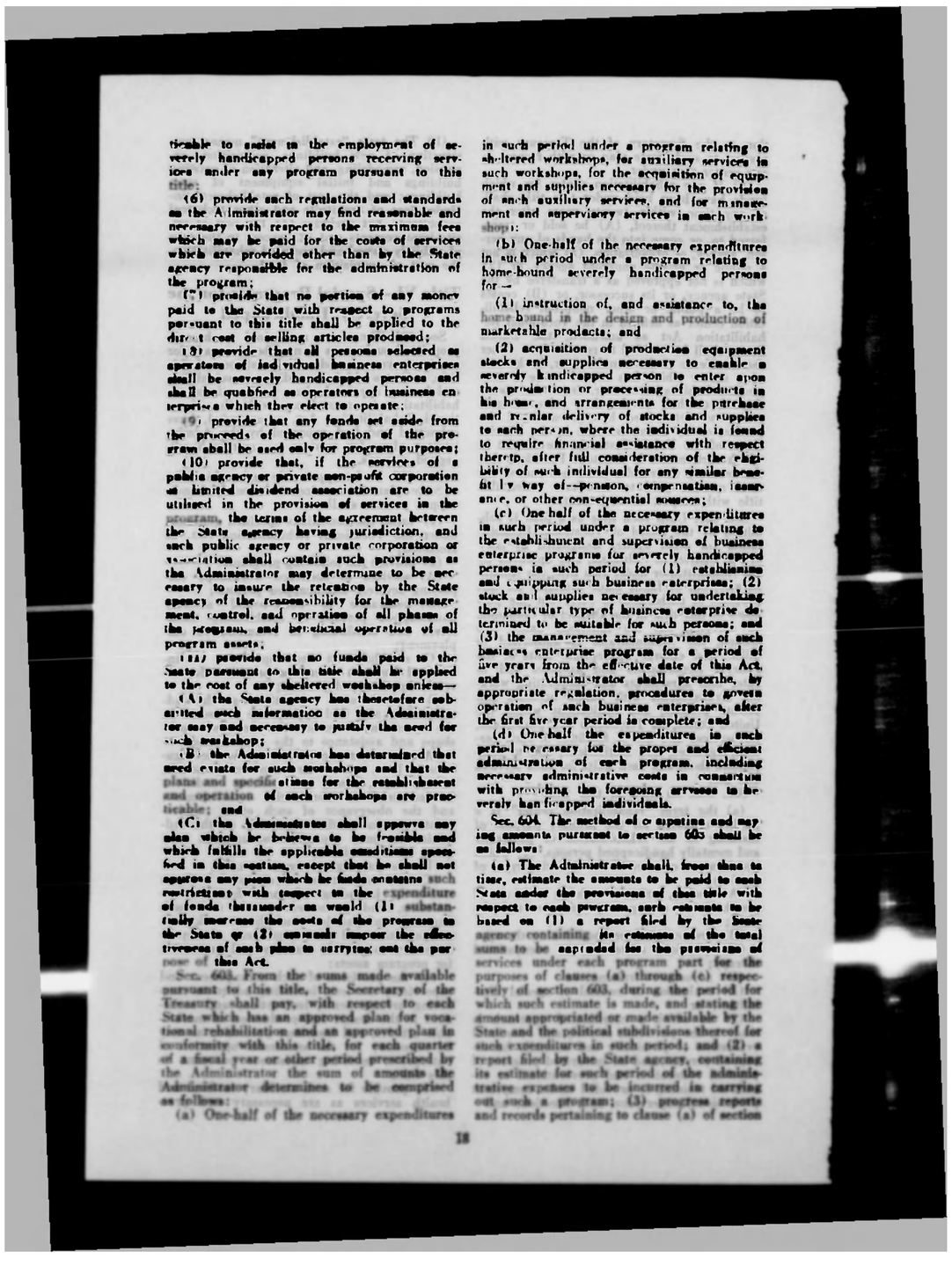
(A) the observance of all applicable regulations, laws, or standards governing health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial or commercial establishments and the observance of such other requirements not in conflict therewith as the Administrator may prescribe to maintain adequate labor standards;

(B) the payment of wages in cash;

(C) the maintenance of accepted business standards, including adequate financial accounting, and personnel records and such financial safeguards (including workmen's compensation and other insurance) as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for program assets;

(4) the provision of such management and supervisory services, including adequate marketing arrangements, instruction, and assistance in the design and production of marketable articles, and insurance protection as may be necessary for the successful operation of enterprises receiving assistance pursuant to this title;

(5) provide for such ancillary medical and health services as are necessary and prac-



ticable to assist in the employment of severely handicapped persons receiving services under any program pursuant to this title;

(6) provide such regulations and standards as the Administrator may find reasonable and necessary with respect to the maximum fees which may be paid for the costs of services which are provided other than by the State agency responsible for the administration of the program;

(7) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State with respect to programs pursuant to this title shall be applied to the direct cost of selling articles produced;

(8) provide that all persons selected as operators of individual business enterprises shall be severely handicapped persons and shall be qualified as operators of business enterprises which they elect to operate;

(9) provide that any funds set aside from the proceeds of the operation of the program shall be used only for program purposes;

(10) provide that, if the services of a public agency or private non-profit corporation or limited dividend association are to be utilized in the provision of services in the program, the terms of the agreement between the State agency having jurisdiction, and such public agency or private corporation or association shall contain such provisions as the Administrator may determine to be necessary to insure the retention by the State agency of the responsibility for the management, control, and operation of all phases of the program, and beneficial operation of all program assets;

(11) provide that no funds paid to the State pursuant to this title shall be applied to the cost of any sheltered workshop unless—

(A) the State agency has theretofore submitted such information as the Administrator may find necessary to justify the need for such workshop;

(B) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such workshops and that the plans and specifications for the establishment and operation of such workshops are practicable; and

(C) the Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the applicable conditions specified in this section, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds thereunder as would (1) substantially increase the costs of the program to the State or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of such plan to carry out the purpose of this Act.

Sec. 603. From the sums made available pursuant to this title, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, with respect to each State which has an approved plan for vocational rehabilitation and an approved plan in conformity with this title, for each quarter of a fiscal year or other period prescribed by the Administrator the sum of amounts the Administrator determines to be comprised as follows:

(a) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to sheltered workshops, for auxiliary services in such workshops, for the acquisition of equipment and supplies necessary for the provision of such auxiliary services, and for management and supervisory services in such workshops;

(b) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to home-bound severely handicapped persons for—

(1) instruction of, and assistance to, the home-bound in the design and production of marketable products; and

(2) acquisition of production equipment stocks and supplies necessary to enable a severely handicapped person to enter upon the production or processing of products in his home, and arrangements for the purchase and regular delivery of stocks and supplies to such person, where the individual is found to require financial assistance with respect thereto, after full consideration of the eligibility of such individual for any similar benefit by way of—pension, compensation, insurance, or other consequential sources;

(c) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to the establishment and supervision of business enterprise programs for severely handicapped persons in such period for (1) establishing and equipping such business enterprises; (2) stock and supplies necessary for undertaking the particular type of business enterprise determined to be suitable for such persons; and (3) the management and supervision of such business enterprise program for a period of five years from the effective date of this Act, and the Administrator shall prescribe, by appropriate regulation, procedures to govern operation of such business enterprises, after the first five year period is complete; and

(d) One-half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of each program, including necessary administrative costs in connection with providing the foregoing services to severely handicapped individuals.

Sec. 604. The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to section 603 shall be as follows:

(a) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this title with respect to each program, such estimate to be based on (1) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the purposes of services under each program part for the purposes of clauses (a) through (c) respectively of section 603, during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State and the political subdivisions thereof for such expenditures in such period; and (2) a report filed by the State agency, containing its estimate for such period of the administrative expenses to be incurred in carrying out such a program; (3) progress reports and records pertaining to clause (a) of section

603 with respect to each work-shop; and (4) such other information as the Administrator may find necessary.

(b) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator for any period, reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by which he finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to the State for such prior period, except that such increases or reductions shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior period greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior period.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon receiving such certification, pay, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, the amounts so certified. The money so received by the State shall be paid out in accordance with the provisions of the State plan.

Sec. 605. Whenever the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, finds that in the administration of a State plan there is—

(a) a failure to comply substantially with any provision of such plan approved by the Administrator under this title; or

(b) a failure to afford reasonable cooperation with other Federal and State agencies providing similar services, the Administrator shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made with respect to such plan, until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure. Until he is so satisfied, the Administrator will make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such plan under this title.

Sec. 606. Until such time as a plan is submitted hereunder by the agency responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act in the District of Columbia or by whatever agency may be charged with responsibility for this program, and such plan is approved by the Administrator under section 602, the Administrator, out of funds made available for the purpose, is authorized to establish and provide the services provided for in this title to and for severely handicapped persons actually residing in the District of Columbia. In carrying out his functions under this section, the Administrator is authorized to enter into agreements and cooperative working arrangements with public agencies and private persons, agencies, and institutions within the United States, its Territories and possessions, for services and use of facilities of such persons, agencies, and institutions, and to compensate them and such units for such services and use.

Sec. 607. If any State cannot fully comply with the conditions of this title on the date of enactment of this title, such State may secure the benefits of this title until sixty days after the legislature of such State first meets in due course, after such date of enactment, or until the earliest effective date after sixty days, which could be given in such State to legislation passed within sixty days, to secure the benefits of such title, whichever is the later, if it complies therewith to the fullest extent.

Sec. 608. As used in this title—

(a) The term "auxiliary services" means such services of a medical character as are necessary, or such services as are medically determined to be required by reason of the severity of the individual's disability, to protect his health while at work in a workshop; and

(b) The term "sheltered workshop" means a place where any manufacture of handiwork is carried on and which is operated by a public agency or by a private corporation or association, no part of the net earnings of which inures or may lawfully inure to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, or by a cooperative, for the primary purpose of providing remunerative employment to severely handicapped persons who cannot be absorbed in the competitive labor market.

Title VII—Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund

Sec. 701. (a) There is hereby established in the Agency, the Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund. The Administrator is authorized to make loans from this Fund to States making application therefor, pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Administrator, in order to replenish funds used to carry out approved State plans for vocational rehabilitation, pursuant to the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, at such time as such funds are or are about to become exhausted.

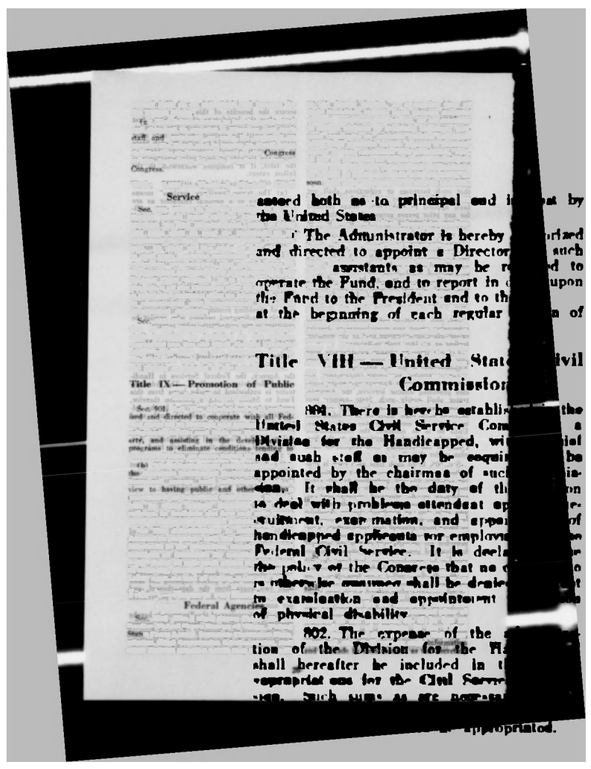
(b) A State obtaining such a loan must use not less than 25 per centum of the amount thereof for vocational rehabilitation in rural areas as defined by the administrator.

(c) The sum of $10,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of the Treasury, from funds not otherwise appropriated, to establish said Fund.

(d) Such Revolving Fund shall consist of all moneys appropriated or gifts made thereto; repayments of loans made to the States; interest paid on such loans; and income from the investment of moneys in such fund.

(e) Loans made pursuant to this section shall be made for a period expiring not later than two years from the date thereof, and shall bear interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum.

(f) The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to invest and reinvest the moneys in such Fund, not required to meet current withdrawals, in interest-bearing obligations of the United States, or in obligations guar-



Safety Programs

(a) The Administrator is authorized to assist agencies in devising and arranging proper safeguards to life and limb on Federal projects to promote diseases, or cause injury thereto; or.

The Administrator may cooperate with American Institute of Architects and other interested groups and individuals, with a view to having public and other buildings constructed or remodeled with ramps, in addition to stairs and/or elevators, and with railings, to facilitate the free and safe movement of lame and crippled persons.

(c) The Administrator is authorized and directed to cooperate with the Bureau of Labor Standards in the promotion, encouragement, and fostering of standards for establishment and maintenance of safe work places and practices in industry, through the cooperation of State Labor agencies and of management and labor.

Title V—Reports on Handicapped from

[90] The United States Public Health Service, United States Bureau of Mines, United States Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and other Federal agencies which may now, or will in the future receive, as a regular part of their functions, reports upon persons disabled through accidents, or disease, or as disasters in mines, sinking or disabling of ships, railroad accidents, or aviation crashes or explosions shall transmit to the Agency a monthly report listing epidemics and accidents, and, so far as possible, or practicable, submit the names and addresses of those severely disabled by reason of such epidemics and accidents, as after such occurrences as may be possible.

Title XI—Federal Percentage on State Grants

Sec. 1101. The Federal percentage applicable to any program under this act with respect to any state, except States otherwise specified herein, for any fiscal year shall be 100 per centum less than the State percentage; the State percentage with respect to any State whose per capita income is equal to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska) shall be that percentage which is designated in the following table as the pivotal State percentage for such program for such year; and the State percentage with respect to any other State shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to the pivotal State percentage specified for such program for such year as the per capita income of such State bear to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska); except that Federal percentage shall not be more than the maximum, or less than the minimum percentages as shown in such table for the specified program for each year.

For each fiscal year, pivotal State percentage, 45 per centum, Federal percentage, maximum 75 per centum; minimum, 40 per centum.

Title XII—Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund

Sec. 1201. Every employer (as defined in section 1205 (a) of this Act) shall pay for the calendar year 1956 and for each calendar year thereafter, an excise tax, with respect to individuals in his employ, equal to one-tenth of 1 per centum of the total wages (as defined in section 1205 (c) of this Act) after December 31, 1955. Provided, that no tax shall be levied during the taxable year on employment in a state certified by the Administrator made under section 1204 of this title.

Sec. 1202. Not later than January 31, next following the close of the taxable year, each employer shall make a return of the tax under this title for such taxable year. Each return shall be made under oath, shall be filed with the internal Revenue Service for the internal revenue district in which is located the principal place of business of the employer, or, if he has no principal place of business in the United States, then with the Director at Baltimore Maryland, and shall contain such

of the Treasury, with the approval of the Administrator, may, by regulation prescribe.

SEC. 1203. (a) The tax imposed by this title shall be collected by the Internal Revenue Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be paid into the Treasury as internal revenue collections.

SEC. 1204. (a) The Administrator shall approve any workmen's compensation law submitted to him, within thirty days of such submission, if he finds that the law adequately provides a means for relieving the employers subject to such law from the burden of paying those workmen's compensation costs in the case of a second or subsequent injury, which are not fairly attributable to the disability caused by such injury, or disease. In making any such finding, the Administrator shall give due consideration, among other relevant factors, (1) to the incentive which such provision gives to the employment of handicapped workers, (2) to the adequacy of the method under such provision for determining and delimiting the amount of relief, and (3) the similarity of the provision of State law to the provisions of section 1205, thereof, relating to payments from the Federal Second Injury Fund. The Administrator shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

(b) The Administrator shall, upon approving such law, notify the Governor of the State of his approval.

(c) On December 31 of each taxable year the Administrator shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury each State whose law he has previously approved, except that he shall not certify any State where, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, he no longer makes adequate provision for relief, in accordance with subsection (a).

(d) If, at any time during the taxable year, the Administrator has reason to believe that a State whose law he has previously approved, should not be certified under subsection (c), he shall promptly so notify the Governor of such State.

SEC. 1205. When used in this title—

(a) The term "employer" means any person who is required under workmen's compensation law to secure disability benefits to his employees, or any person who elects to secure disability benefits to his employees pursuant to State law;

(b) The term "employee" means every person employed by an employer, as herein defined, who, while so employed, is covered by State workmen's compensation law on a compulsory basis or through an election exercised by his employer providing such coverage;

(c) The term "employment" means any service performed in any State by any "employee" as herein defined, for an employer as herein defined, after December 31, 1956;

(d) The term "State" includes Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia;

(e) The term "wages" means all remuneration for employment, paid to an individual by an employer during any calendar year including the cash value of all remuneration paid in any medium other than cash; except such term shall not include that part of the remuneration for employment which exceeds $3,000.

SEC. 1206. (a) There is hereby created on the books of the Treasury a fund to be known as the "Federal Second Injury Fund". There is hereby appropriated to the Federal Second Injury Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for each fiscal year thereafter out of the moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, amounts equivalent to 100 per centum of the taxes (including interest, penalties, and additions to the taxes,) collected under this title.

(b) There is authorized to be appropriated from the Federal Second Injury Fund (in addition to such payments as are authorized by section 1207 thereof) for the fiscal year ending June 30, thereafter, a sum not to exceed the amounts specified by Congress in the appropriation act or acts for the Federal Agency for Handicapped and for the Treasury Department, as may be necessary for the administration by them of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 1207. (a) Commencing July 1, 1956, any employer (or any regular workmen's compensation insurance carrier insuring such employer), who has individuals in employ in any State which has not been certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for the preceding year under section 1204 (c) thereof, and who is liable under the workmen's compensation law of such State for the payment of compensation to an individual so employed, may petition the Administrator, setting forth such liability, alleging (1) that the compensable injury to such individual would, of itself, only cause permanent partial disability, but, when combined with a previous disability, does in fact cause permanent total disability, or (2) that the compensable injury in fact follows a previous disability not caused by (1) which contributes to the total resulting disability, and requests appropriate relief by way of payment from the Federal Second Injury Fund. Any such petition shall be in a form prescribed by the Administrator and shall be accompanied by such documents and other satisfactory proof as the Administrator may prescribe.

(b) Upon the filing of a petition under subsection (a) of this section, the Administrator or his authorized representative shall determine the correctness of the allegations of the petition and shall pay to the petitioner out of the Federal Second Injury Fund that amount which, under all of the circumstances, he finds to be a fair and reasonable adjustment necessary to relieve the employer of compensation costs except for those which the Administrator or his representative finds to be due to disability caused by the subsequent injury. In making any such finding the Administrator or his representative shall con-

sider, among other relevant factors, the wages earned by the injured individual, the amount of compensation required to be paid to him under the State workmen's compensation law and any determinations with respect to his injury as have been made by the State agency administering such law.

(c) The administrator, or his authorized representative, may make such investigation, hold such hearings, administer such oaths, take such testimony, and require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, documents, papers and evidence as may be necessary for the purpose of a finding and payment under this section. The provisions of sections 9 and 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 26, 1914, as amended, are hereby made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Administrator or his authorized representative under this section. Any finding of the Administrator under this section shall be final, unless arbitrary or capricious.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the terms "injury", "disability", "permanent partial disability", and "permanent total disability" shall have the same meaning as under the Longshoremen's and Harborworkers' Compensation Act, approved March 4, 1927, as amended.

Sec. 2. This title shall take effect ninety days after the date of enactment.

Title XIII—To Provide for the Establishment of a Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Selective Placement of Handicapped Individuals

Sec. 301 (a) It is the purpose of this title to provide for a thorough determination of the employment capacities of the handicapped before and after treatment and training, to disseminate and publicize the information resulting from such determination, and to thereby—

(1) benefit the economy of the United States, annually, by promoting greater employment and thereby providing greater purchasing power;

(2) benefit private industry and government by providing knowledge necessary to the proper utilization of the handicapped;

(3) reduce taxes by obviating the necessity of spending public moneys now for the handicapped, and by increasing taxable income; and

(4) promote the national welfare and defense by developing the full potentials of the people of the United States.

(b) As used in this title the term "handicapped" means individuals who are blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, orthetics, amputees, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, or rheumatism, or suffering from any other physical or mental disability which constitutes a partial or substantial handicap to employment.

Sec. 1301. (a) In order to carry out the purpose of this title, there is hereby established in the Agency a commission to be known as the Commission to Survey and Determine Proper Placement of the Handicapped (in this title referred to as the "Commission".)

(b) The Commission shall be composed of five members, as follows—

(1) A Director, to be appointed by the President;

(2) The Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission or his designee from among the commissioners or other personnel of such Commission;

(3) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or his designee from among the personnel of the Veterans' Administration;

(4) The Director of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor, or his designee from among the personnel of such bureau; and

(5) The Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or his designee from among the personnel of such Service.

(c) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Three members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

(e) The Director of the Commission shall be compensated at the rate of $20,000 per annum. The other members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services for the Government.

All members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistance, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

Sec. 1302. The Commission shall make a full and complete investigation and study in order to determine which of the jobs listed in the Occupational Directory of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor may be filled by the variously handicapped, both before treatment or training, and after proper treatment and training. In order to expedite such investigation and study the Commission may carry out such of its functions as it may deem appropriate through subcommittees composed of one or more members of the Commission, or their designees.

Sec. 1303. (a) The Commission, or any member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, and take such testimony, as the Commission may deem advisable.

(b) The Commission may secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the Federal

Government, information, suggestions, estimates and statistics for the purpose of this Act; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment or instrumentality shall furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Director of the Commission.

Sec. 1304. The Commission may appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provision of the civil service laws and the classification laws.

Sec. 1305. The Commission shall prepare interim reports at least once each year, of its determinations under the provisions of this Act, and shall prepare a final and complete report of such determinations after it has completed its duties. All such reports shall be submitted to the President and the Congress, and shall be printed as public documents. The Commission shall promote the distribution of such reports, and may distribute copies free of charge whenever it determines that such distribution will promote the purposes of this Act. Thirty days after the submission of such final report to the President and the Congress, the Commission shall cease to exist.

Sec. 1306. As necessary and corollary to this Survey, the United States Bureau of Employment Security shall prepare and publish up-to-date aids for the placement of the handicapped, to include—

(a) guides to be used by placement and rehabilitation personnel in government and industry, in appraising work capacities and developing job opportunities for the severely handicapped; and

(b) basic physical demands information on all the jobs listed in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles and Codes, prepared and published by the Bureau of Employment Security.

Sec. 1307. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 and such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

Sec. 1308. This title shall become effective 90 days after enactment.

Title XIV—To Provide Interpreters for the Deaf, and Other Physically Handicapped Persons Who May be Called as Litigants or Witnesses Before Federal Courts, Departments or Agencies, or Congressional Committees

Sec. 1401. (a) If any person is accused of any crime or misdemeanor or is called as a witness before any instrumentality of the Federal Judiciary, including the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Customs Court, Emergency Court of Appeals, Court of Military Appeals, Register of Wills and Clerk of the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Municipal Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, the Department of Justice, any committee or subcommittee of the Congress, or any Federal Department, establishment, commission, board, office, or agency, and the justice, magistrate, department or agency head, or their designated representatives; or chairmen of congressional committees or subcommittees, determine that such person is incapable of adequate understanding of the charge, or is incapable of presenting his defense thereto, or making presentation of testimony otherwise, because of lack of ability to use the English language, or inability to communicate adequately because of being deaf and/or mute, or that such person suffers from a speech defect or other physical defect which handicaps such person in maintaining his rights in such cases, or matters, the justice, magistrate, or other presiding officer, or chairmen of committees, or subcommittees of Congress, or representatives of departments or agencies, shall appoint a qualified person to act as interpreter, who shall be compensated for his services at $25 per diem for each day of service.

(b) Such interpreters shall be paid from funds of courts, departments, or other agencies of the Federal Government, or from funds of Congressional Committees at interest.

Sec. 1402. This title shall be effective upon enactment.

Title XV—Amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act

Sec. 1501. Section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act is amended by inserting after "or other guide dog specially trained and educated for that purpose" a comma, and "or from carrying a disabled individual accompanied by an attendant if such individual is disabled to the extent of requiring such attendant."

Sec. 1502. This title shall be effective upon date of enactment.

Title XVI—Grants for Training of Homebound Handicapped Persons

Sec. 1601. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and $5,000,000 annually, thereafter, and from the amounts hereunder appropriated, the Administrator is authorized and empowered, on the recommendation of State agencies to charge of vocational rehabilitation, to make grants to local school boards, through State Departments of Education, and to nonprofit public or private educational groups providing special services to handicapped and organized with the objective of affording a means of teaching and training handicapped persons, commonly known as "shut-ins," whose disabilities confine them to their homes or beds

The States' Vocational Rehabilitation Services shall furnish necessary medical care to such handicapped, out of their regular appropriations for such services.

(b) Such grants shall be made for the purpose of providing general ameliorative services and vocational training in addition to that now provided by law for such handicapped persons. The total grants under this section to school boards or educational groups in any one State in any year shall bear the same ratio to the total grants made in such year pursuant to this section as the population of such State bears to the total population of the United States: Provided, that not less than 25 per centum of all grants in any fiscal year shall be made to groups functioning in rural areas, as defined by the Administrator.

Sec. 1602. (a) In order to perfect a workable program before initiating it in all States, for the period of the first twelve months during which this title is effective, the Administrator shall design and apply a pilot program, in consonance with this title, to cover three States, which have large rural areas and have wide diversification of mining, manufacturing, farming, cattle and sheep raising, forestry, and other industries and begin operations of the program within such centers.

(b) Such pilot program shall utilize mobile training units, comprising medical services, instruction and library services, means of merchandising products of handicapped labor, and transportation services for handicapped clients where feasible.

(c) Such mobile services shall be similar to medical and other types of traveling clinics, and similar to our rural postal service on wheels, and they shall include speech and hearing clinics, as well as facilities to provide instruction in the arts and crafts, prevocational and vocational, which could most readily be handled by this method. The mobile sales merchandising service shall have regular pickup and delivery service of all articles made throughout the area by homebound individuals, carried to a central place for distribution. The personnel of such mobile units shall have responsibility for preservation and maintenance of all clerical records of their work.

(d) In addition to the personnel which accompanies the mobile units throughout the States, the Administrator shall establish Service Centers within each State, in which the director for such State and his staff shall supervise preparation of course material, displays, sales promotion, curriculum instruction, printed materials, audio-visual aids, arts and crafts material, and carry on other functions assigned by the Administrator.

Sec. 1603. (a) Since the most effective and comparatively low cost method of preparing, and evaluating educational courses for the varied types of handicapped is by use of sound recording machines, the Administrator is authorized and directed, in cooperation with officials of State Departments of Education, to have prepared such courses as may be suitable, using for the purpose machines which not only record the lessons involved in such course, but also provide means to record answers to the lessons.

(b) The Postmaster-General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary, to provide for transmittal of these records to and from the pupil as sent by the educational centers, on the same gratis basis as the present recorded books for blind are now handled by the Post Office Department.

(c) Thoroughly practicable sound recording machines of which, "Audograph" is an outstanding example, shall be procured by the Administrator in sufficient numbers to cover the needs of the pilot program, and shall be used in furthering the program, in cooperation with States' agencies at interest.

(d) After the expiration of the twelve month pilot program, outlined above, the Administrator shall, out of the experience thus gained, apply the most successful methods thus proven, to all States, and make further recommendations to the President and to the Congress to cover necessary expansion of the program and appropriations therefor.

Title XVII—United States Department of Labor, National Committee for the Training and Development of Selective Placement Personnel

Sec. 1701. (a) There is hereby established in the United States Department of Labor the Committee for the Training and Development of Placement Personnel.

(b) The purposes of the Committee shall be, to establish means to assure that there will be an adequate number of personnel, skilled in providing guidance toward employment and assistance in job placement to handicapped individuals, and to further the national defense effort by promotion of proper placement of handicapped so that the individual handicapped may be suitably employed in jobs where his particular disability is not a factor.

(c) The Secretary of Labor, or his designee, shall be Chairman of the Committee, which shall consist of 12 additional persons who are outstanding with respect to their knowledge of employment problems of handicapped individuals, and who are representatives of—

(1) The Veterans Administration,

(2) The United States Public Health Service,

(3) The United States Civil Service Commission,

(4) The Bureau of Employment Security in the United States Department of Labor,

(5) Colleges, universities, and institutions providing comprehensive courses in guidance, personnel administration, sociology, psychology, and rehabilitation,

(6) Medicine, (including surgery and psychiatry),
(7) Industry and business.
(8) Agriculture and stock raising.
(9) Organized labor.
(10) Private agencies serving only handicapped individuals.
(11) Organizations of the handicapped, and
(12) Veterans organizations.

(d) Representatives of the United States Public Health Service, Civil Service Commission, and Veterans Administration shall be appointed by the respective heads of these agencies. The remaining members shall be appointed by the Secretary of Labor for four year terms.

(e) Members of the Committee, other than employees of the Federal Government, shall be entitled to compensation fixed by the Secretary of Labor, but not to exceed $50 per diem, and shall be also paid necessary travel and subsistence expense while serving away from their residences.

(f) It shall be the responsibility and function of the Committee to—

(1) identify the areas of knowledge, competencies, skills, techniques and methods involved in guiding handicapped workers toward employment commensurate with their capabilities, and in assisting them to find remunerative employment in competitive business, industry, and agriculture;

(2) encourage and assist colleges, universities, public agencies and private organizations qualified to do so, to establish courses of instruction consisting of formalized study or supervised practice or both, designed to improve the competency of qualified persons already engaged in employment counseling or job placement of the handicapped, or to prepare qualified persons to enter this field of work;

(3) review applications submitted by organizations enumerated in this section, and recommend to the Secretary grants covering any course of instruction which the Committee believes will fulfill the purposes of the Committee's functions;

(4) encourage qualified persons to acquire the necessary skills for providing employment counseling and job placement services to handicapped individuals, or to advance their skills in this respect;

(5) establish qualification standards, consistent with the requirements of colleges or universities or other training institutions, for persons applying for traineeships, fellowships, or scholarships under this section, and recommend qualified persons to the Secretary, for grants established hereunder; and

(6) survey and report on a continuing basis the need for workers qualified to provide employment counseling and job placement services to handicapped individuals and develop long range plans to meet these needs through the system of teaching grants and traineeships provided hereunder.

Sec. 1702. (a) The Secretary of Labor shall after receiving recommendations from the Committee, establish a pilot program covering the varied phases of his authority under this title and use such pilot programs as the appropriate means of setting up standard courses in universities and colleges and other educational institutions, public and private.

(b) The Secretary shall after consultation with State agencies in the States involved, and upon recommendation of the Committee, make grants to universities and colleges and other training organizations, public and private, and agencies serving as training schools, for paying all or part of the cost of establishing and maintaining such courses of instruction in employment counseling and job placement of the handicapped.

(c) The Secretary may make grants to individuals for training and instruction in methods and techniques of employment counseling and job placement of handicapped individuals, including the establishment and maintenance of traineeships, scholarships and fellowships, with such stipends and allowances, (including travel and subsistence) as the Secretary may deem necessary, except that no such training or instruction shall be provided to any individual for any one course of study for a period in excess of two years.

Sec. 1703. (a) There is hereby authorized to be included in the appropriations of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1956 the sum of $10,000,000, and such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

Sec. 1704. This title shall be effective thirty days after the date of its enactment.

Title XVIII—Grants to States for Aid to the Totally Disabled, Declared by Federal-State Agencies, to be Unfeasible for Rehabilitation

Sec. 1801. (a) For the purpose of enabling each State to furnish financial assistance to needy individuals, who are physically or mentally incapacitated, exclusive of those individuals covered under Social Security laws, and who are certified pursuant to section 1804 of this Act as being unfeasible for rehabilitation, there is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for each fiscal year thereafter such sums as are necessary to effectuate this title. The sums made available for the purposes this title shall be used in making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Administrator, State plans for aid to the totally disabled.

Sec. 1802. (a) A State plan for aid to the totally disabled under this title must (1) provide that it shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State and, if administered by them be mandatory upon them; (2) either provide for the designation or establishment of a single State agency to administer or to supervise the administration of the plan, utilizing present State agencies for vocational rehabilitation, or, if later legislation changes

the administration in the States from vocational rehabilitation to some other agency, as provided for in section 1802 of this Act; (3) provide for payment of $60 per month to each individual certified by the State agency as totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation, provided such individual qualifies under the provisions of section 1804 of this Act, and regulations issued thereunder; (4) provide for the periodic medical examination, at intervals not to exceed one year apart, of each individual certified as being totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation, and receiving monthly payments of $60, as provided in clause 3 thereof; (5) provided for the discontinuance of payments to, and the necessary treatment and training for rehabilitation of certified individuals, pursuant to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, found, after examination, to be feasible for rehabilitation; Provided, that any such individual found, after treatment and training, to be incapable of self-support, shall be immediately eligible to receive the monthly payment of $60; (6) provide for granting to any individual whose claim for aid is denied, an opportunity for a fair hearing before such State agency; (7) provide such methods of administration (including methods relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, except that the Administrator shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office, and compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such methods) as found by the Administrator to be necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the plan; (8) provide that the State agency will make such reports in such form and containing such information as the Administrator may, from time to time, require, and comply with such provisions as the Administrator may, from time to time, find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; and (9) provide safeguards which restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants, and recipients, to purposes directly connected with the administration of aid to the totally disabled.

(b) The Administrator shall approve any plan which fulfills the conditions specified in subsection (a), except that he shall not approve any plan which imposes, as a condition of eligibility for aid to the totally disabled under the plan, (1) any residence requirement which excludes any resident of the State who has resided there for one year immediately preceding the application; or (2) any citizenship requirement which excludes any citizen of the United States.

SEC. 1803. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for aid to the totally disabled, conforming to this title, beginning with the quarter commencing July 1, 1956 (1) an amount which shall be used exclusively as aid to the totally disabled, equal to the product of $60 multiplied by the number of monthly payments made during such quarter to individuals certified by the State agency designated as engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped in such State, pursuant to section 1802 (not including any individual who has been reported to the Administrator by the State agency as feasible for rehabilitation, unless such individual has been subsequently found to be unfeasible for rehabilitation), and (2) an amount equal to two-thirds of the sums expended by the State during such quarter for medical examination of applicants and other services which are found necessary by the Administrator for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan.

(b) The method of computing and paying such amounts shall be as follows: (1) The Administrator shall, prior to the beginning of each quarter, estimate the amount to be paid to the State for such quarter under the provisions of subsection (a), such estimate to be based on (a) a report filed by the State containing its estimate of the total sum to be expended in such quarter in accordance with the provisions of subsection, (b) records showing the number of totally disabled individuals in the States, and (C) such other investigations as the Administrator may find necessary.

(2) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator, (A) reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum which he finds that his estimate for any prior quarter was greater or lesser than the amount which should have been paid to the State under subsection (a) for such quarter, and (B) reduced by the net amount recovered during a prior quarter by the State or any political subdivision thereof with respect to aid for the totally disabled, furnished, shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior quarter greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior quarter: Provided, that any part of the amount recovered from the estate of a deceased recipient which is not in excess of the amount expended by the State or any political subdivision thereof for the funeral expenses of the deceased, shall not be considered as a basis for reduction under clause (B) of this paragraph.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, thereupon, through the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department, and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay to the State at the time or times fixed by the Administrator the amount so certified.

SEC. 1804. In the case of any State plan for aid to the totally disabled which has been approved by the Administrator, if the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency administering or supervising the administration of such plan, finds that in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any provision required by section 1802 (a) of this Act to be included in

the plan, or that the plan has been so changed or administered as to impose any residence or citizenship requirement prohibited by section 1802 (b), the Administrator shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made to the State until the Administrator is satisfied that such prohibited requirement is no longer so imposed, or that there is no longer any such failure to comply. Until he is so satisfied, the Administrator shall make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to such State.

Sec. 1805. The Administrator, upon compilation of reports received from State agencies administering this program, shall report to the President, and to the Congress, each year, upon the number and types of unfeasible cases, and the disposition made thereof.

Sec. 1806. Nothing in this Act shall prohibit any State from increasing the amount paid to such handicapped, unfeasible for rehabilitation, by making a separate addition of whatever amount such State may determine is desirable.

Title XIX—General Provisions

Sec. 1901. The Administrator is authorized and directed to submit an annual report on all activities of the Agency to the President and to the Congress, and he is further authorized to include therein such recommendations for further legislation as he may deem advisable.

Sec. 1902. For the purpose of administering this Act, and for the purpose of making investigations, studies, publications, and reports herein provided for, including cost of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stenographic recording and translating services, including such services rendered on a contractual basis, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses for attendance at meetings, when specifically authorized by the Administrator; costs of Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, and special consultants or technical subcommittees authorized by the Council; Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped, and other committees or subcommittees authorized by this Act, supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of technical and reference books, documents, periodicals, newspapers, and press clippings; purchase, operation and maintenance of motor propelled vehicles; printing and binding (in addition to that otherwise provided by law), and for all other necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of this Act, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, such sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary.

Sec. 1903. The benefits provided to this Act under titles XVI and XVIII shall be extended only to persons who are in financial need of such assistance, and the Administrator is authorized and directed to establish, by regulation, qualifying standards for persons seeking such benefits; Provided, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to debar any person from seeking or receiving any benefits specified in title IV.

Sec. 1904. As used in this Act, the term "States" means the States of the Union; also Alaska, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

Sec. 1905. The term "physically handicapped person", or "handicapped", as used in this Act, and unless defined otherwise, means a person who, on account of congenital defect or deformity, or of injury or disease, or other physical or mental handicap, is substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment, or is undertaking work on his or her own account of a kind which, apart from deformity, injury, disease, or mental condition, would be suited to his or her age, experience, and qualifications.

(b) A person "totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation", means a person who is physically or mentally incapacitated to the point where he is unable to do any kind of work or care for himself.

Sec. 1906. The Administrator is authorized and directed to define by regulation the term "rural areas", as used in this Act.

Sec. 1907. The provisions of this Act shall not apply, and the Government shall not be liable for claims in the cases of persons who are adequately provided for, financially, by means such as the following:

(a) Recovery of large amounts of money or suits for damages in personal injury cases.

(b) Payment of special compensation for injury or disease or mental institutional care, covered by State laws, or by special Federal enactment.

(c) Other conditions under which Handicapped persons are provided adequate compensations, as defined by the Administrator.

Sec. 1908. States, operating under the provisions of this Act, may, if circumstances necessitate, acquire services or facilities in other States having such services or facilities, and may enter into contracts with public or private agencies, organizations, institutions, or individuals providing such services in other States, and divert such portion of appropriations as may be necessary to pay for these services and/or facilities outside the State in which the case arises.

Sec. 1909. Hereafter, no part of any funds appropriated hereunder, or for future Federal vocational rehabilitation or Federal aid to handicapped programs, shall be expended by any Federal or State official or employee for the purpose of lobbying for or against Federal laws in this field; Provided, that an official or employee of Federal or State Governments shall be denied the right to testify if called upon by any Congressional Committee.

(b) Persons violating this prohibition shall be liable to fines of not less than $500, nor

more than $1,000, or not more than six months' imprisonment, or both penalties.

Sec. 1910. If the provisions of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provisions to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 1911. This Act shall, unless otherwise provided, be effective ninety days after date of enactment.

Sec. 1912. All laws, or parts of laws, in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Explanatory Statement of a Bill

TO GRANT ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS TO TAXPAYERS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED, AND TO ALLOW ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS TO TAXPAYERS SUPPORTING DEPENDENTS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED

By PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

1. We respectfully point out that if such deductions as would be permitted under this bill are not allowed, many handicapped, now employed, would be unable to meet the increasing cost of living and the cost of special transportation necessary because of their physical handicaps. These handicapped are, for the most part, paid small salaries and wages. Yet, because of their severe disabilities, they are obliged to travel by individual taxi instead of regular bus, street car, or train. Unless they are permitted a tax deduction for this expense, they will be obliged to give up work entirely, go upon relief, and thus cause the Government loss in two different ways: one, loss of income taxes now being paid to the Government by these employed handicapped; and two, loss through increased relief appropriations, should these handicapped now employed be forced to go on relief.

2. There are many persons in moderate circumstances, financially, who are compelled to remain in nursing homes, hospitals, etc., for continuous and continual treatment and care. They are not, under present laws, allowed a fair deduction in taxes, and this bill is an effort to abate, somewhat, the heavy drain upon such persons' financial resources.

3. One of the saddest situations today is that of parents, relatives, or others who are compelled to support children who are totally, or at least, severely handicapped. A case in point, known to me, is that of a young woman in her early thirties, whose husband is a disabled veteran of World War II, and the total income of the family is $3,000 per year. The couple have two small children, a girl 9½ years old, and a boy about a year and a half older.

The girl is a victim of cerebral palsy and epilepsy. Her medical care in an institution, costs not less than $250 per month. The young and distracted parents, having no means other than the husband's earnings and his small disability allowance, are forced to follow the course of putting the girl into this institution; letting her stay in a couple of months; then, taking her out until they can save up enough money to recommit her, and so on, ad infinitum. There are many such instances to my knowledge, and certainly the Federal Government does not wish to impose undue stress and tribulation upon these otherwise willing and hard-working, patriotic American citizens.

4. There are cases where a single man or woman takes upon himself, or herself, the support of a totally or severely disabled person—generally relatives. This single man or woman is not given tax allowance sufficient to meet the amounts expended for such assistance to these handicapped people.

In conclusion, H.R. 4748 is an effort to deal more equitably with the Handicapped. It is essential that all citizens who can do any kind of work in this grave emergency be afforded opportunity for suitable employment. That, of course, includes the physically handicapped. However, due to the high cost of the special transportation necessary because of their handicaps as outlined above, they find an additional uneconomic burden under existing laws. This bill will be the instrument which would rectify this inequity.

Persons who support those who are so severely handicapped that they cannot care for themselves, should also be allowed sufficient Federal tax exemption to ease their financial burden.

Congress should immediately approve of this bill, not only as a means of furthering employment of handicapped, and affording some relief to parents and others who support helpless handicapped people, but as an economic and humanitarian move to benefit the whole Nation, as well.

A BILL

TO GRANT ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS TO TAXPAYERS WHO ARE PERMANENTLY DISABLED, AND TO ALLOW ADDITIONAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS TO TAXPAYERS SUPPORTING DEPENDENTS WHO ARE SO DISABLED AS UNABLE TO CARE FOR THEMSELVES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) part VII of subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to additional itemized deductions for individuals) is hereby amended by redesignating section 217 as section 218 and inserting after section 216 the following new section:

"Sec. 217. Transportation of Disabled Individual To and From Work.

"(a) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of a disabled individual, there shall be allowed as a deduction expenses paid during the taxable year for transportation to and from work to the extent that such expenses do not exceed $600.

"(b) DISABLED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term 'disabled individual' means an individual who is blind (within the meaning of section 151 (d) (4)) or who has lost the use of a leg, of both legs, or of both arms, to such an extent that he is unable during the entire taxable year to use, without undue hardship or danger, a streetcar, bus, subway, train, or similar form of public transportation, as a means of traveling to and from work."

(b) The table of sections for such part VII is hereby amended by striking out

"Sec. 217. Cross references."

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 217. Transportation of disabled individuals to and from work.

"Sec. 218. Cross references."

(c) Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to definition of adjusted gross income) is hereby amended by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph:

"(7) TRANSPORTATION OF DISABLED INDIVIDUALS.—The deduction allowed by section 217."

Sec. 2. (a) Section 151 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to additional exemption for blindness of taxpayer or spouse) is hereby amended—

(1) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

"(3) FOR DEPENDENT.—An additional exemption of $600 for each dependent who is blind, if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subsection (e) for such dependent. For purposes of this paragraph, the determination of whether a dependent is blind shall be made as of the close of the taxable year of the taxpayer; except that if the dependent dies during such taxable year such determination shall be made as of the time of such death.";

(2) by striking out the heading and inserting in lieu thereof "ADDITIONAL EXEMPTIONS FOR BLINDNESS.—"; and

(3) by renumbering paragraph (3) as paragraph (4).

(b) Section 151 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to allowance of deductions for personal exemptions) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) ADDITIONAL EXEMPTIONS FOR DISABILITY.—

"(1) FOR TAXPAYER.—An additional exemption of $600 for the taxpayer if he is a disabled individual at the close of his taxable year.

"(2) FOR SPOUSE.—An additional exemption of $600 for the spouse of the taxpayer if the spouse is a disabled individual and if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subsection (a) for such spouse.

"(3) FOR DEPENDENT.—An additional exemption of $600 for each dependent who is a disabled individual if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subsection (e) for such dependent.

"(4) DISABLED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'disabled individual' means an individual who is permanently incapacitated in connection with normal remunerative employment or work by reason of a medically demonstrable chronic sickness or a physical defect or infirmity (whether congenital or acquired) by accident or disease; except that such term does not include an individual who is blind within the meaning of subsection (d) (4). The determination of whether the spouse or a dependent of the taxpayer is a disabled individual shall be made as of the close of the taxable year of the taxpayer; except that if the spouse or dependent dies during such taxable year such determination as to the decedent shall be made as of the beginning of such taxable year."

Sec. 3. Section 213 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to medical, dental, etc., expenses) is hereby amended—

(1) by striking out "(c) or (d)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(c), (d), or (f)", and

(2) by striking out "age or blindness" and inserting in lieu thereof "age, blindness, or disability".

Sec. 4. (a) Paragraph (1) of section 3402 (f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to withholding exemptions) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraphs:

"(F) one additional exemption for himself if, on the basis of facts existing at the beginning of such day, there may reasonably be expected to be allowable an exemption under section 151 (f) (1) (relating to the disabled) for the taxable year under subtitle A in respect of which amounts deducted and withheld under this chapter in the calendar year in which such days falls are allowed as a credit; and

"(G) if the employee is entitled to an exemption under subparagraph (E) for any dependent of the employee, any exemption to which such dependent is entitled, or would be entitled if such dependent were an employee receiving wages under subparagraph (C) or (F), but only if such dependent does not have in effect a withholding exemption certificate claiming such exemption."

(b) (1) Subparagraph (D) of such paragraph (1) is hereby amended (A) by striking out "(B), or (C)," and inserting in lieu thereof "(B), (C), or (F),", and (B) by striking out "and" at the end thereof.

(2) Subparagraph (E) of such paragraph (1) is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end and inserting in lieu thereof "; and".

Sec. 5. The amendments made by the first three sections of this Act shall apply with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1954. The amendments made by section 4 of this Act shall apply with respect to wages paid on or after the first day of the first month which begins more than twenty days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(Note: All persons supporting these bills to advance the welfare of our 40,000,000 Physically Handicapped, should write to their own Senators and Representatives, urging them to support and vote for these measures, and, in addition, to Members of the following Committees having jurisdiction:)

* * * * * * *

Committees having jurisdiction over FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills

Members, SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

(Address: Care Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS
Lister Hill (Ala.) Chairman	H. Alexander Smith (N. J.)
James E. Murray (Mont.)	Irving M. Ives (N. Y.)
Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.)	William A. Purtell (Conn.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)	Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)
Herbert H. Lehman (N. Y.)	George H. Bender (Ohio)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	Gordon Allott (Colo.)
Pat McNamara (Mich.)	

* * * * * * *

Members, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

(Address: Care House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.)

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS
Graham A. Barden (N. C.) Chairman	Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (Pa.)
Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.)	Ralph W. Gwinn (N. Y.)
Adam C. Powell, Jr. (N. Y.)	Wint Smith (Kan.)
Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.)	Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.)
Carl D. Perkins (Ky.)	Harold H. Velde (Ill.)
Roy W. Wier (Minn.)	Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)
Phil M. Landrum (Ga.)	Albert H. Bosch (N. Y.)
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)	Joe Holt (Calif.)
James B. Roosler (Ill.)	John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
Karl Chudoff (Pa.)	Stuyvesant Wainwright (N. Y.)
Edith Green (Ore.)	Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (N. J.)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)	Sam Coon (Ore.)
Herbert Zelenko (N. Y.)	Orvin B. Fjare (Mont.)
Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (Del.)	
Frank Thompson, Jr. (N. J.)	
Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.)	

Committees having jurisdiction over bills to PROVIDE TAX EXEMPTIONS 'FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED, AND THOSE WHO CARE FOR HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT SUPPORT THEMSELVES:

Members, SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

(Address: Care Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS
Harry Flood Byrd (Va.), Chairman	Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.)
Walter F. George (Ga.)	Edward Martin (Pa.)
Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)	John J. Williams (Del.)
J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.)	Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.)
Russell B. Long (La.)	George W. Malone (Nev.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)	Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas)	Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
Alben W. Barkley (Ky.)	

* * * * * *

Members, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

(Address: Care House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.)

DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS
Jere Cooper (Tenn.) Chairman	Daniel A. Reed (N. Y.)
John D. Dingell (Mich.)	Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio)
Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)	Richard M. Simpson (Pa.)
Noble J. Gregory (Ky.)	Robert W. Kean (N. J.)
Aime J. Forand (R. I.)	Noah M. Mason (Ill.)
Herman P. Eberharter (Pa.)	Hal Holmes (Wash.)
Cecil R. King (Calif.)	John W. Byrnes (Wis.)
Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.)	Antoni N. Sadlak (Conn.)
Hale Boggs (La.)	Howard H. Baker (Tenn.)
Eugene J. Keogh (N. Y.)	Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)
Burr P. Harrison (Va.)	
Frank M. Karsten (Mo.)	
A. S. Herlong, Jr. (Fla.)	
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)	
Frank Ikard (Texas)	

Funds Needed to Carry on Important Work

The program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped has proven itself to be needed, practical, and the means of saving the public millions of dollars, otherwise spent as tax money for public assistance. Funds are needed to carry forward this great humanitarian and economic program, and you are urged to contribute, NOW!

AFPH is pledged to aid Handicapped men and women to earn their own way, and that is a great ideal and program in which you can share.

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION, TODAY, TO THE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

National Headquarters, 1370 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

* * * * * *

You will receive an official acknowledgment.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Enclosed is check or money order for $ ..... a contribution to further your Organization's program in behalf of the Handicapped.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... **Zone** ..... **State** .....

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Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. F. Schnitzler
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

Third Vice President, Matthew Woll,
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Washington 1, D.C.

November 15, 1954

Mr. Paul A. Strauhan, President
American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of October 30, informing us of the AFPH National Membership Campaign and a conference that will be held in December on handicapped legislation. I share your interest in the real need of an adequate physically handicapped program, and wish to assure you of our continued cooperation and support to accomplish this objective.

In this connection, I am enclosing a copy of the Annual Report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council on the physically handicapped, including a resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the A. F. of L. held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954.

You will note that the resolution calls upon all A. F. of L. constituent labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to the AFPH. Copies of the resolution have been sent to the press, all members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals interested.

In regard to the legislative conference in December, I am pleased to advise that Mr. Walter Mason, a member of the National Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor will represent the Federation at this meeting. May I suggest that you advise Mr. Mason of the time and place of this conference.

With best wishes for a successful membership campaign, I am

Sincerely yours,

George Meany

President
American Federation of Labor

WJMja
Encl.

Copy of Resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954 --

(AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE) PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Whereas, The problems and needs of our 38,000,000 handicapped citizens, including the blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, osteomyelitis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, congenital defects and deformities and other injuries and diseases constitute one of our Nation's gravest problems, and

Whereas, Organized Labor initiated, and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and 34 years ago the American Federation of Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and

Whereas, The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization composed primarily of physically handicapped people, with national headquarters at 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C., for the past 14 years has spearheaded all activities beneficial to handicapped, and has had official endorsement of Organized Labor, and has many eminent leaders of labor amongst its National Officers, and

Whereas, Said Federation's program includes establishment of a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and other measures which have been approved by all labor groups, and

Whereas, the 83rd Congress, 2d Session, enacted a bill to expand the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped with close cooperation from its Labor allies, succeeded in amending this bill in major particulars, so that the entire program, roughly, will be expanded to more than three times its present scope, and

Whereas, To enable the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to set up informational services, so that all Labor Organizations may know of benefits to their members, and to families of their members, as well as to carry on other phases of its overall program, will require approximately $250,000 for its annual budget, and urgently needs immediate financial assistance, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, Los Angeles, California, does hereby endorse the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, particularly its bills to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, Tax Exemptions for Handicapped and Those who Cannot Support Themselves, and such other measures as may develop, which are approved by official American Federation of Labor representatives are introduction, and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention calls upon its constituent Labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to AFPH; and that copies of this Resolution be sent to the press, all Members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals at interest.

On motion of Committee Secretary Soderstrom, the recommendation of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

American Federation for Handicapped Sets Plan

By Labor's Daily News Service

WASHINGTON—Proposals for an inter-departmental committee on selective job placement of the handicapped, and for a one-year pilot program in Pennsylvania leading to a nation-wide program of fitting the home-bound handicapped for work, have been put forward by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

AFPH President Paul A. Strachan outlined his home-bound training plan to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Federal Health, Education and Welfare Department and to Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.), who is in line to head a House Labor Subcommittee on the handicapped as he did in the mid '40s.

The 1954 Congress ordered Welfare Secretary Hobby to report in six months on problems of home-bound or bed-bound physically handicapped persons — commonly known as "shutins." The report request was a substitute for Kelley's Amendment providing for a grant-in-aid program now.

Mrs. Hobby was ordered to study existing programs for teaching and training such persons to determine if additional programs are needed especially in rural areas. She turned the job over to OVR. OVR asked AFPH and other organizations for suggestions.

Strachan acted in his reply to OVR that that agency's outline of services to be considered were "okay as far as they go" but not sufficiently specific.

He insisted that "medical treatment, when needed, accompany training of home-bound handicapped, or else—in all too many cases—training will not be of avail, because the individual will not be physically able to undertake and go through with it."

He proposed also that aptitude testing be used for the person being trained and that all efforts in training and treatment be aimed at enabling him to earn his own living in whole or in part.

Pilot Program

Noting that the full development of the plan would ultimately cover each of the nation's 66,000 school districts, he proposed that for a year or so a pilot program be started in one state to work out the "bug."

Because Pennsylvania is large, has diversified population and "is about equally divided between manufacturing, mining and farming," he suggested that that state be the locale of the pilot program.

To cut estimated $330 million costs of sending teachers into the homes of all the nation's homebound, Strachan suggested use of the "audograph" sound recorder and transcriber on which lessons could be recorded by specialists and on which pupils could then transcribe their answers for return and correction.

He declared that a few years ago he found by querying the Postmaster General and congressional committees on post office that a proposal to provide postage-free delivery of audograph lessons for the home-bound would win approval. Strachan said he believes the same situation would be true today.

Home-bound persons could be located, he suggested, by consulting the letter carriers, local unions, farm organizations, medical societies, handicapped associations and so forth.

Strachan's proposal on coordination of selective placement ran like this:

Progress has been slow during the past 12½ years in federal experiments and programs on scientific matching of handicapped persons' abilities and jobs needing such abilities, he said.

But from the trial-and-error "certain facts" developed, he continued.

There now is an Occupational Directory covering 25,339 different jobs, with specifications for them.

"We have shown that approximately 9,000 of these 25,339 jobs can be satisfactorily filled by the variously handicapped—the blind, partially sighted; deaf, hard of hearing; arthritics; amputees; cardiacs; cerebral palsied; diabetics; epileptics; victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, polio; rheumatism, etc., including congenital defects and deformities.

"Now we must take the essence of what we have learned and use that knowledge," Strachan continued.

Coordination Urged

He suggested coordinating the:

1—United States Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security's occupational directory division which developed the directory.

2—United States Civil Service Commission which he credited with developing the "shape up" of the 9,000 jobs the variously handicapped can fill.

3—The VA's Department of Physical Medicine "which has carried on more programs for rehabilitation . . . than any other public agency and has the power and capacity to enlist the support and coordinate the knowledge of private industry."

4—The Public Health Service which he said "recognized the importance of proper placement of handicapped as requisite to successful rehabilitation" and has the experienced physicians, surgeons and therapists.

The coordination proposed by Strachan would be through a congressional law setting up a joint committee to survey and determine proper selective placement of handicapped.

The committee would have an authorized budget of $10 million to start with for taking each of the 25,339 jobs and "breaking it down to the potentials of what a handicapped individual might do, in his present state of disability, or might do if properly treated and trained. . . ."

SEND IN YOUR CONTRIBUTION FOR 1955

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Enclosed is check or money order for $, a contribution to further your Organization's program in behalf of the Handicapped.

Name

Address

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LABOR'S DAILY, Saturday, December 4, 1954

Good Record of CIO Is Obvious

By Labor's Daily News Service

When the CIO convention delegates begin hammering out CIO welfare program policies for the new year, they will have behind them a long and brilliant CIO record in the fields of health and safety, social security, housing and related subjects.

They will approach their task with experience—experience developed in the shops and in wage-earners' homes, in union health clinics and welfare funds, in legislative battles in city councils, state legislatures and Congress, and in work with governmental agencies and private organizations.

Health Benefits

The health field alone provided a tremendous range of activities for CIO unions, councils, committees, and individual members and officers.

CIO helped pioneer for new forms of association in medical care, to make modern medicine available to the people when needed without charity and without bankruptcy. Its fight here too was one against well-heeled forces led by the American Medical Association and their insurance industry allies.

It was a fight for national health insurance, for federal aid in the training of adequate numbers of doctors and other health personnel, for public aid to hospital construction, for maternal and child health aids, and for federal aid to local public health services.

CIO unionists participated in and sought to improve Blue Cross plans while others built union health centers.

They carried on health work in other fields too — work for improved industrial safety and health measures, for vastly expanding and improving the vocational rehabilitation of injured wage earners, for inspection of metal and non-metal mines and quarries and establishment of a safety commission in the United States Labor Department and for improvement of state workmen's compensation laws.

They worked with private organizations like the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, the American College of Surgeons, the National Safety Council, the National Society for Prevention of Blindness and with various governmental agencies too.

But they had to fight against "economy" forces which have whittled health appropriations to save a few millions—while billions were lost through ill health and injury.

LABOR'S DAILY, Tuesday, December 7, 1954.

'Handicapped' Group Is Given AFL's Support

By Labor's Daily News Servic

WASHINGTON — AFL Legislative Committee Member Walter Mason has been named by AFL President George Meany as representative to the legislative conference of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to take place here Dec. 21.

In Meany's letter accepting the AFPH invitation to participate in the conference on handicapped legislation, the AFL chief noted that "I share your interest in the real need of an adequate physically handicapped program" and pledged AFL's continued cooperation and support.

Meany sent AFPH a copy of the resolution adopted by the AFL seventy-third convention at Los Angeles Sept. 20-27, remarking that copies of it have been sent to the press, to all members of the AFL Executive Council, and to all interested organizations and individuals.

"You will note," said Meany to AFPH President Paul A. Strachan, that the resolution calls upon all AFL constituent labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to the AFPH."

Resolution Passed

The AFL convention resolution recalled that "organized labor initiated, and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and 34 years ago the American Federation of Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the federal-state vocational rehabilitation program."

It noted further that AFPH for the past 14 years "has spearheaded all activities beneficial to (physically) handicapped, and has had official endorsement of organized labor, and has many eminent leaders of labor among its national officers."

It reviewed the enactment by the 83d Congress of the bill expanding the federal-state vocational rehabilitation program. AFL commented that the AFPH "with close cooperation from its labor allies, succeeded in amending this bill in many particulars, so that the entire program, roughly, will be expanded to more than three times its present scope."

The AFL convention reaffirmed previous support for AFPH proposed legislation especially measures to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and to provide tax exemptions for handicapped who can't support themselves.

Authors and Sponsors "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2—8, 1955

AMERICAN FEOERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. ■ August 28, 1942

AFFILIATES: APPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC., APPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, INC.
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

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April 19, 1955.

Mr. Dave Beck, President,
Mr. John F. English, Sec'y-Treas.,
Int. Bro. Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen
and Helpers of Americs,
100 Indiana Ave., NW
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Bros. Beck and English:

After six months of arduous drafting, revising, conferring with Labor lesders; Congressmen; Department heads, and others, we completed our 1955-56 Legislative Program (copy and explanation enclosed,) which has been introduced by Majority Leader McCormack, Sen. Murray, and others.

As you know, last year we succeeded in gsining some $250,000,000 in benefits, by amendments to Vocational Rehabilitation, Employment, Social Security, and Hill-Burton Acts. The new bill covers more than twice as much ground, and is the greatest step ever msde forward in the Handicapped field, with its 40,000,000 victims.

Our budget, to launch this csmpaign, is not less than $150,000, and this does not include general educationsl programs, etc. As Mr. Einar Mohn told our representative, recently, that the Teamsters would give careful considesation to this matter, in the light of the great need, we urge that they contribute $5,000 so we may get this wagon rolling at once.

Your help will be appreciated, and I am sure that your great Union will want to be in the vanguard of the movement to do justice to, and to aid the unfortunate millions of Handicapped.

Please let me hear from you.

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN
President

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Authors and Sponsors of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2—8, 1955

AMERICAN FEOERATION OE THE PHYSICAEEY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

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V Elmer Mohr

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Explanatory Statement of Bills to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED

By Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

THE GREATEST BASTION OF AMERICAN SECURITY IS, A STRONG AND WELL-TRAINED CITIZENRY, UNITED TO PRESERVE OUR LIBERTIES AND WAY OF LIFE.

To strengthen and fortify that bastion, immediate steps must be taken to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, so as to develop, to the utmost, the latent abilities and work capacities of our more than 40,000,000 physically handicapped citizens.

In a world dominated by fears and jealousies, the dark and ominous clouds of "cold war" can, in any time, give way to the white lightings and thunders of a "hot war", and the uncertainties of ailbrunes, abroad, make it imperative that the United States develop every potential that will aid our own citizens, upon whom we must chiefly depend for defense, attain the highest possible proficiency, both physically and mentally, in order that they may be thus enabled to make the fullest contribution to our national defense.

Today, Government, Industry, Labor, and the general public are beginning to recognize the great potentials of Handicapped workers. Our pressing need for more manpower necessitates concentration of rehabilitation and employment of Handicapped activities within a legitimate orbit, and the only way to effectuate that is, by establishing a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, to coordinate the far flung activities of the present thirty-five Federal agencies which now, each have a piece of the program, but, lacking coordination, results in lost motion, waste of time, effort, taxpayers' money, and continues chaos, instead of adopting orderly, effective administration.

AMERICA'S GBEATEST ECONOMIC PROBLEM

The average number of industrial accidents alone, annually, reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, approximates 2,000,000—a grand total of 32,000,000 such accidents, within the past 16 years. Of these, it is estimated that more than 100,000 persons, annually, have had some form of physical handicap imposed upon them as a result of such accidents, either as total, or permanent partial disabilities, and this does not include the disastrous results of injuries or disease, in the homes, farms, etc., which swell the total appreciably.

The National Safety Council's 1954 Report shows a total of 9,700,000 injuries: 350,000 permanent impairments, and 9,250,000 temporary total disabilities during that year. The total cost of such accidents, including property damage, fire losses, and other costs of work accidents, ran $9,700,000,000. These stupendous figures afford a tragic summary of the gravest economic problem before us, today—that of rehabilitating, and utilizing, to the utmost, our millions of Handicapped men and women, who are, in fact, our greatest undeveloped asset, but, who, now, constitute our greatest tax drain, aside from preparation for, and maintenance of our national defense.

NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED IN THE UNITED STATES

The Report of the National Health Survey (1935-36) estimated that there were then 23,600,000 handicapped, of whom 16,000,000 were in the non-Social Security benefit ages between 16 and 40. Since that Report, 20 years have elapsed, and two Wars have been fought, or are being fought, and disabilities, both military and civilian, have mounted to new highs.

In 1944 the U.S. Retraining and Reemployment Administration estimated that there were then 28,000,000 persons in some degree handicapped, and since that time, official reports from public and private agencies, including both veterans and civilians, estimate an additional 10,000,000 or more have been added.

Experts, testifying before the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in 1944-45-46 estimated that there were then a total of approximately 38,000,000—Blind, Partially Sighted; Deaf, Hard of Hearing; Amputees; Arthritics; Cardio-Vascular victims; Cerebral Palsied; Epileptics; Diabetics; victims of Muscular Dystrophy; Multiple Sclerosis; Poliomyelitis; Cancer; Rheumatism; Tuberculosis, and other crippling diseases and results of injuries, as well as Congenital Defects and Deformities.

Previously, the American Medical Association had estimated that there are some 55,000,000 in our population, in some degree disabled.

and this figure, today, would approximate more than 70,000,000.

Because some Handicapped have two or more different types of disabilities, it is probable, conservatively, that one person out of every four, or 40,000,000 of our population, is physically handicapped.

Of that number, from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are severely handicapped, from 60% to 100% disabled, and assessable for rehabilitation, and at least 3,000,000 are totally disabled. The remaining 4,000,000 to 6,000,000, altho possibly ambulant and able to move around in some degree, have not the present physical strength, and often not the education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible if they were provided means to develop latent abilities and were physically restored to the point of becoming able to perform some kind of work where their particular disabilities were not factors, and thus earn their living, wholly, or in part.

THIS WOULD SAVE TAXPAYERS UNTOLD MILLIONS, EVEN HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, YEARLY, NOW SPENT ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

PRESENT FACILITIES, FUNDS, AND PERSONNEL INADEQUATE

Public and private institutions, today—hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, rehabilitation centers, etc., are wholly inadequate to meet the needs, and, also, there is great need of more physicians, therapists, nurses, and specialists, such as counselors and placement experts, in the varied fields of Handicapped work, particularly educators who understand and are trained in the psychology of the Handicapped. It is particularly emphasized that many thousands of well trained guidance experts and selective placement specialists are needed now. It is said to note that, despite the imperative need for specialists in job placement, alone, there are not a dozen such, in the whole United States, who have extensive knowledge of the requirements of the 25,339 different types of jobs in the United States, nor, what types of Handicapped might, if properly placed, fill them, suitably.

It is an astonishing fact that there is not a single place in the United States or, even the entire World, where a Handicapped person could be treated, medically, surgically, or therapeutically; be given vocational counseling and guidance; provided with such education and training as may be necessary to fully develop latent talents, including physical assets theretofore unused and undeveloped, and, after full evaluation of such person's abilities and training, lead them, thru Selective Placement, to employment where their particular disability is not a factor.

A.F.P.H. INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING

Taking cognizance of this great national and human need, the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped plans establishment of the AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, in Florida, where climatic conditions will permit the pupils and patients benefits of a warm sun, salt and fresh water, and balmy air that cannot but help improve the general health tone by natural therapy.

Plans for this INSTITUTE are now approaching fruition, and the public is invited to lend its active interest and support to it.

GOVERNMENT ACTION IMPERATIVE

To make a beginning on solving these problems as a whole, the Federal Government, in collaboration with States, Counties, and Municipalities, must take the lead, and act at once to establish a suitable agency for our approximate 40,000,000 Handicapped, as the problems and needs of these millions of Handicapped citizens grow more acute, daily, and they are specialized problems, which must be dealt with by specialists, and in a specialized way.

Administration of the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED should be independent of other phases of the Federal Government, so that the Chief Executive, the Congress, and the public may have a clear understanding of this Agency's responsibilities and functions, and thus be enabled to get full value for every tax dollar spent therefor. The Agency should collaborate and cooperate with all other Federal and State Agencies in the Handicapped field, but, under control of the President and the Congress, it should be free to develop its program in the most effective manner.

After more than 40 years of study and practice in this field, we are sure that this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill offers the best plan yet submitted, to do this important job. Congress, in enacting this bill, will thus prove its long expressed desire and intention to deal fairly and adequately

with the millions of its constituents who are handicapped—as well as their families and communities.

Coordination of the activities of the 35 Federal agencies which each now have a part of the program would, in itself, save millions of dollars of tax money, and provide a business-like administration of the varied affairs of the Handicapped, which will be far more efficient and economical in function than the present extravagance of 35 widely scattered and unrelated Federal agencies.

On the evidence and results, we assert that the present Federal-State Rehabilitation program is totally inadequate. The feeble and ineffective U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, has hardly made a dent in the 350,000 who are Handicapped, yearly, no—not counting the more or less static number of approximately 40,000,000 Handicapped, of whom at least 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are from 60% to 100% disabled—the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, by straining its facilities and abilities to the utmost, has with its present tie up with States' Rehabilitation Agencies, ACCORDING TO ITS MOST RECENT REPORT, ONLY REHABILITATED SOME 60,000 PERSONS IN 1954!

Under strain of War preparation and Industrial needs, unless this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED is established, the program will continue to limp along, making only snail's progress for many years to come. We should gear up, now, for production of better men and women, physically, and otherwise, and stop this appalling waste of human talent, and its concomitant of misery, want, and suffering.

OUTLINE OF FEDERAL AGENCY BILL, BY SECTIONS

Title I. Purposes

This outlines the scope of the Act, by citing 20 objectives.

Title II. Organization

Outlines and defines the functions of the Agency and the Administrator thereof. The present duplication of work, and consequent waste of money would, largely, disappear, under some business-like administration of the over all program.

This Title transfers the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to the Agency, sets up the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, composed of representatives of employers, labor, farmers and stockraisers, the Handicapped, themselves, and those qualified in public affairs from the arts and sciences. Such an independent Council is clearly essential to proper development and review of the entire program.

Establishes the Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, to consist of representatives from each of the Federal Departments and Agencies at interest, to coordinate all activities on a voluntary basis—which is NOT done NOW—so as to render more efficient and economical service to the Handicapped.

Provides for maximum extension of medical services; vocational guidance and counseling; education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities.

Provides a base for the present "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK," the main purpose of which Committee is, to promote "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", and to give vigorous leadership to the national movement sparkplugging employment of Handicapped as a continuing, all-year round program.

Title III. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Congress should provide the means whereby Severely Handicapped persons, many of whom are commonly termed "shut ins", home, or bed-bound, etc., may learn and earn, under conditions of employment where their handicap is not a factor, or, at least, is properly evaluated and provided against.

Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a great range of benefits for Handicapped people, such as Sheltered Workshops which are not a new concept, but, have already proven their value in many respects. Yet, they are too few in number; have inadequate facilities, personnel and funds; and in many instances, lack proper business management. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a practical solution for the present lack of training schools, as well as means of affording incomes for otherwise capable, willing, and ambitious Handicapped people, who never had opportunity to earn a living, especially when pitted against non-handicapped in our competitive economy.

Title IV. Office of Services to the Blind

This continues and expands present assistance and rehabilitation to the blind. It provides additional means of training, over the present setup, of which the blind may avail themselves, if desired.

This Title amends the Randolph-Sheppard Act, to permit a wider variety of Handicapped people to avail themselves of privileges now afforded only to the Blind, to establish vending stands in Federal buildings.

This Title also establishes an "Office of Services to the Blind", with a Director, to group, and coordinate the present far-flung activities for blind, now in the Federal Government, under one head.

Title V. Rehabilitation Centers

This provides the policy, method of operation, division of costs, etc., for establishing and maintaining so-called Rehabilitation Centers in various parts of the U.S.A.

Title VI. Special Programs For Severely Handicapped

This outlines the varied procedures, plans, and methods of operation of the program on behalf of the Severely Handicapped, and also provides computation of payment to States, etc.

Title VII. Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loans Fund

This Title provides a revolving loan fund, with an initial sum of $10,000,000, from which States which have exhausted their own funds for vocational rehabilitation may borrow, so that this important work would be carried on, without interruption.

Operations of the present Federal State Vocational Rehabilitation system shows that, periodically, under the stress of continually increasing numbers of applications for services therefrom, States' Rehabilitation Agencies frequently go broke, and are unable to give the full, needed services to Handicapped. Today, such a condition exists in approximately 25 States, where, altho administrative costs are paid for officials and employees out of the Federal contribution, very little or no real services to Handicapped can be performed, for long intervals, because of lack of money.

Title VIII. United States Civil Service Commission

Meeting requirements of Federal Civil Service, dealing with Handicapped applicants, both veteran and civilian, necessitates establishing a Division within the Civil Service Commission for that express purpose. The expense would be nominal, the effects far-reaching and beneficial; and operations under this Title would implement the declaration of Congressional policy exemplified in H.R. 1236 (80th Cong., 2d Session,) which provides that no handicapped person, otherwise qualified, shall be denied remuneration or appointment to positions for which they may be fitted.

Title IX. Promotion of Public Safety Programs

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It would expedite recovery if Federal agencies such as the Public Health Service, Bureau of Mines, Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, and other Federal agencies at interest would provide reports to the Agency as soon as such accidents or epidemics occur, so that no time would be lost in getting remedial activities under way. Such agencies already receive such reports from their field staffs, and there is no good reason why the field representatives of the Agency could not, after such reports, had been transmitted to them, make investigation to determine whether or not the Agency's services could and/or should be utilized advantageously.

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Establishment of this Commission, to make such survey and determination of job potentials for Handicapped is imperative, because, what is the use of spending hundreds of millions of dollars to treat, train, and counsel Handicapped, unless the end is employment?

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To be totally Deaf is tragic enough, in itself, but, when such disability debars the individual from proper communication with others to insure protection of his rights, then, that is truly catastrophic. And, the same applies to other Severely Handicapped, who lack oral powers, themselves, or otherwise lack means of communication.

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If this Title is enacted, a modest beginning would be made on development of a great and essential program, that of teaching the homebound Handicapped. In the case of shut-ins, it would be a Godsend, indeed, as development of this program within the next few years would, unquestionably, bring the priceless boon of all latest and most scientific means of learning, — television, sound recording, radio, telephony, etc., right to the bedside.

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This Title also provides for States' participating and administration, and we strongly urge upon Congress the great need and desirability of immediately approving this Title.

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This Title provides for appropriations which may be necessary to operate the Agency; shows what type of person would not be eligible for benefits administered by the Agency, defines "States", defines "physically hadicapped persons", and "a person totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation"; provides a penalty for Federal or State officials or employees who use moneys appropriated under this Act to lobby for or against future legislation in this field, etc.

Authors and Sponsors "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2-9, 1954

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Explanatory Statement of Bills to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED

By PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

THE GREATEST BASTION OF AMERICAN SECURITY IS, A STRONG AND WELL-TRAINED CITIZENRY, UNITED TO PRESERVE OUR LIBERTIES AND WAY OF LIFE.

To strengthen and fortify that bastion, immediate steps must be taken to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, so as to develop, to the utmost, the latent abilities and work capacities of our more than 40,000,000 physically handicapped citizens.

In a world dominated by fears and jealousies, the dark and ominous clouds of "cold war" can, at any time, give way to the white lightnings and thunders of a "hot war"; and the uncertainties of alliances, abroad, make it imperative that the United States develop every potential that will aid our own citizens, upon whom we must chiefly depend for defense, attain the highest possible proficiency, both physically and mentally, in order that they may be thus enabled to make the fullest contribution to our national defense.

Today, Government, Industry, Labor, and the general public are beginning to recognize the great potentials of Handicapped workers. Our pressing need for more manpower necessitates concentration of rehabilitation and employment of Handicapped activities within a legitimate orbit, and the only way to effectuate that is, by establishing a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, to coordinate the far-flung activities of the present thirty-five Federal agencies which now, each have a piece of the program, but, lacking coordination, results in lost motion, waste of time, effort, taxpayers' money, and continues chaos, instead of adopting orderly, effective administration.

AMERICA'S GREATEST ECONOMIC PROBLEM

The average number of industrial accidents alone, annually, reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, approximates 2,000,000—a grand total of 32,000,000 such accidents, within the past 16 years. Of these, it is estimated that more than 100,000 persons, annually, have had some form of physical handicap imposed upon them as a result of such accidents, either as total, or permanent partial disabilities, and this does not include the disastrous results of injuries or disease, in the homes, farms, etc., which swell the total appreciably.

The National Safety Council's 1954 Report shows a total of 9,700,000 injuries; 350,000 permanent impairments, and 9,250,000 temporary total disabilities during that year. The total cost of such accidents, including property damage, fire losses, and other costs of work accidents, was $9,700,000,000. These stupendous figures afford a tragic summary of the gravest economic problem before us, today—that of rehabilitating, and utilizing, to the utmost, our millions of Handicapped men and women, who are, in fact, our greatest undeveloped asset, but, who, now, constitute our greatest tax drain, aside from preparation for, and maintenance of our national defense.

NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED IN THE UNITED STATES

The Report of the National Health Survey (1935-36) estimated that there were then 23,600,000 handicapped, of whom 16,000,000 were in the non-Social Security benefit ages between 16 and 60. Since that Report, 20 years have elapsed, and two Wars have been fought, or are being fought, and disabilities, both military and civilian, have mounted to new highs.

In 1944 the U.S. Retraining and Reemployment Administration estimated that there were then 28,000,000 persons in some degree handicapped, and since that time, official reports from public and private agencies, including both veterans and civilians, estimate an additional 10,000,000 or more have been added.

Experts, testifying before the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in 1944-45-46 estimated that there were then a total of approximately 38,000,000—Blind, Partially Sighted; Deaf, Hard of Hearing; Amputees; Arthritics; Cardio-Vascular victims; Cerebral Palsied; Epileptics; Diabetics; victims of Muscular Dystrophy; Multiple Sclerosis; Poliomyelitis; Cancer; Rheumatism; Tuberculosis, and other crippling diseases and results of injuries, as well as Congenital Defects and Deformities.

Previously, the American Medical Association had estimated that there are some 55,000,000 in our population, in some degree disabled.

and this figure, today, would approximate more than 70,000,000.

Because some Handicapped have two or more different types of disabilities, it is probable, conservatively, that one person out of every four, or 40,000,000 of our population, is physically handicapped.

Of that number, from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are severely handicapped, from 60% to 100% disabled, and unfeasible for rehabilitation, and at least 3,000,000 are totally disabled. The remaining 4,000,000 to 6,000,000, altho possibly crabolent and able to move around in some degree, have not the present physical strength, and often not the education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible if they were provided means to develop latent abilities and were physically restored to the point of becoming able to perform some kind of work where their particular disabilities were not factors, and thus earn their living, wholly, or in part.

THIS WOULD SAVE TAXPAYERS UNTOLD MILLIONS, EVEN HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, YEARLY, NOW SPENT ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

PRESENT FACILITIES, FUNDS, AND PERSONNEL INADEQUATE

Public and private institutions, today—hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, rehabilitation centers, etc., are wholly inadequate to meet the needs, and, also, there is great need of more physicians, therapists, nurses, and specialists, such as counselors and placement experts, to the varied fields of Handicapped work, particularly educators who understand and are trained in the psychology of the Handicapped. It is particularly emphasized that many thousands of well trained guidance experts and selective placement specialists are needed now. It is sad to note that, despite the imperative need for specialists in job placement, alone, there are not a dozen such, in the whole United States, who have extensive knowledge of the requirements of the 25,339 different types of jobs in the United States, nor, what types of Handicapped might, if properly placed, fill them, suitably.

It is an astonishing fact that there is not a single place in the United States or, even the entire World, where a Handicapped person could be treated, medically, surgically, or therapeutically; be given vocational counseling and guidance; provided with such education and training as may be necessary to fully develop latent talents, including physical assets theretofore unused and undeveloped, and, after full evaluation of such person's abilities and training, lead them, thru Selective Placement, to employment where their particular disability is not a factor.

A.F.P.H. INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING

Taking cognizance of this great national and human need, the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped plans establishment of the AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, in Florida, where climatic conditions will permit the pupils and patients benefits of a warm sun, salt and fresh water, and balmy air that cannot but help improve the general health tone by natural therapy.

Plans for this INSTITUTE are now approaching fruition, and the public is invited to lend its active interest and support to it.

GOVERNMENT ACTION IMPERATIVE

To make a beginning on solving these problems as a whole, the Federal Government, in collaboration with States, Counties, and Municipalities, must take the lead, and act at once to establish a suitable agency for our approximate 40,000,000 Handicapped, as the problems and needs of these millions of Handicapped citizens grow more acute, daily, and they are specialized problems, which must be dealt with by specialists, and in a specialized way.

Administration of the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED should be independent of other phases of the Federal Government, so that the Chief Executive, the Congress, and the public may have a clear understanding of this Agency's responsibilities and functions, and thus be enabled to get full value for every tax dollar spent therefor. The Agency should collaborate and cooperate with all other Federal and State Agencies in the Handicapped field, but, under control of the President and the Congress, it should be free to develop its program in the most effective manner.

After more than 30 years of study and practice in this field, we are sure that this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill offers the best plan yet submitted, to do this important job. Congress, in enacting this bill, will thus prove its long-expressed desire and intention to deal fairly and adequately

with the millions of its constituents who are handicapped—as well as their families and communities.

Coordination of the activities of the 35 Federal agencies which each now have a part of the program would, in itself, save millions of dollars of tax money, and provide a business-like administration of the varied affairs of the Handicapped, which will be far more efficient and economical in function than the present extravaganza of 35 widely scattered and unrelated Federal agencies.

On the evidence and results, we assert that the present Federal-State Rehabilitation program is totally inadequate. The feeble and ineffective U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, has hardly made a dent in the 350,000 who are Handicapped, yearly, as—not counting the more or less static number of approximately 40,000,000 Handicapped, of whom at least 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are from 60% to 100% disabled—the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, by straining its facilities and abilities to the utmost, has with its present tie-up with States' Rehabilitation Agencies, ACCORDING TO ITS MOST RECENT REPORT, ONLY REHABILITATED SOME 60,000 PERSONS IN 1964!

Under strain of War preparation and Industrial needs, unless this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED is established, the program will continue to limp along, making only snail's progress for many years to come. We should gear up, now, for production of better men and women, physically, and otherwise, and stop this appalling waste of human talent, and its concomitant of misery, want, and suffering.

OUTLINE OF FEDERAL AGENCY BILL, BY SECTIONS

Title I. Purposes

This outlines the scope of the Act, by citing 20 objectives.

Title II. Organization

Outlines and defines the functions of the Agency and the Administrator thereof. The present duplication of work, and consequent waste of money would, largely, disappear, under more business-like administration of the over-all program.

This Title transfers the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to the Agency; sets up the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, composed of representatives of employers, labor, farmers and stockraisers, the Handicapped, themselves, and those qualified in public affairs from the arts and sciences. Such an independent Council is clearly essential to proper development and review of the entire program.

Establishes the Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, to consist of representatives from each of the Federal Departments and Agencies of interest, to coordinate all activities on a voluntary basis—which is more done NOW—so as to render more efficient and economical service to the Handicapped.

Provides for maximum extension of medical services, vocational guidance and counseling, education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities.

Provides a base for the present "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK," the main purpose of which Committee is, to promote "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", and to give vigorous leadership to the national movement spark-plugging employment of Handicapped as a continuing, all-year 'round program.

Title III. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Congress should provide the means whereby Severely Handicapped persons, many of whom are commonly termed "shut ins", home, or bed-bound, etc., may learn and earn, under conditions of employment where their handicap is not a factor, or, at least, is properly evaluated and provided against.

Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a great range of benefits for Handicapped people, such as Sheltered Workshops, which are not a new concept, but, have already proven their value in many respects. Yet, they are too few in number; have inadequate facilities, personnel and funds, and in many instances, lack proper business management. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a practical solution for the present lack of training schools, as well as means of affording incomes for otherwise capable, willing, and ambitious Handicapped people, who never had opportunity to earn a living, especially when pitted against non-handicapped in our competitive economy.

Title IV. Office of Services to the Blind

This continues and expands present assistance and rehabilitation to the blind. It provides additional means of training, over the present setup, of which the blind may avail themselves, if desired.

This Title amends the Randolph-Sheppard Act, to permit a wider variety of Handicapped people to avail themselves of privileges now afforded only to the Blind, to establish vending stands in Federal buildings.

This Title also establishes an "Office of Services to the Blind", with a Director, to group, and coordinate the present far-flung activities for blind, now in the Federal Government, under one head.

Title V. Rehabilitation Centers

This provides the policy, method of operation, division of costs, etc., for establishing and maintaining so-called Rehabilitation Centers in various parts of the U.S.A.

Title VI. Special Programs For Severely Handicapped

This outlines the varied procedures, plans, and methods of operation of the program on behalf of the Severely Handicapped, and also provides computation of payment to States, etc.

Title VII. Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund

This Title provides a revolving loan fund, with an initial sum of $10,000,000, from which States which have exhausted their own funds for vocational rehabilitation may borrow, so that this important work would be carried on, without interruption.

Operations of the present Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation system shows that, periodically, under the stress of continually increasing numbers of applications for services therefrom, States' Rehabilitation Agencies frequently go broke, and are unable to give the full, needed services to Handicapped. Today, such a condition exists in approximately 25 States, where, altho administrative costs are paid for officials and employees out of the Federal contribution, very little or no real services to Handicapped can be performed, for long intervals, because of lack of money.

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This Title also provides for States' participating and administration, and we strongly urge upon Congress the great need and desirability of immediately approving this Title.

Title XIX. General Provisions

This Title provides for appropriations which may be necessary to operate the Agency, shows what type of person would not be eligible for benefits administered by the Agency; defines "States", defines "physically handicapped persons", and "a person totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation", provides a penalty for Federal or State officials or employees who use moneys appropriated under this Act to lobby for or against future legislation in this field, etc.

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84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5487

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 4, 1955

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

A BILL

To establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as "An Act to increase defense manpower; provide for the general welfare, and by establishing the Federal Agency for Handicapped help preserve our Nation".

TITLE I—PURPOSES

SEC. 101. The purposes of this Act, in furtherance of the general welfare, and to aid the national defense of the United States, are—

(a) to provide for maximum extension of medical

services, vocational guidance and counseling, education and training, and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities;

(b) to provide for effective coordination of functions relating to rehabilitation and employment of the handicapped;

(c) to establish an independent Federal agency for the handicapped, and to establish in said agency an advisory council on affairs of the handicapped;

(d) to establish an office of services for the blind in said agency for the handicapped;

(e) to provide for cooperative enterprises for the handicapped;

(f) to provide for the establishment of rehabilitation centers for the handicapped;

(g) to provide special programs for severely handicapped persons, including establishment of workshops;

(h) to establish a Federal services to the handicapped revolving loan fund, from which fund States may borrow money at such times as their own funds for vocational rehabilitation or employment of the handicapped, or for both, are exhausted, and to appropriate an initial sum of $10,000,000 for such revolving loan fund;

(i) to establish a division for the handicapped in the United States Civil Service Commission;

(j) to promote public safety programs designed to eliminate and prevent conditions which tend to promote injuries and disabilities in public buildings, institutions, parks, and other public places;

(k) to provide for reports from all Federal agencies which now receive or may in the future receive, as a part of their functions, reports relating to handicapped persons;

(l) to provide variable grants to States for vocational rehabilitation;

(m) to provide grants to handicapped persons who require special home training, and so forth;

(n) to establish a Federal second injury tax and fund;

(o) to establish a commission to survey and determine proper selective placement of handicapped individuals;

(p) to provide interpreters for the deaf, and for other physically handicapped persons, who may be called as litigants or witnesses before Federal courts, departments or agencies, or congressional committees;

(q) to amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce

Act, so that common carriers may carry severely handicapped who require attendants on trains, under the same rules and regulations now applying to the blind;

(r) to provide for grants to the homebound handicapped; and

(s) to establish, in the United States Department of Labor, training courses, in cooperation with the States, especially to develop specialists in counseling and placement of the handicapped; and to develop procedures, manuals, handbooks, special disability guides, physical demand studies on twenty-five thousand three hundred and thirty-nine jobs, methods of getting proper medical appraisal of work capacities, and methods of placing the severely handicapped, in cooperation with physicians, rehabilitation and social workers, and other experts in such matters.

TITLE II—ORGANIZATION

SEC. 201. (a) There is hereby created the Federal Agency for Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Agency") which shall be an independent Agency under the direction and control of an Administrator of Services for the Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator"), who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive compensation at the rate of $20,000 per annum.

(b) The Administrator is authorized to establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out his functions under the provisions of this Act. He may, subject to the civil-service and classification laws, appoint such employees as he deems necessary to perform his functions and duties under the provisions of this Act. He may also employ such specialists and consultants as may be required, without reference to civil-service laws. Whenever practicable, persons appointed under this subsection shall be drawn from otherwise qualified but physically handicapped applicants.

(c) The Administrator, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, is authorized to borrow officials and employees, who are specialists in the varied fields of the handicapped program, from other departments and agencies of the Federal or State Governments: *Provided*, That the Administrator shall compensate such departments or agencies for the use of such officials and employees.

SEC. 202. (a) All the functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, are hereby transferred to the Administrator.

(b) The functions of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation, established under the provisions of

the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, are transferred to the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, established under the provisions of section 203 of this Act, and the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation is abolished.

(c) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, all personnel (except the members of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Rehabilitation) property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available, or to be made available), as are determined by Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to functions transferred by the provisions of this section.

SEC. 203. (a) There is hereby created in the Agency an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, to consist of eighteen members, who are qualified in handicapped affairs, who shall be appointed by the Administrator, without regard to civil-service laws, as follows: Three to represent employers; three to represent bona fide national labor organizations; three, who are themselves physically handicapped, to represent bona fide organizations of handicapped; three to represent bona fide organizations of farmers and stockraisers; three to be chosen from citizens experienced in public affairs, and three from the arts and sciences.

(b) The Administrator shall be ex officio Chairman of the Advisory Council, which shall meet at least three times yearly on call of the Chairman. Members shall be appointed, one from each representative group of three to serve a one-year term; one from each such group to serve a two-year term, and one from each such group to serve a three-year term. They shall be paid a per diem of $50 per day, and traveling and other necessary expenses, for each day of actual service and shall be eligible for reappointment.

(c) The Council is authorized to appoint such special advisory or technical subcommittees as may be necessary or useful in carrying out the functions of the Council under this Act, and the Administrator may appoint such additional individuals and advisory and technical subcommittees as may be necessary or useful in carrying out his functions under this Act.

SEC. 204. (a) There is hereby established a Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped, which shall be composed of qualified representatives to be chosen by the heads of the Federal departments or agencies which have a substantial or significant participation in activities dealing with problems of the handicapped, such as Veterans' Administration, United States Civil Service Commission, United States Bureau of Employment Security, Public Health Service, and so forth.

(b) The Administrator shall serve as Chairman of the Interagency Committee, and shall use the authority granted him under the provisions of this Act to effectuate programs and policies developed by the Committee.

(c) The Committee shall develop and encourage the effectuation of more economical and efficient methods of administration of activities relating to the handicapped, encourage the coordination of the functions of the various Federal agencies serving the handicapped, and develop advanced programs for the blind, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, silicosis, or any large or distinct group of handicapped. In carrying out such duties the Committee is authorized—

(1) to collect, tabulate, and publish statistics relating to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(2) to ascertain and publicize the fields of employment available to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(3) to acquaint employers in private industry with the special capabilities of the handicapped, and to encourage the employment of the handicapped where

feasible and practicable, on an equal footing with the nonhandicapped; and

(4) to cooperate with public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals in the medical and vocational rehabilitation and placement in suitable employment of the handicapped.

(d) In performing the activities authorized in this section the Committee shall, wherever possible, and with the consent of the heads thereof, utilize the services and facilities of the Agency, the Bureau of Apprenticeship, Civil Service Commission, Social Security Administration, United States Public Health Service, Office of Education, Children's Bureau, Bureau of the Census, and other appropriate Federal agencies.

(e) The Administrator is authorized to detail to the Committee, upon its request, any officer or employee of the Agency, and, in his discretion, to reimburse, from funds available for the administration of this Act, the appropriation from which the salary or allowances of such officer or employee is paid.

SEC. 205. (a) The functions of the Division for Physically Handicapped in the Secretary's Office of the Department of Labor, are hereby transferred to the Agency and shall hereafter be performed by the Administrator.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Administrator to provide

such facilities, staff, and service to the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped as shall be necessary for proper performance of the Committee's functions in connection with the annual observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, and with the Committee's other continuing programs. Such Committee may reimburse, out of funds appropriated to it, the Administrator for any facilities or assistance, or both, provided under the authority of this section.

(c) The joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for the work of the President's Committee on National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week", approved July 11, 1949 (63 Stat. 409), as amended, is amended by striking out "$225,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$250,000".

TITLE III—COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES FOR HANDICAPPED

SEC. 301. The sum of $10,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year 1956–1957, and $5,000,000 annually, for each of the five fiscal years thereafter for establishing and maintaining work projects cooperative enterprises for physically or mentally handicapped persons.

SEC. 302. Out of the sums authorized to be appropriated in section 301, the Administrator is authorized and empowered to make loans, on the recommendation of State agencies engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped, to individuals, corporations, States, Territories, or subdivisions or agencies thereof, and to cooperative, nonprofit, or limited dividend associations organized under the laws of any State or Territory, for the purpose of financing work projects cooperative enterprises for those handicapped persons regarded as unfeasible for rehabilitation, who require special conditions of employment and training. No single loan shall exceed $50,000, and not less than 25 per centum of the loans made in any fiscal year shall be for projects established or to be established in rural areas as defined by the Administrator.

SEC. 303. Such loans shall be made on such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall determine: *Provided*, That all loans shall be self-liquidating within a period of twenty years, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 2 per centum per annum: *Provided further*, That no loans for the purchase, construction, enlargement, rental, or operation of any plan, or property, shall be made in any State except upon the recommendation of the State agency engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped of that State: *And*

provided further, That no loans shall be made except upon condition that the recipient thereof provide safeguards to assure the observance, in the operation of the program, of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards, regarding health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial and commercial establishments, and the observance of such requirements, not in conflict with such regulations, laws, or standards, as the Administrator may, by regulation, prescribe, to maintain adequate standards governing health, wages, hours, and working conditions.

TITLE IV—OFFICE OF SERVICES FOR THE BLIND

SEC. 401. Benefits now received by the blind shall not prejudice nor debar the blind from seeking or receiving additional benefits as may be made available under this Act.

SEC. 402. (a) The functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under the provisions of title X of the Social Security Act as amended, are transferred to the Administrator.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, the personnel, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which are determined by the

Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to such functions.

SEC. 403. (a) The functions of the Library of Congress and the Librarian thereof, under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1487), as amended, are transferred to the Administrator.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, the personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available), of the Library of Congress which are determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to relate to such functions.

SEC. 404. The first sentence of the first section of the Act of June 20, 1939 (52 Stat. 1196), is amended to read as follows: "There is hereby created a committee to be known as the Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products (hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee') to be composed of a private citizen conversant with the problems incident to the employment of the blind, and a representative of each of the following Federal agencies: The Department of Defense, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Labor.".

SEC. 405. For the purpose of coordinating services to blind persons, the functions transferred by this title shall be placed in an Office of Services for the Blind, which shall be headed by a Director, appointed by the Administrator.

SEC. 406. The Act entitled "An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons, to enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind, and for other purposes", approved June 20, 1936, as amended (20 U. S. C., secs. 107–107F), is hereby amended as follows:

(1) Renumber section 6 to be section 7 and section 7 to be section 8, and insert a new section 6 as follows:

"SEC. 6. In addition to blind persons hitherto designated as potential operators of stands in Federal buildings, hereafter, citizens handicapped to the extent of not less than 75 per centum disability, by cerebral palsy, cardiac conditions, arthritis, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, rheumatism, amputations, paraplegia, hemiplegia, quadruplegia, or results of other diseases, injuries, or congenital defects or deformities, if such person is otherwise qualified, or may be trained in the same manner as have, heretofore, the blind who have qualified for such positions, he shall be given equal opportunities with the blind to avail themselves of privileges of operating stands in Federal buildings."

(2) Amend the title to read as follows: "An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons and other severely handicapped persons; to enlarge their economic opportunities; and for other purposes.".

TITLE V—REHABILITATION CENTERS

SEC. 501. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Administrator, in addition to State plans under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, State plans for rehabilitation centers under this title.

SEC. 502. To be approvable under this title, the State plan, in addition to fulfilling the conditions specified in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, shall—

(a) provide such rules, regulations, and standards as the Administrator may find reasonalde and necessary to assure, in the estaldishment, maintenance, and operation of rehabilitation centers established pursuant to this title—

(1) the observance of minimum standards for their adequate establishment and economical and efficient maintenance and operation, and the provision of services therein at reasonable rates and in accordance with professional standards:

(2) the observance, by such centers, of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards governing health, safety, wages and hours, and working conditions;

(3) the maintenance of accepted business standards, including adequate financial safeguards (including insurance), as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for such centers; and

(4) that such centers will remain available for the provision of services to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(b) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State under this title shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the cost of establishing any rehabilitation centers unless—

(1) the State agency theretofore submitted such information as the Administrator may find necessary to justify the need therefor;

(2) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such center in that locality and that the plans and specifications for its establishment and operation, including financial arrangements for its establishment, and its maintenance and operation when completed, are practicable and calculated to achieve the purposes of this Act; and

(3) in the case of any rehabilitation center within the purview of section 503 of this Act, application therefor has been approved under such section.

SEC. 503. In the case of any rehabilitation center which constitutes a "hospital", as defined in clause (e) of section 631 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C. 291 1 (e)), an application therefor shall also be made under section 625 of such Act for Federal assistance in the cost of the construction and equipment thereof. The determination of the Surgeon General and the State agency (designated pursuant to subsection 623 of such Act), whether to approve such application, shall be made without regard to the project's priority or inclusion in a State construction program under such Act, and without regard to the availability of funds from the State's allotment under section 624 of such Act. Federal payments with respect to construction and equipment of such project shall—

(a) be made from appropriations pursuant to this Act and not from appropriations pursuant to section 624 of the Public Health Service Act;

(b) be made in the manner and subject to the same conditions as provided for payments under this Act and not under section 625 of the Public Health Service Act;

"*Provided*, That payments therefor under this Act shall be at the rate provided under part C of title VI of the Public Health Service Act as in effect at the time such payments are made; and

(c) not reduce the unobligated portion of the State's allotment under section 624 of the Public Health Service Act.

SEC. 504. The Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the conditions specified in the foregoing section, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds under such plan that would (1) substantially increase the costs of carrying out the purposes of this title in the State, or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of the State plan in carrying out the purposes of this title.

SEC. 505. (a) From sums made available pursuant to section 501, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan under this title (as well as an approved plan under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended), for each quarter or shorter period prescribed by the Secretary, the sum of amounts he determines to be—

(1) one-half the necessary cost to such State, under such plan, of the establishment of public or nonprofit

centers in accordance with the provisions of this title; and

(2) one-half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan, including necessary administrative costs in connection with the establishment of rehabilitation centers and justifying the need therefor.

(b) The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to subsection (a) shall be as follows:

(1) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this Act, such estimate to be based on (A) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the purposes of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State; (B) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate for such period, of the administrative expenses to be incurred in carrying out the State plan; (C) records and progress reports pertaining to each center being established pursuant to this title; and (D) such other investigation as the Administrator may find necessary.

(2) The Administrator shall then certify to the

Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator for any period, reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by which he finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to the State for such prior period, except that such increases or reductions shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior period greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior period.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon receiving such certification, pay, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, the amounts so certified. The money so received by the State shall be paid out in accordance with the provisions of the State plan.

SEC. 506. (a) Whenever the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, finds that in the administration of the plan under this title there is—

(1) a failure to comply substantially with any provision of the plan approved by the Administrator under section 504; or

(2) a failure to afford reasonable cooperation with other Federal or State agencies providing vocational rehabilitation or related services, the Administrator shall notify such State agency that future payments will not be made with respect to the plan approved pursuant to this title until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure or that further payments will not be made with respect to any center or centers designated by the Secretary as being affected by the default, as he may determine to be appropriate under the circumstances. Until the Administrator is so satisfied, he shall make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such State plan or with respect to any center thereunder.

(b) If any rehabilitation center for which funds have been paid under this title shall, at any time within twenty years after the establishment thereof, (A) be sold or transferred to, or come into the hands of any person, agency, or organization, (1) which is not a public or private nonprofit agency, or (2) which is not approved as a transferee by the State agency, or its successors, or (B) ceases to be a public or other nonprofit rehabilitation center as defined in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act as amended, the United States shall be entitled to recover from either the transferee or the transferor, or, in the case of a center which has ceased to be

a nonprofit rehabilitation center, from the owner thereof, one-half of the then value of such center as determined by agreement of the parties, or by action brought in the District Court of the United States in the district in which such center is situated: *Provided*, That the recovery thereunder shall not exceed the total amount paid to the State under this title with respect to such center.

SEC. 507. Until such time as a plan is submitted by the Board of Vocational Rehabilitation (or other agency designated by law) of the District of Columbia, and approved by the Administrator under this title, the Administrator, out of funds made available for this purpose, is authorized to carry out the purposes of this title in the District of Columbia. In carrying out his functions under this section, the Administrator is authorized to utilize and enlarge appropriate units of the Federal Departments and agencies and to enter into agreements and cooperating working arrangements with public agencies and private persons, and institutions within the United States, its Territories and possessions, for services and use of facilities of such persons, agencies, and institutions, and to compensate them and such units for such services and use.

SEC. 508. As used in this title—

(a) The term "rehabilitation center" is a facility ope-

ated for the primary purpose of assisting in the rehabilitation of physically and mentally handicapped persons—

(1) which provides one or more of the following types of services:

(A) testing, fitting, or training in the use of prosthetic or orthopedic appliances and devices;

(B) prevocational or conditioning therapy;

(C) physical, corrective, or occupational therapy;

(D) adjustment training; or

(E) evaluation or control of special disabilities; or

(2) in which a coordinated approach is made to the physical, mental, and vocational evaluation of physically and mentally handicapped persons, and an integrated program of physical restoration and prevocational or vocational training is provided under competent professional supervision and direction.

(b) The term "establishment" means construction of new buildings, acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings and initial equipment of such buildings; and the cost of establishment includes fees of architects and other technical consultants, but excludes (1) the cost of off-site improvements and (2) except in the case of

publicly owned and operated rehabilitation, the cost of acquisition of land.

TITLE VI—SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE SEVERELY HANDICAPPED

SEC. 601. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for making payments under the provisions of this title, to States which, in addition to submitting and having approved plans for vocational rehabilitation in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, have submitted and had approved by the Administrator plans for services to severely handicapped personnel.

SEC. 602. To be approvable under this title, a State plan for services to severely handicapped persons shall—

(1) fulfill the conditions specified germane, under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended;

(2) provide the following programs:

(A) services to sheltered workshops employing severely handicapped persons;

(B) assistance to homebound severely handicapped persons in establishing themselves and continuing in remunerative employment;

(C) establishment and supervision of individual business enterprise programs for severely handicapped persons;

(3) provide such regulations as the Administrator may find appropriate to assure in the operation of services in sheltered workshops and assistance to the home-bound—

(A) the observance of all applicable regulations, laws, or standards governing health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial or commercial establishments and the observance of such other requirements not in conflict therewith as the Administrator may prescribe to maintain adequate labor standards;

(B) the payment of wages in cash;

(C) the maintenance of accepted business standards, including adequate financial accounting, and personnel records and such financial safeguards (including workmen's compensation and other insurance) as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for program assets;

(4) the provision of such management and supervisory services, including adequate marketing arrangements, instruction, and assistance in the design and production of marketable articles, and insurance protection as may be necessary for the successful operation of enterprises receiving assistance pursuant to this title;

(5) provide for such auxiliary medical and health services as are necessary and practicable to assist in the employment of severely handicapped persons receiving services under any program pursuant to this title;

(6) provide such regulations and standards as the Administrator may find reasonable and necessary with respect to the maximum fees which may be paid for the costs of services which are provided other than by the State agency responsible for the administration of the program;

(7) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State with respect to programs pursuant to this title shall be applied to the direct cost of selling articles produced;

(8) provide that all persons selected as operators of individual business enterprises which they elect to operate;

(9) provide that any funds set aside from the proceeds of the operation of the program shall be used only for program purposes;

(10) provide that, if the services of a public agency or private nonprofit corporation or limited dividend association are to be utilized in the provision of services in the program, the terms of the agreement between the State agency having jurisdiction, and such public

agency or private corporation such provisions as the Administrator may determine to be necessary to insure the retention by the State agency of the responsibility for the management, control, and operation of all phases of the program, and beneficial operation of all program assets;

(11) provide that no funds paid to the State pursuant to this title shall be applied to the cost of any sheltered workshop unless—

(A) the State agency has theretofore submitted such information as the Administrator may find necessary to justify the need for such workshop;

(B) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such workshops and that the plans and specifications for the establishment and operation of such workshops are practicable; and

(C) the Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the applicable conditions specified in this section, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds thereunder as would (1) substantially increase the costs of the program in the State or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of such plan in carrying out the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 603. From the sums made available pursuant to this title, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, with respect to each State which has an approved plan for vocational rehabilitation and an approved plan in conformity with this title, for each quarter of a fiscal year or other period prescribed by the Administrator the sum of amounts the Administrator determines to be comprised as follows:

(a) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to sheltered workshops, for auxiliary services in such workshops, for the acquisition of equipment and supplies necessary for the provision of such auxiliary services, and for management and supervisory services in such workshops.

(b) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to home-bound severely handicapped persons for—

(1) instruction of, and assistance to, the home-bound in the design and production of marketable products; and

(2) acquisition of production equipment stocks and supplies necessary to enable a severely handicapped person to enter upon the production or processing of products in his home, and arrangements for the purchase and regular delivery of stocks and supplies to such person, where the individual is found to require financial

assistance with respect thereto, after full consideration of the eligibility of such individual for any similar benefit by way of pension, compensation, insurance, or other consequential sources.

(c) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to the establishment and supervision of business enterprise programs for severely handicapped persons in such period for (1) establishing and equipping such business enterprises; (2) stock and supplies necessary for undertaking the particular type of business enterprise determined to be suitable for such persons; and (3) the management and supervision of such business enterprise program for a period of five years from the effective date of this Act, and the Administrator shall prescribe, by appropriate regulation, procedures to govern operation of such business enterprises, after the first five-year period is complete.

(d) One-half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of each program, including necessary administrative costs in connection with providing the foregoing services to severely handicapped individuals.

SEC. 604. The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to section 603 shall be as follows:

(a) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this title with respect to each program, such estimate to be based on (1) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the provisions of services under each program part for the purposes of clauses (a) through (c) respectively of section 603, during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State and the political subdivisions thereof for such expenditures in such period; (2) a report filed by the State agency, containing its estimate for such period of the administrative expenses to be incurred in carrying out such a program; (3) progress reports and records pertaining to clause (a) of section 603 with respect to each workshop; and (4) such other information as the Administrator may find necessary.

(b) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator for any period, reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum by which he finds that his estimate for any prior period was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to the State for such prior period, except that such increases or reductions shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the

amount certified for any prior period greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior period.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon receiving such certification, pay, through the Division of Disbursement of the Treasury Department and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, to the State, at the time or times fixed by the Administrator, the amounts so certified. The money so received by the State shall be paid out in accordance with the provisions of the State plan.

SEC. 605. Whenever the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, finds that in the administration of a State plan there is—

(a) a failure to comply substantially with any provision of such plan approved by the Administrator under this title; or

(b) a failure to afford reasonable cooperation with other Federal and State agencies providing similar services, the Administrator shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made with respect to such plan, until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure. Until he is so satisfied, the Administrator will make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such plan under this title.

SEC. 606. Until such time as a plan is submitted here-

under by the agency responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act in the District of Columbia or by whatever agency may be charged with responsibility for this program, and such plan is approved by the Administrator under section 602, the Administrator, out of funds made available for the purpose, is authorized to establish and provide the services provided for in this title to and for severely handicapped persons actually residing in the District of Columbia. In carrying out his functions under this section, the Administrator is authorized to enter into agreements and cooperative working arrangements with public agencies and private persons, agencies, and institutions within the United States, its Territories and possessions, for services and use of facilities of such persons, agencies, and institutions, and to compensate them and such units for such services and use.

SEC. 607. If any State cannot fully comply with the conditions of this title on the date of enactment of this title, such State may secure the benefits of this title until sixty days after the legislature of such State first meets in due course, after such date of enactment, or until the earliest effective date after sixty days, which could be given in such State to legislation passed within sixty days, to secure the benefits of such title, whichever is the later, if it complies wherewith to the fullest extent.

SEC. 608. As used in this title—

(a) The term "auxiliary services" means such services of a medical character as are necessary, or such services as are medically determined to be required by reason of the severity of the individual's disability, to protect his health while at work in a workshop.

(h) The term "sheltered workshop" means a place where any manufacture of handiwork is carried on and which is operated by a public agency or by a private corporation or association, no part of the net earnings of which inures or may lawfully inure to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, or by a cooperative, for the primary purpose of providing remunerative employment to severely handicapped persons who cannot be absorbed in the competitive labor market.

TITLE VII—FEDERAL SERVICES TO HANDICAPPED REVOLVING LOAN FUND

SEC. 701. (a) There is hereby established in the Agency, the Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund. The Administrator is authorized to make loans from this fund to States making application therefor, pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Administrator, in order to replenish funds used to carry out approved State plans for vocational rehabilitation, pursuant to the provisions

and arranging proper safeguards to life and limb on Federal property, and assisting in the development of programs to eliminate conditions tending to promote disease, or cause injury thereupon.

(b) The Administrator may cooperate with the American Institute of Architects and other interested groups and individuals, with a view to having public and other buildings constructed or remodeled with ramps, in addition to stairs and/or elevators, and with railings, to facilitate the free and safe movement of lame and crippled persons.

(c) The Administrator is authorized and directed to cooperate with the Bureau of Labor Standards in the promotion, development, and fostering of standards for establishment and maintenance of safe work places and practices in industry, through the cooperation of State labor agencies and of management and labor.

TITLE X—REPORTS ON HANDICAPPED FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

SEC. 1001. The United States Public Health Service, United States Bureau of Mines, United States Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and other Federal agencies which may now, or will in the future receive, as a regular part of their functions, reports upon persons disabled through accidents, or disease, or in disasters in mines, sinking or disabling of

ships, railroad accidents, or aviation crashes or explosions shall transmit to the Agency a monthly report listing epidemics and accidents, and, so far as possible, or practicable, submit the names and addresses of those severely disabled by reason of such epidemics and accident, as soon after such occurrences as may be possible.

TITLE XI—FEDERAL PERCENTAGE ON STATE GRANTS

SEC. 1101. The Federal percentage applicable to any program under this Act with respect to any State, except States otherwise specified herein, for any fiscal year shall be 100 per centum less than the State percentage; the State percentage with respect to any State whose per capita income is equal to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska) shall be that percentage which is designated in the following table as the pivotal State percentage for such program for such year; and the State percentage with respect to any other State shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to the pivotal State percentage specified for such program for such year as the per capita income of such States bear to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska) : except that Federal percentage shall not be more than the maximum, or less than the minimum percentages as shown in such table for the specified program for each year.

For each fiscal year, pivotal State percentage, 45 per centum; Federal percentage, maximum 75 per centum; minimum, 40 per centum.

TITLE XII—FEDERAL SECOND INJURY TAX AND FUND

SEC. 1201. Every employer (as defined in section 1205 (a) of this Act) shall pay for the calendar year 1956 and for each calendar year thereafter, an excise tax, with respect to individuals in his employ, equal to one-tenth of 1 per centum of the total wages (as defined in section 1205 (c) of this Act) after December 31, 1955: *Provided*, That no tax shall be levied during the taxable year on employment in a State certified by the Administrator made under section 1204 of this title.

SEC. 1202. Not later than January 31, next following the close of the taxable year, each employer shall make a return of the tax under this title for such taxable year. Each such return shall be made under oath; shall be filed with the Director of the Internal Revenue Service for the internal revenue district in which is located the principal place of business of the employer, or, if he has no principal place of business in the United States, then with the Director at Baltimore, Maryland, and shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the Secretary of the Treas-

ury, with the approval of the Administrator, may by regulation prescribe.

SEC. 1203. (a) The tax imposed by this title shall be collected by the Internal Revenue Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be paid into the Treasury as internal revenue collections.

SEC. 1204. (a) The Administrator shall approve any workmen's compensation law submitted to him, within thirty days of such submission, if he finds that the law adequately provides a means for relieving the employers subject to such law from the burden of paying those worktnen's compensation costs in the case of a second or subsequent injury, which are not fairly attributable to the disability caused by such injury or disease. In making any such finding, the Administrator shall give due consideration, among other relevant factors, (1) to the incentive which such provision gives to the employment of handicapped workers, (2) to the adequacy of the method under such provision for determining and delimiting the amount of relief, and (3) the similarity of the provision of State law to the provisions of section 1207 thereof relating to payments from the Federal Second Injury Fund. The Administrator shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

The Administrator shall, upon approving such law, notify the governor of the State of his approval.

(c) On December 31 of each taxable year the Administrator shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury each State whose law he has previously approved, except that he shall not certify any State where, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, the Administrator finds that the State no longer makes adequate provision for relief, in accordance with subsection (a).

(d) If, at any time during the taxable year, the Administrator has reason to believe that a State whose law he has previously approved, should not be certified under subsection (c), he shall promptly so notify the governor of such State.

SEC. 1205. When used in this title—

(a) The term "employer" means any person who is required under workmen's compensation law to assure disability benefits to his employees, or any person who elects to assure disability benefits to his employees pursuant to State laws.

(b) The term "employee" means every person employed by an employer, as herein defined, who, while so employed, is covered by State workmen's compensation law on a compulsory basis or through an election exercised by his employer providing such coverage.

(c) The term "employment" means any service performed in any State by any "employee" as herein defined, for an employer as herein defined, after December 31, 1955.

(d) The term "State" includes Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.

(e) The term "wages" means all remuneration for employment, paid to an individual by an employer during any calendar year, including the cash value of all remuneration paid in any medium other than cash; except such term shall not include that part of the remuneration for employment which exceeds $3,600.

SEC. 1206. (a) There is hereby created on the books of the Treasury a fund to be known as the "Federal Second Injury Fund". There is hereby appropriated to the Federal Second Injury Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for each fiscal year thereafter, out of the moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, amounts equivalent to 100 per centum of the taxes (including interest, penalties, and additions to the taxes) collected under this title.

(b) There is authorized to be expended from the Federal Second Injury Fund (in addition to such payments as are authorized by section 1207 thereof) for the fiscal year ending June 30 thereafter, a sum not to exceed the amounts specified by Congress in the appropriation Act or Acts for the Federal Agency for Handicapped and for the Treasury

Department, as may be necessary for the administration by them of the provision of this Act.

SEC. 1207. (a) Commencing July 1, 1956, any employer (or any regular workmen's compensation insurance carrier insuring such employer) who has individuals in employ in any State which has not been certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for the preceding year under section 1204 (c) thereof, and who is liable under the workmen's compensation law of such State for the payment of compensation to an individual so employed, may petition the Administrator, setting forth such liability, alleging (1) that the compensable injury to such individual would, of itself, only cause permanent partial disability, but, when combined with a previous disability, does in fact cause permanent total disability, or (2) that the compensable injury in fact follows a previous disability not covered by (1) which contributes to the total resulting disability, and request appropriate relief by way of payment from the Federal Second Injury Fund. Any such petition shall be in a form prescribed by the Administrator and shall be accompanied by such documents and other satisfactory proof as the Administrator may prescribe.

(b) Upon the filing of a petition under subsection (a) of this section, the Administrator or his authorized representative shall determine the correctness of the allegations

of the petition and shall pay to the petitioner out of the Federal Second Injury Fund that amount which, under all of the circumstances, he finds to be a fair and equitable adjustment necessary to relieve the employer of compensation costs except for those which the Administrator or his representative finds to be due to disability caused by the subsequent injury. In making any such finding the Administrator or his representative shall consider, among other relevant factors, the wages earned by the injured individual, the amount of compensation required to be paid to him under the State workmen's compensation law and any determinations with respect to his injury as have been made by the State agency administering such law.

(c) The Administrator, or his authorized representative, may make such investigation, hold such hearings, administer such oaths, take such testimony, and require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, documents, papers, and evidence as may be necessary for the purpose of a finding and payment under this section. The provisions of sections 9 and 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 26, 1914, as amended, are hereby made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Administrator or his authorized representative under this section. Any finding of the Administrator under this section shall be final, unless arbitrary or capricious.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the terms "injury", "disability", "permanent partial disability", and "permanent total disability" shall have the same meaning as under the Longshoremen's and Harborworkers' Compensation Act, approved March 4, 1927, as amended.

SEC. 2. This title shall take effect ninety days after the date of enactment.

TITLE XIII—TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION TO SURVEY AND DETERMINE PROPER SELECTIVE PLACEMENT OF HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS

SEC. 301. (a) It is the purpose of this title to provide for a thorough determination of the employment capacities of the handicapped before and after treatment and training, to disseminate and publicize the information resulting from such determination, and to thereby—

(1) benefit the economy of the United States, generally, by promoting greater employment and thereby providing greater purchasing power;

(2) benefit private industry and government by providing knowledge necessary to the proper utilization of the handicapped;

(3) reduce taxes by obviating the necessity of providing public assistance for the handicapped, and by increasing taxable income; and

(4) promote the national welfare and defense by developing the full potentials of the people of the United States.

(b) As used in this title the term "handicapped" means individuals who are blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, arthritics, amputees, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, or rheumatism, or suffering from any other physical or mental disability which constitutes a partial or substantial handicap to employment.

SEC. 1301. (a) In order to carry out the purpose of this title, there is hereby established in the Agency a commission to be known as the Commission To Survey and Determine Proper Placement of the Handicapped (in this title referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of five members, as follows:

(1) A Director, to be appointed by the President;

(2) The Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission or his designee from among the Commissioners or other personnel of such Commission;

(3) The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or his designee from among the personnel of the Veterans' Administration;

(4) The Director of the Bureau of Employment

Security in the Department of Labor, or his designee from among the personnel of such Bureau; and

(5) The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, or his designee from among the personnel of such Service.

(c) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Three members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

(e) The Director of the Commission shall be compensated at the rate of $20,000 per annum. The other members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services for the Government.

All members of the Commission shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

SEC. 1302. The Commission shall make a full and complete investigation and study in order to determine which of the jobs listed in the Occupational Directory of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor may be filled by the variously handicapped, both before treatment

or training, and after proper treatment and training. In order to expedite such investigation and study the Commission may carry out such of its functions as it may deem appropriate through subcommittees composed of one or more members of the Commission, or their designees.

SEC. 1303. (a) The Commission, or any member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, and take such testimony, as the Commission may deem advisable.

(b) The Commission may secure directly from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics for the purpose of this Act; and each such department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, establishment, or instrumentality shall furnish such information, suggestions, estimates, and statistics directly to the Commission, upon request made by the Director of the Commission.

SEC. 1304. The Commission may appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provision of the civil service laws and the classification laws.

SEC. 1305. The Commission shall prepare interim reports

at least once each year, of its determinations under the provisions of this Act, and shall prepare a final and complete report of such determinations after it has completed its duties. All such reports shall be submitted to the President and the Congress, and shall be printed as public documents. The Commission shall promote the distribution of such reports, and may distribute copies free of charge whenever it determines that such distribution will promote the purposes of this Act. Thirty days after the submission of such final report to the President and the Congress, the Commission shall cease to exist.

SEC. 1306. As necessary and corollary to this survey, the United States Bureau of Employment Security shall prepare and publish up-to-date aids for the placement of the handicapped, to include—

(a) guides to be used by placement and rehabilitation personnel in government and industry, in appraising work capacities and developing job opportunities for the severely handicapped; and

(b) basic physical demands information on all the jobs listed in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles and Codes, prepared and published by the Bureau of Employment Security.

SEC. 1307. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated

$10,000,000 and such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

SEC. 1308. This title shall become effective thirty days after enactment.

TITLE XIV—TO PROVIDE INTERPRETERS FOR THE DEAF, AND OTHER PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS WHO MAY BE CALLED AS LITIGANTS OR WITNESSES BEFORE FEDERAL COURTS, DEPARTMENTS OR AGENCIES, OR CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

SEC. 1401. (a) If any person is accused of any crime or misdemeanor or is called as a witness before any instrumentality of the Federal judiciary, including the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Customs Court, Emergency Court of Appeals, Court of Military Appeals, Register of Wills and Clerk of the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Municipal Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, Municipal Court for the District of Columbia, Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, the Department of Justice, any committee or subcommittee of the Congress, or any Federal Department, establishment, commission, board, office, or agency, and the justice, magistrate, department or agency head, or their designated representatives; or chairman of

congressional committees or subcommittees, determine that such person is incapable of adequate understanding of the charge, or is incapable of presenting his defense thereto, or making presentation of testimony otherwise, because of lack of ability to use the English language, or inability to communicate adequately because of being deaf and/or mute, or that such person suffers from a speech defect or other physical defect which handicaps such person in maintaining his rights in such cases, or matters, the justice, magistrate, or other presiding officer, or chairmen of committees, or subcommittees of Congress; or representatives of departments or agencies, shall appoint a qualified person to act as interpreter, who shall be compensated for his services at $25 per diem for each day of service.

(b) Such interpreters shall be paid from funds of courts, departments, or other agencies of the Federal Government, or from funds of congressional committees at interest.

SEC. 1402. This title shall be effective upon enactment.

TITLE XV—AMENDMENT TO THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT

SEC. 1501. Section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act is amended by inserting after "or other guide dog specially trained and educated for that purpose" a comma, and "or from carrying a disabled individual accompanied by an

attendant if such individual is disabled to the extent of requiring such attendant".

SEC. 1502. This title shall be effective upon date of enactment.

TITLE XVI—GRANTS FOR TRAINING OF HOMEBOUND HANDICAPPED PERSONS

SEC. 1601. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and $5,000,000 annually thereafter, and from the amounts hereunder appropriated the Administrator is authorized and empowered, on the recommendations of State agencies in charge of vocational rehabilitation, to make grants to local school boards, through State departments of education, and to nonprofit public or private educational groups providing special services to handicapped and organized with the objective of affording a means of teaching and training handicapped persons, commonly known as "shut-in", whose disabilities confine them to their homes or beds. The States' vocational rehabilitation services shall furnish necessary medical care to such handicapped out of their regular appropriations for such services.

(b) Such grants shall be made for the purpose of providing general ameliorative services and vocational training

in addition to that now provided by law for such handicapped persons. The total grants under this section to school boards or educational groups in any one State in any year shall bear the same ratio to the total grants made in such year pursuant to this section as the population of such State bears to the total population of the United States: *Provided*, That not less than 25 per centum of all grants in any fiscal year shall be made to groups functioning in rural areas, as defined by the administrator.

SEC. 1602. (a) In order to perfect a workable program before initiating it in all States, for the period of the first twelve months during which this title is effective, the Administrator shall design and apply a pilot program, in consonance with this title, to cover three States, which have large rural areas and have wide diversification of mining, manufacturing, farming, cattle and sheep raising, forestry, and other industries and begin operations of the program within such States.

(b) Such pilot program shall utilize mobile training units, comprising medical services, instruction and library services, means of merchandising products of handicapped labor, and transportation services for handicapped clients where feasible.

(c) Such mobile services shall be similar to medical

and other types of traveling clinics, and similar to the rural postal service on wheels, and they shall include speech and hearing clinics, as well as facilities to provide instruction in the arts and crafts, prevocational and vocational, which could most readily be handled by this method. The mobile sales merchandising services shall have regular pickup and delivery service of all articles made throughout the area by homebound individuals, carried to a central place for distribution. The personnel on such mobile units shall have responsibility for preparation and maintenance of all clerical records of their work.

(d) In addition to the personnel which accompanies the mobile units throughout the States, the Administrator shall establish Service Centers within each State, in which the director for such State and his staff shall supervise preparation of course material, displays, sales promotion, curriculum instruction, printed materials, audiovisual aids, arts and crafts material, and carry on other functions assigned by the Administrator.

SEC. 1603. Since the most effective and comparatively low cost method of preparing, and evaluating educational courses for the varied types of handicapped is by use of sound recording machines, the Administrator is authorized and directed, in cooperation with officials of State Depart-

ments of Education, to have prepared such courses as may be suitable, using for the purpose machines which not only record the lessons involved in such course, but also provide means to record answers to the lessons.

(b) The Postmaster General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary, to provide for transmittal of these records to and from the pupil as sent by the educational centers, on the same gratis basis as the present recorded books for blind are now handled by the Post Office Department.

(c) Thoroughly practicable sound recording machines of which, Audograph is an outstanding example, shall be procured by the Administrator in sufficient numbers to cover the needs of the pilot program, and shall be used in furthering the program, in cooperation with States' agencies at interest.

(d) After the expiration of the twelve month pilot program, outlined above, the Administrator shall, out of the experience thus gained, apply the most successful methods thus proven, to all States, and make further recommendations to the President and to the Congress to cover necessary expansion of the program and appropriations therefor.

TITLE XVII—UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTIVE PLACEMENT PERSONNEL

SEC. 1701. (a) There is hereby established in the United States Department of Labor the Committee for the Training and Development of Placement Personnel.

(b) The purposes of the Committee shall be, to establish means to assure that there will be an adequate number of personnel, skilled in providing guidance toward employment and assistance in job placement to handicapped individuals, and to further the national defense effort by promotion of proper placement of handicapped so that the individual handicapped may be suitably employed in jobs where his particular disability is not a factor.

(c) The Secretary of Labor, or his designee, shall be Chairman of the Committee, which shall consist of twelve additional persons who are outstanding with respect to their knowledge of employment problems of handicapped individuals, and who are representatives of—

(1) the Veterans' Administration;

(2) the United States Public Health Service;

(3) the United States Civil Service Commission;

(4) the Bureau of Employment Security in the United States Department of Labor;

(5) colleges, institutes, and universities providing comprehensive courses in guidance, personnel administration, sociology, psychology, and rehabilitation;

(6) medicine (including surgery and psychiatry);

(7) industry and business;

(8) agriculture and stock raising;

(9) organized labor;

(10) private agencies serving only handicapped individuals;

(11) organizations of the handicapped; and

(12) veterans' organizations.

(d) Representatives of the United States Public Health Service, Civil Service Commission, and Veterans' Administration shall be appointed by the respective heads of these agencies. The remaining members shall be appointed by the Secretary of Labor for four-year terms.

(e) Members of the Committee, other than employees of the Federal Government, shall be entitled to compensation fixed by the Secretary of Labor, but not to exceed $50 per diem, and shall be also paid necessary travel and subsistence expenses while serving away from their residences.

(f) It shall be the responsibility and function of the Committee to—

(1) identify the areas of knowledge, competencies, skills, techniques, and methods involved in guiding handicapped workers toward employment commensurate with their capabilities, and in assisting them to find remunerative employment in competitive business, industry, and agriculture;

(2) encourage and assist colleges, universities, public agencies, and private organizations qualified to do so, to establish courses of instruction consisting of formalized study or supervised practice or both, designed to improve the competency of qualified persons already engaged in employment counseling or job placement of the handicapped, or to prepare qualified persons to enter this field of work;

(3) review applications submitted by organizations enumerated in this section, and recommend to the Secretary grants covering any course of instruction which the Committee believes will fulfill the purposes of the Committee's functions;

(4) encourage qualified persons to acquire the necessary skills for providing employment counseling and job-placement services to handicapped individuals, or to advance their skills in this respect;

(5) establish qualification standards, consistent with the requirements of colleges or universities or other train-

ing institutions, for persons applying for traineeships, fellowships, or scholarships under this section, and recommend qualified persons to the Secretary, for grants established hereunder; and

(6) survey and report on a continuing basis the need for workers qualified to provide employment counseling and job-placement services to handicapped individuals and develop long-range plans to meet these needs through the system of teaching grants and traineeships provided hereunder.

SEC. 1702. (a) The Secretary of Labor shall after receiving recommendations from the Committee, establish a pilot program covering the varied phases of his authority under this title and use such pilot program as the appropriate means of setting up standard courses in universities and colleges and other educational institutions, public and private.

(b) The Secretary shall, after consultation with State agencies in the States involved, and upon recommendation of the Committee, make grants to universities and colleges and other training organizations, public and private, and agencies serving as training schools, for paying all or part of the cost of establishing and maintaining such courses of instruction in employment counseling and job placement of the handicapped.

(c) The Secretary may make grants to individuals for

training and instruction in methods and techniques of employment counseling and job placement of handicapped individuals, including the establishment and maintenance of traineeships, scholarships, and fellowships, with such stipends and allowances (including travel and subsistence) as the Secretary may deem necessary, except that no such training or instruction shall be provided to any individual for any one course of study for a period in excess of two years.

SEC. 1703. (a) There is hereby authorized to be included in the appropriations of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1956 the sum of $10,000,000, and such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

SEC. 1704. This title shall be effective thirty days after the date of its enactment.

TITLE XVIII—GRANTS TO STATES FOR AID TO THE TOTALLY DISABLED, DECLARED BY FEDERAL-SATE AGENCIES, TO BE UNFEASIBLE FOR REHABILITATION

SEC. 1801. (a) For the purpose of enabling each State to furnish financial assistance to needy individuals, who are physically or mentally incapacitated, exclusive of those individuals covered under social-security laws, and who are certified pursuant to section 1804 of this Act as being unfeasible for rehabilitation, there is authorized to be appro-

priated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for each fiscal year thereafter such sums as are necessary to effectuate this title. The sums made available for the purposes of this title shall be used in making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Administrator, State plans for aid to the totally disabled.

SEC. 1802. (a) A State plan for aid to the totally disabled under this title must (1) provide that it shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State and, if administered by them be mandatory upon them; (2) either provide for the designation or establishment of a single State agency to administer or to supervise the administration of the plan, utilizing present State agencies for vocational rehabilitation, or, if later legislation changes the administration in the States from vocational rehabilitation to some other agency, as provided for in section 1802 of this Act; (3) provide for payment of $80 per month to each individual certified by the State agency as totally disabled and unfeasible for rehabilitation: *Provided*, That such individual qualifies under the provisions of section 1804 of this Act, and regulations issued thereunder; (4) provide for the periodic medical examination, at intervals not to exceed one year apart, of each individual certified as being totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation, and receiving monthly

payments of $60, as provided in clause 3 thereof; (5) provide for the discontinuance of payments to, and the necessary treatment and training for rehabilitation of certified individuals, pursuant to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, found, after examination, to be feasible for rehabilitation: *Provided*, That any such individual found, after treatment and training, to be incapable of self-support, shall be immediately eligible to receive the monthly payment of $60; (6) provide for granting to any individual whose claim for aid is denied, an opportunity for a fair hearing before such State agency; (7) provide such methods of administration (including methods relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, except that the Administrator shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office, and compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such methods) as found by the Administrator to be necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the plan; (8) provide that the State agency will make such reports in such form and containing such information as the Administrator may, from time to time, require, and comply with such provisions as the Administrator may, from time to time, find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; and (9) provide safeguards which restrict the

use of disclosure of information concerning applicants, and recipients, to purposes directly connected with the administration of aid to the totally disabled.

(b) The Administrator shall approve any plan which fulfills the conditions specified in subsection (a), except that he shall not approve any plan which imposes, as a condition of eligibility for aid to the totally disabled under the plan (1) any residence requirement which excludes any resident of the State who has resided there for one year immediately preceding the application; or (2) any citizenship requirement which excludes any citizen of the United States.

SEC. 1803. (a) From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for aid to the totally disabled, conforming to this title, beginning with the quarter commencing July 1, 1956, (1) an amount which shall be used exclusively as aid to the totally disabled, equal to the product of $60 multiplied by the number of monthly payments made during such quarter to individuals certified by the State agency designated as engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped in such State, pursuant to section 1802 (not including any individual who has been reported to the Administrator by the State agency as feasible for rehabilitation, unless such individual has been subsequently found to be unfeasible for rehabilitation), and (2) an amount equal to two-thirds

of the sums expended by the State during such quarter for medical examination of applicants and other services which are found necessary by the Administrator for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan.

(b) The method of computing and paying such amounts shall be as follows: (1) The Administrator shall, prior to the beginning of each quarter, estimate the amount to be paid to the States for such quarter under the provisions of subsection (a), such estimate to be based on (A) a report filed by the State containing its estimate of the total sum to be expended in such quarter in accordance with the provisions of subsection, (B) records showing the number of totally disabled individuals in the States, and (C) such other investigations as the Administration may find necessary.

(2) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator, (A) reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum which he finds that his estimate for any prior quarter was greater or lesser than the amount which should have been paid to the State under subsection (a) for such quarter, and (B) reduced by the net amount recovered during a prior quarter by the State or any political subdivision thereof with respect to aid for the totally disabled, furnished, shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any

prior quarter greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior quarter: *Provided*, That any part of the amount recovered from the estate of a deceased recipient which is not in excess of the amount expended by the State or any political subdivision thereof for the funeral expenses of the deceased, shall not be considered as a basis for reduction under clause (B) of this paragraph.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, thereupon, through the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department, and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay to the State at the time or times fixed by the Administrator the amount so certified.

SEC. 1804. In the case of any State plan for aid to the totally disabled which has been approved by the Administrator, if the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency administering or supervising the administration of such plan, finds that in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any provision required by section 1802 (a) of this Act to be included in the plan, or that the plan has been so changed or administered as to impose any residence or citizenship requirement prohibited by section 1802 (b), the Administrator shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made to the State until

the Administrator is satisfied that such prohibited requirement is no longer so imposed, or that there is no longer any such failure to comply. Until he is so satisfied, the Administrator shall make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to such State.

SEC. 1805. The Administrator, upon compilation of reports received from State agencies administering this program, shall report to the President, and to the Congress, each year, upon the number and types of unfeasible cases, and the disposition made thereof.

SEC. 1806. Nothing in this Act shall prohibit any State from increasing the amount paid to such handicapped, unfeasible for rehabilitation, by making a separate addition of whatever amount such State may determine is desirable.

TITLE XIX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1901. The Administrator is authorized and directed to submit an annual report on all activities of the Agency to the President and to the Congress, and he is further authorized to include therein such recommendations for further legislation as he may deem advisable.

SEC. 1902. For the purpose of administering this Act, and for the purpose of making investigations, studies, publications, and reports herein provided for, including cost of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, stenographic recording and translating services, including

such services rendered on a contractual basis, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses for attendance at meetings, when specifically authorized by the Administrator; costs of Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, and special consultants or technical subcommittees authorized by the Council: Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped, and other committees or subcommittees authorized by this Act; supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of medical and reference books, directories, periodicals, newspapers, and press clippings; purchase, operation and maintenance of motor-propelled vehicles; printing and binding (in addition to that otherwise provided by law), and for all other necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of this Act, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year, such sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary.

SEC. 1903. The benefits provided in this Act ander titles XVI and XVIII shall be extended only to persons who are in financial need of such assistance, and the Administrator is authorized and directed to establisb, by regulation, qualifying standards for persons seeking such benefits: *Provided*, That aothing contained in this section shall be construed to debar aay persoa from seeking or receiving any benefits specified in title IV.

SEC. 1904. As used in this Act, the term "States" means the States of the Union; also, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 1905. The term "physically handicapped person", or "handicapped", as used in this Act, and unless defined otherwise, means a person who, on account of congenital defect or deformity, or of injury or disease, or other physical or mental handicap, is substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment, or in undertaking work on his or her own account of a kind which, apart from deformity, injury, disease, or mental condition, would be suited to his or her age, experience, and qualifications.

(b) A person "totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation", means a person who is physically or mentally incapacitated to the point where he is unable to do any kind of work or care for himself.

SEC. 1906. The Administrator is authorized and directed to define by regulation the term "rural areas", as used in this Act.

SEC. 1907. The provisions of this Act shall not apply, and the Government shall not be liable for claims in the cases of persons who are adequately provided for, financially, by means such as the following:

(a) Recovery of large amounts of money or suits for damages in personal injury cases.

(b) Payment of special compensation for injury or disease or mental institutional care, covered by State laws, or by special Federal enactment.

(c) Other conditions under which handicapped persons are provided adequate compensation, as defined by the Administrator.

SEC. 1908. States operating under the provisions of this Act may, if circumstances necessitate, acquire services or facilities in other States having such services or facilities, and may enter into contracts with public or private agencies, organizations, institutions, or individuals providing such services in other States, and divert such portion of appropriations as may be necessary to pay for these services and or facilities outside the State in which the case arises.

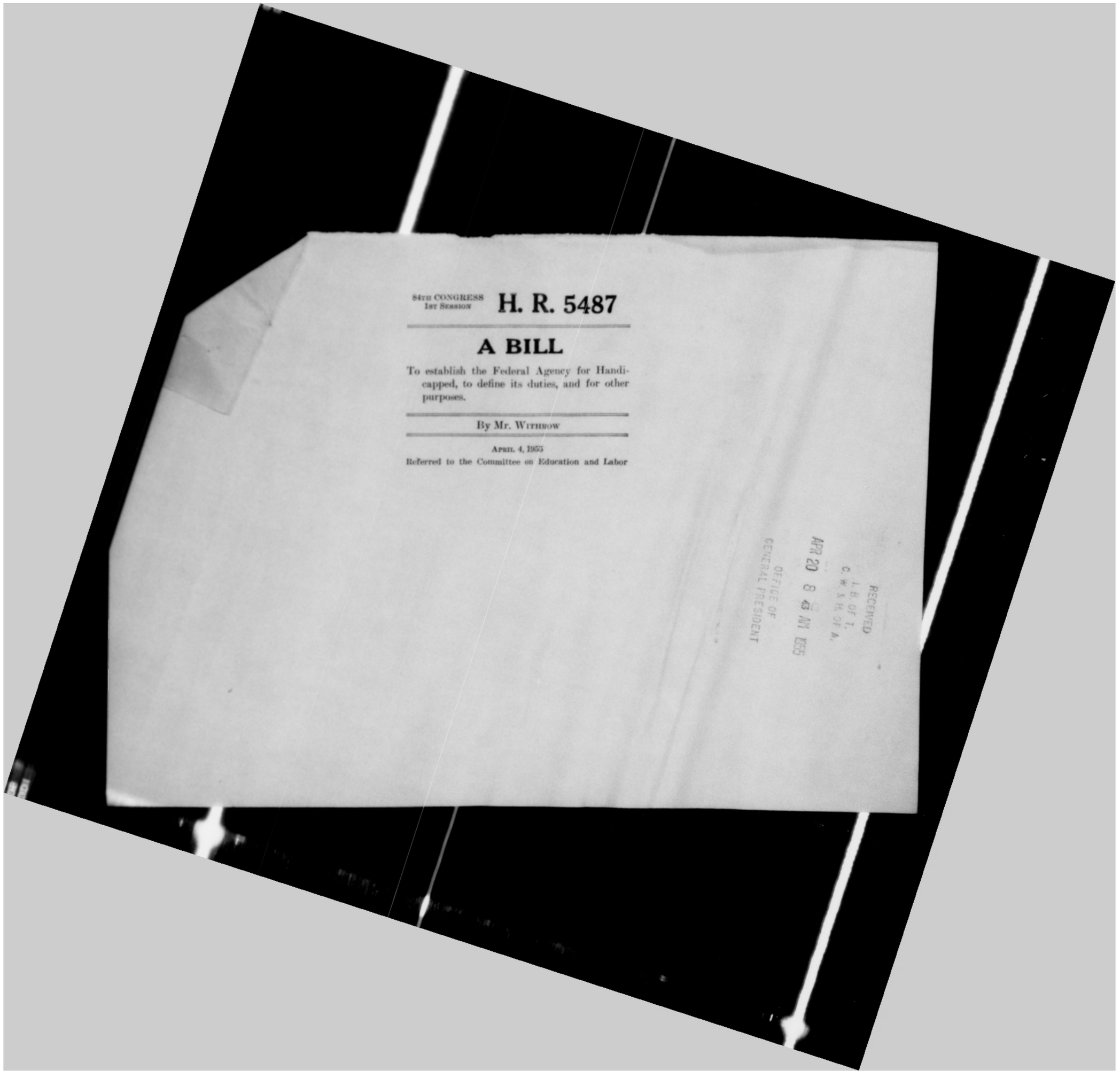
SEC. 1909. Hereafter no part of any funds appropriated hereunder, or for future Federal vocational rehabilitation or Federal aid to handicapped programs, shall be expended by any Federal or State official or employee for the purpose of lobbying for or against Federal laws in this field: *Provided*, That no official or employee of Federal or State Governments shall be denied the right to testify if called upon by any congressional committee.

(b) Persons violating this prohibition shall be liable to fines of not less than $500, nor more than $1,000, or not more than six months' imprisonment, or both penalties.

SEC. 1910. If the provisions of this Act, or the application therein to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provisions to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 1911. This Act shall, unless otherwise provided, be effective ninety days after date of enactment.

SEC. 1912. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.



84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5487

A BILL

To establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes.

By MR. WITHROW

APRIL 4, 1955

Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

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GENERAL PRESIDENT

Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2—8, 1955

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 28, 1942

AFFILIATES: AFPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC., AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, INC.
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

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WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
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Jean J. Vivino, M.D.

April, 1955

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
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[illegible] American Federation of
[illegible] the Physically Handicapped

To: AFPH LABOR ASSOCIATES

Brothers:

For the past three months, AFPH has painstakingly worked out a revised FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill, which is now completed, and, in due course, introduced into Congress.

It is highly important that we hold an immediate luncheon, to plan strategy on this bill, which is the most extensive measure ever introduced, affecting the Handicapped, and approximates some $500,000,000 in benefits.

Therefore, you are requested to call Mrs. Smith, REpublic 7-1314, and make your reservation for luncheon, Veto Room, Congressional Hotel, April 11, 1955, 12 noon.

I especially request your attendance at this important session.

Fraternally,

George R. Nelson
George R. Nelson
Chairman

P.S. Since the Congressional Hotel now charges 10¢ additional for a second cup of coffee, price of luncheon will be $2.45, including gratuities.

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April, 1955

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William Thornton Soence, M.D.
Jean J. Vivino, M.D.

February 28, 1955

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American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

[redacted]

Mr. Dave Beck, Presidaat
Mr. John F. English, Secy-Treas.
Ietl. Bro. of Teeasters, Chauffeurs,
Warebouseeen b Helpers of Aearica
100 Iadiaaa Ave., NW
Wasbiegtoe 1, D. C.

Oear Brotbers Bech aed English:

Ia Decaeber 1954 wa aent you a report concerning advancas eade ia our general prograe for Haadicapped during tha yaar, which iacluded: 1. Aeendeents to Vocational Rehabilitation Act; 2. Amandments to Wagnar-Payaer Act, providing that there be Special Units for Handicapped Placaent, in all 1,866 Federal-State Eeployeent Offices; 3. Amendeants to Hill-Burton Hoapital Survay and Construction Act; and 4. Aeendments to Social Security Act, affectieg disablad.

Potentiel benaflts from above total eora than $250,000,000. This is part of Labor's own prograe, and we have aparkplugged more campaigns, benefitting Union eeobers aad their familias than aey organisation operating in thia field, tha past 14½ years.

Our Bedgat, for scratch eonay aloae, is $200,000 for 1955. This ia tba time of yaar when wa MUST spend, aad spwnd, to prepara drafts of lagislation - working with Labor Representatives - and eahing ready to have introduced approxieetely 20 bills, this Session, we urgently need funds, now.

Your help is neaded, and we ask that your Board approve, an iemediate contribution of $10, 000, if possible, or such substantiel sue as eay be possible.

This will ba greatly appraciated, and I ask that you advise me oa the eatter at once.

Fraternally,

Paul A. Strachan

PAUL A. STRACHAN E.S.

Presidant

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 8-3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFEL.

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Secretary-Treasurer, WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER
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Washington 1, D.C.

November 15, 1954

Mr. Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of October 30, informing me of the AFPH National Membership Campaign and a conference that will be held in December on handicapped legislation. I share your interest in the real need of an adequate physically handicapped program, and wish to assure you of our continued cooperation and support to accomplish this objective.

In this connection, I am enclosing a copy of the Annual Report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council on the physically handicapped, including a resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the A. F. of L. held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954.

You will note that the resolution calls upon all A. F. of L. constituent labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to the AFPH. Copies of the resolution have been sent to the press, all members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals interested.

In regard to the legislative conference in December, I am pleased to advise that Mr. Walter Mason, a member of the National Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor will represent the Federation at this meeting. May I suggest that you advise Mr. Mason of the time and place of this conference.

With best wishes for a successful membership campaign, I am

Sincerely yours,

George Meany

President
American Federation of Labor

WJMja
Encl.

Copy of Resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954 —

(AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE) PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Whereas, The problems and needs of our 38,000,000 handicapped citizens, including the blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, osteomyelitis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, congenital defects and deformities and other injuries and diseases constitute one of our Nation's gravest problems, and

Whereas, Organized Labor initiated, and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and 34 years ago the American Federation of Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and

Whereas, The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization composed primarily of physically handicapped people, with national headquarters at 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C., for the past 14 years has spearheaded all activities beneficial to handicapped, and has had official endorsement of Organized Labor, and has many eminent leaders of labor amongst its National Officers, and

Whereas, Said Federation's program includes establishment of a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and other measures which have been approved by all labor groups, and

Whereas, the 83rd Congress, 2d Session, enacted a bill to expand the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped with close cooperation from its Labor allies, succeeded in amending this bill in major particulars, so that the entire program, roughly, will be expanded to more than three times its present scope, and

Whereas, To enable the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to set up informational services, so that all Labor Organizations may know of benefits to their members, and to families of their members, as well as to carry on other phases of its overall program, will require approximately $250,000 for its annual budget, and urgently needs immediate financial assistance, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, Los Angeles, California, does hereby endorse the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, particularly its bills to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, Tax Exemptions for Handicapped and Those who Cannot Support Themselves, and such other measures as may develop, which are approved by official American Federation of Labor representatives are introduction, and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention calls upon its constituent Labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to AFPH; and that copies of this Resolution be sent to the press, all Members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals at interest.

On motion of Committee Secretary Soderstrom, the recommendation of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

American Federation for Handicapped Sets Plan

By Labor's Daily News Service

WASHINGTON—Proposals for an inter-departmental committee on selective job placement of the handicapped, and for a one-year pilot program in Pennsylvania leading to a nation-wide program of fitting the home-bound handicapped for work, have been put forward by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

AFPH President Paul A. Strachan outlined his home-bound training plan to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Federal Health, Education and Welfare Department and to Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.), who is in line to head a House Labor Subcommittee on the handicapped as he did in the mid '40s.

The 1954 Congress ordered Welfare Secretary Hobby to report in six months on problems of home-bound or bed-bound physically handicapped persons — commonly known as "shutins." The report request was a substitute for Kelley's Amendment providing for a grant-in-aid program now.

Mrs. Hobby was ordered to study existing programs for teaching and training such persons to determine if additional programs are needed especially in rural areas. She turned the job over to OVR (VR) ahead AFPH and other organizations for suggestions.

Strachan noted in his reply to OVR that that agency's outline of services to be considered were "okay as far as they go" but not sufficiently specific.

He insisted that "medical treatment, when needed, accompany training of home-bound handicapped, or else—in all too many cases—training will not be of avail, because the individual will not be physically able to undertake and go through with it."

He proposed also that aptitude testing be used for the person being trained and that all efforts in training and treatment be aimed at enabling him to earn his own living in whole or in part.

Pilot Program

Noting that the full development of the plan would ultimately cover each of the nation's 66,000 school districts, he proposed that for a year or so a pilot program be started in one state to work out the "bug."

Because Pennsylvania is large, has diversified population and "is about equally divided between manufacturing, mining and farming" he suggested that that state be the locale of the pilot program.

To cut estimated $330 million costs of sending teachers into the homes of all the nation's home-bound, Strachan suggested use of the "audiograph" sound recorder and transcriber on which lessons could be recorded by specialists and on which pupils could then transcribe their answers for return and correction.

He declared that a few years ago he found by querying the Postmaster General and congressional committees on post office that a proposal to provide postage-free delivery of audograph lessons for the home-bound would win approval. Strachan said he believes the same situation would be true today.

Home-bound persons could be located, he suggested, by consulting the letter carriers, local unions, farm organizations, medical societies, handicapped associations and so forth.

Strachan's proposal on coordination of selective placement ran like this:

Progress has been slow during the past 12½ years in federal experiments and programs on scientific matching of handicapped persons' abilities and jobs needing such abilities, he said.

But from the trial-and-error "certain facts" developed, he continued.

There now is an Occupational Directory covering 25,339 different jobs, with specifications for them.

"We have shown that approximately 9,000 of these 25,339 jobs can be satisfactorily filled by the variously handicapped—the blind, partially sighted; deaf, hard of hearing; arthritics; amputees; cardiacs; cerebral palsied; diabetics; epileptics; victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis; polio; rheumatism, etc., including congenital defects and deformities.

"Now we must take the essence of what we have learned and use that knowledge," Strachan continued.

Coordination Urged

He suggested coordinating the:

1—United States Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security's occupational directory division which developed the directory.

2—United States Civil Service Commission which he credited with developing the "shape up" of the 9,000 jobs the variously handicapped can fill.

3—The VA's Department of Physical Medicine "which has carried on more programs for rehabilitation . . . than any other public agency and has the power and capacity to enlist the support and coordinate the knowledge of private industry. . . ."

4—The Public Health Service which he said "recognized the importance of proper placement of handicapped as requisite to successful rehabilitation" and has the experienced physicians, surgeons and therapists.

The coordination proposed by Strachan would be through a congressional law setting up a joint committee to survey and determine proper selective placement of handicapped.

The committee would have an authorized budget of $10 million to start with for taking each of the 25,339 jobs and "breaking it down to the potentials of what a handicapped individual might do, in his present state of disability, or might do if properly treated and trained. . . ."

JUSTICE
AMERICAN FEDERATION of the PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
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OPPORTUNITY

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YOUR

CONTRIBUTION

FOR 1955

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Enclosed is check or money order for $, a contribution to further your Organization's program in behalf of the Handicapped.

Name

Address

City Zone State

LABOR'S DAILY, Saturday, December 4, 1954

Good Record of CIO Is Obvious

By Labor's Daily News Service

When the CIO convention delegates begin hammering out CIO welfare program policies for the new year, they will have behind them a long and brilliant CIO record in the fields of health and safety, social security, housing and related subjects.

They will approach their task with experience—experience developed in the shops and in wage-earners' homes, in union health clinics and welfare funds, in legislative battles in city councils, state legislatures and Congress, and in work with governmental agencies and private organizations.

Health Benefits

The health field alone provided a tremendous range of activities for CIO unions, councils, committees, and individual members and officers.

CIO helped pioneer for new forms of economics in medical care, to make modern medicine available to the people when needed without charity and without bankruptcy. Its fight here too was one against well-heeled forces led by the American Medical Association and their insurance industry allies.

It was a fight for national health insurance, for federal aid in the training of adequate numbers of doctors and other health personnel, for public aid to hospital construction, for maternal and child health aids, and for federal aid to local public health services.

CIO unionists participated in, and sought to improve Blue Cross plans while others built union health centers.

They carried on health work in other fields too — work for improved industrial safety and health measures, for vastly expanding and improving the vocational rehabilitation of injured wage earners, for inspection of metal and non-metal mines and quarries and establishment of a safety commission in the United States Labor Department and for improvement of state workmen's compensation laws.

They worked with private organizations like the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, the American College of Surgeons, the National Safety Council, the National Society for Prevention of Blindness and with various governmental agencies too.

But they had to fight against "economy" forces which have whittled health appropriations to save a few millions — while billions were lost through ill-health and injury.

LABOR'S DAILY, Tuesday, December 7, 1954

'Handicapped' Group Is Given AFL's Support

By Labor's Daily News Service

WASHINGTON — AFL Legislative Committee Member Walter Mason has been named by AFL President George Meany as representative to the legislative conference of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to take place here Dec. 21.

In Meany's letter accepting the AFPH invitation to participate in the conference on handicapped legislation, the AFL chief noted that "I share your interest in the real need of an adequate physically handicapped program" and pledged AFL's continued cooperation and support.

Meany sent AFPH a copy of the resolution adopted by the AFL seventy-third convention at Los Angeles Sept. 20-27, remarking that copies of it have been sent to the press, to all members of the AFL Executive Council, and to all interested organizations and individuals.

"You will note," said Meany to AFPH President Paul A. Strachan, "that the resolution calls upon all AFL constituent labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to the AFPH."

Resolution Passed

The AFL convention resolution recalled that "organized labor initiated, and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and 34 years ago the American Federation of Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the federal-state vocational rehabilitation program."

It noted further that AFPH for the past 14 years "has spearheaded all activities beneficial to (physically) handicapped, and has had official endorsement of organized labor, and has many eminent leaders of labor among its national officers."

It reviewed the enactment by the 83d Congress of the bill expanding the federal-state vocational rehabilitation program. AFL commented that the AFPH "with close cooperation from its labor allies, succeeded in amending this bill in major particulars, so that the entire program, roughly, will be expanded to more than three times its present scope."

The AFL convention reaffirmed previous support for AFPH proposed legislation especially measures to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and to provide tax exemptions for handicapped who can't support themselves.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

...and Sponsors "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2 - 8, 1955

...NTION CALL

...ll National, State and Local
Lod... Officers, and Members, AFPH

...Convention, the 7th National Con-
...tion of this Federation will be held in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, beginning Sunday, August 28, and continuing through August 31, 1955. with headquarters at the Fort Stanwix Hotel.



PAUL A. STRACHAN
President

As provided in the AFPH Constitution and By-Laws, each State Department, Regional Organization, or City Council of AFPH shall be entitled to one Delegate and one Alternate.

Each Lodge shall be entitled to one Delegate for each 50 members, or major portion thereof, whose per capita tax has been paid to the National Secretary-Treasurer during the fiscal year ending June 30, immediately preceding the Convention, providing that Lodges having less than a major portion of 50 members shall be entitled to one Delegate and one Alternate.



MRS. MILDRED SCOTT,
Secretary-Treasurer

No officer, past officer, national committeeman, Delegate or Alternate, whose per capita tax has not been duly received by the National Secretary-Treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30, immediately preceding the Convention, shall be seated for the privilege of voting in Convention.

In the absence of a Delegate, his vote shall be cast by his Alternate, and in case of the absence of both the Delegate and his Alternate, his vote shall be cast in accordance with the wishes of the majority of his delegation, if any.

The Registration Fee at National Conventions shall be $3.00 for each Delegate, Alternate, and visitor; and no person otherwise eligible shall be entitled to vote until he has registered and paid such fee.

All State Departments and Lodges are urged to immediately advise the National Secretary-Treasurer as to the prospective number, and names, of their delegations, so that accommodations can be made in ample time.

(Continued page 3)

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALEY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

BULLETIN
1st Quarter
1955

National Headquarters
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

Author and Sponsor: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2—8, 1955

OFFICIAL CONVENTION CALL



PAUL A. STRACHAN,
President



MISS MILDRED SCOTT,
Secretary-Treasurer

To all National, State and Local
Lodge Officers, and Members, AFPH

Greeting:

By authority of the AFPH Convention, the 7th National Convention of this Federation will be held in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, beginning Sunday, August 28, and continuing through August 31, 1955, with headquarters at the Fort Stanwix Hotel.

As provided in the AFPH Constitution and By-Laws, each State Department, Regional Organization, or City Council of AFPH shall be entitled to one Delegate and one Alternate.

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(Continued page 3)

D. C. LODGES OF AFPH
SPONSOR SPECIAL PROGRAMS
OF INTEREST TO
ALL HANDICAPPED IN NATION'S CAPITAL





Mrs. Ethel Pistera, Owner, Arthur Murray Studios, chats with Hon. Jennings Randolph, AFPH Vice President, about the wheelchair waltz at the recent Arthur Murray Dance Party sponsored by D. C. Lodges. Miss Katherine Koehler, President, Lodge 94, and Edward Wetherald, Vice President, Challenger Lodge, participated in the special floor show saluting the Handicapped Men and Women who have found dancing helpful in partially overcoming their disabilities. Miss Bernice Padow and Mr. John Ruppert enjoy the Mambo. Miss Padow in spite of total deafness hopes to become a teacher of deaf students and Mrs. Pistera believes she will achieve her goal. Other handicapped men and women participated in the floor show, several having won the Bronze, Silver and Gold Medals. Miss Mollie K. Tinnell and Miss Katherine Koehler served as co-chairmen of the party. A 16 mm. moving picture, in color, was made of the floor show, and is jointly owned by the D. C. Lodges and Arthur Murray Studios. It is currently being shown, by request, at meetings of organizations, as part of the AFPH Public Education Program.

1st ANNIVERSARY



Col. William Heimlich, representing Walter E. Ditmars, AFPH Vice President, Hartford, Conn., dedicates a Bronze Shoe (one formerly worn by President Paul A. Strachan) at the 1st Anniversary dinner meeting of Challenger Lodge, of which Mollie K. Tinnell is President. Miss Tinnell stated that the members could think of nothing more appropriate as a constant reminder to build AFPH. They are convinced it will take thousands of members to adequately carry forward the program launched by Paul Strachan, but they are pledged to do their part in trying. The dedication was a complete surprise to President Strachan—members having taken Mrs. Strachan into their confidence. Paul wonders what he will do with one No. 12 shoe.

PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

Vice Presidents

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Joseph A. Beirne
Leo J. Buettner
Sr. M. C. Byrd
U. S. Senator Frank Carlson
Thomas C. Carroll
L. Beaumont Cook, Jr.
Walter E. Dittmore
David Dubinsky
Leo E. George
Patrick E. Gorman
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Ernest M. Mitchell
Hon. Hardin J. Peterson
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Sam Spanseller
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Hon. Samuel A. Weiss
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Medical Advisory Committee

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James Doull, M.D.
O. Anderson Engh, M.D.
Verne K. Harvey, M.D.
Charles A. Hufnagel, M.D.
Herman Kabat, M.D.
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William B. Marchant, M.D.
Max K. Newman, M.D.
Winthrop M. Phelps, M.D.
Alvin A. Shapiro, D.D.S.
William Thornton Spence, M.D.
Jean J. Vivino, M.D.

CONVENTION CALL

All Lodges are requested to immediately check their memberships; remit per capita tax and other fees due the National Office, and forward, on or before June 30, 1955, the names of Delegates and Alternates to the National Secretary-Treasurer.

ALL MEMBERS OF AIPH AND THEIR FRIENDS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE CONVENTION. LET US MAKE THE 1955 CONVENTION THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SIGNIFICANT GATHERING OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED EVER HELD IN THE UNITED STATES.

Fraternally

PAUL A. STRACHAN

Paul A. Strachan

President

ATTEST:

MILDRED SCOTT

Mildred Scott

Secretary-Treasurer

February 1, 1955

1955 DATES TO REMEMBER

February 14 - 15
NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING - Jefferson Room, Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

May 28
AIPH National Rally Day - Saturday, May 28, will be the second annual observance.

August 11
Public Law 176, setting aside first week in October as "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" was signed August 11th, 1945 by the then President Harry S. Truman.

August 20
AIPH Birthday. AIPH was formally chartered August 20, 1942

August 28 - 31
7th National Convention of AIPH. To be held in Johnstown, Pennsylvania

September 29 - 30
Tentative dates of Fall meeting of AIPH National Council

September 30
AIPH Founder's day

October 2 - 8
11th annual observance of NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK. It will mark the close of the first decade since this nationwide educational program was launched. As author of NEPHWEEK, Paul A. Strachan, President, AIPH, has written an annual letter to all Governors of States and Territories since the first observance in 1945. AIPH organized and wrote the program for the President's Committee on Employment of Handicapped. All units of AIPH should have special committees and plan special programs for this annual observance. The annual National Kick-Off dinner - September 30th, Washington, D. C.

How You Can Become
A Member of the

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

PROGRAM

AFPH National Conferences on Placement of Severely Handicapped.

Establishment and maintenance of the "AFPH Institute for Human Engineering".

Promotion of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" enacted by Congress, at AFPH's request, setting aside the first full week of October, each year, as a period in which to arouse public interest in and support for employment of Handicapped.

Public Affairs—to include Collegiate Programs; Cooperation with civic, labor, business, professional and service organizations; legislation; public education.

Participation in State and Local programs of benefit to Handicapped through the AFPH State Departments, Lodges, members-at-large.

Special services to assist Handicapped.

Dissemination of factual and educational material affecting Handicapped.

YOU may join the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., if you are an American citizen, as a member-at-large, or through a local Lodge.

YOU will receive a membership card, bulletins and information of value to those interested in programs of benefit to physically handicapped men and women.

YOU may attend Conventions of AFPH.

IF you are Physically Handicapped in some degree, you may join as a Participating member, and may hold elective office.

IF you are non-handicapped, you may join as an Associate Member, and serve in non-elective capacities in the organization.

IF you join as a Cooperative or Honor Roll member, you will receive, in addition to a membership card, a Certificate suitable for framing.

Civic, labor, business, professional, and service groups may name one of their members to be an Associate Sustaining, Cooperative or Honor Roll member. Such member will receive bulletins, literature, etc., printed by the AFPH and may serve in non-elective capacities.

Fill out the attached Application for Annual Membership and send, together with your check or money order to the National Secretary-Treasurer. Write for information about establishing a Lodge.

Send in that New Member Today!

Organize that New Lodge Tomorrow!

APPLICATION FOR ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP-AT-LARGE*

I _____ Zone _____ State _____
Street _____
City _____
hereby apply for membership in the _____
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.
and if my application is accepted I agree to abide by the Rules and Regulations of the AFPH and the Lodge to which I am affiliated. Below, I have indicated the type of annual membership I desire:

1. PARTICIPATING (open only to Physically Handicapped in some degree)—may hold elective office ..... $5.00 ☐☐
2. CONTRIBUTING—ASSOCIATE (open to non-handicapped) ..... $5.00 ☐☐
3. Following classifications open to both Participating and Associate:
   (a) SPONSORING ..... $10.00 ☐☐ (c) COOPERATIVE ..... $50.00 ☐☐
   (b) SUSTAINING ..... $25.00 ☐☐ (d) HONOR ROLL ..... $100.00 ☐☐

Signature _____ Date _____
* Members-at-Large are attached to National Lodge _____
Introduced by _____

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASH. 4, D. C.
POSTMASTER—If addressee has moved and new address is known, notify sender on FORM 3547, postage for which is guaranteed.

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Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2–8, 1955

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942

APPILIATES: AFPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC., AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, INC.
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

National Headquarters
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

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Leo J. Buettner
Dr. H. C. Byrd
U. S. Senator Frank Carlson
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Capt. T. J. Canty, M.C., USN
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Winthrop M. Phelan, M.D.
Alvin A. Shapiro, D.D.S.
William Thornton Sperry, M.D.
Jean J. Vivino, M.D.

December 28, 1954

Mr. Dave Beck, President
Mr. John F. English, Secretary-Treasurer
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Warehousemen and Helpers of America
100 Indiana Avenue, N. W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Brothers Beck and English:

Insofar as advancing our general program for Handicapped is concerned, 1954 was a succeasful year for AFPH. In collaboration with our Labor Asaociatea, we are primarily responsible for:--

1. Amendments to Vocational Rehabilitation Act,
2. Amendments to Wagner-Peyaer Act, providing that tbere be Special Units for Handicapped Placement, in all 1,866 Federal-Stste Employment Offices,
3. Amendments to Hill-Burton Hoapital Survey and Construction Act,
4. Amendments to Social Security Act, affecting disabled.

Potential benefits from above total more than $250,000,000.

In 1955, work that ahould and must be done will be far greater in scope than ever before. We must continually pressure thia Adminiatration, which has, already, procraatinated in getting administrative rulings on above laws into function, particularly relating to establishment of an Advisory Committee, on which would be Labor and Handicapped representation.

In 1955, we should, thua, be financed to carry on this great and humanitarian program to the amount of $515,000, as shown in accompanying budget estimates, and the "bare bones" expense will be approximately $200,000, which ia several times more than we have ever had before, which never went over an approximate of $60,000 in any one year, and, most years, much less than that.

We need your interest and support, and, in 1954, your Union did not contribute. But, in the light of these urgent, additional needa, we most reapectfully requeat that your Union make a substantiel contribution in 1955, and take up thia matter at your next Board meeting, and advise us of action taken.

We contemplate eatablishing a special news service for Labor, to abow week-to-week developments in this vast field of rehabili-

tation and employment of our 38,000,000 Handicapped, and we will need at leaat $60,000 for that, alone. Unquestionably, this would be of great benefit to every Union, which would, thus, be able to provide accurate information to members who may be, or may become disabled, and hence, need assistance in a hurry.

We have also launched a national organizing drive, and ask that Labor assist us in establishing Lodges in all localities. We know that we must have strong local representation, not only to advance this program in the various cities and towns, but, as 1956 is not far away, we must build AFPH so that it will be a potent factor in the forthcoming Presidential Election. I want to see AFPH with such a strong Labor backbone, that it will - for all time - work in close harmony with Labor.

We will be glad to have your cooperation and teamwork in this matter knowing, as we do, that this IS Labor's own program, and Labor has been, and is, the greatest beneficiary of this work.

Wishing you a HAPPY NEW YEAR, I am

Fraternally,

PAUL H. STRACHAN

President

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314
Paul A. Strachan, President
Miss Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer

December 1954

Digest of estimated budget for 1955 programs approved by AFPH National Council

1 9 5 5 G O A L

Operating expenses	$125,000	
Educational Program:		
5 Placement Conferences relating to problems encountered by the severely handicapped--60% to 100% disabled. To include job analysis	130,000	
Information Service to benefit labor and management as well as the handicapped. Includes publications, bulletins, etc.	60,000	
Public education	65,000	
Legislation	20,000	
Organization and Special Services for Handicapped, includes counseling and guidance in various problems encountered	75,000	
Maintenance of Five AFPH Regional Offices to be located in New York; Chicago; San Francisco; Atlanta and Dallas	65,000	
		$540,000
Initial Expense of establishing the AFPH Institute for Human Engineering—medical treatment, education (vocations and arts and sciences), scientific placement clinic		500,000
		$1,040,000

"America's Greatest Undeveloped Asset" outlines overall program of AFPH
"The Work of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped" summarizes some of the achievements over the past fourteen years
"The Presentation of AFPH" — 1955 Goal

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
Fiscal Year July 1, 1953 - June 30, 1954
Miss Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer

Exhibit A

CERTIFICATE

In our opinion, except that no provision was made for deferred income from per capita taxes, estimated to be approximately $2,000, and income from special contributions had not been verified, the accompanying balance sheet and statement of income and expense present fairly the financial condition of the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc., at June 30, 1954, and the results of its operations for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted,
/s/ Joseph G. Motyka, C.P.A.
Washington, D. C.

* * * * * * * *

ASSETS		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$4,060.46	
Other current assets	905.22	
Property and Equipment—net book value	6,735.93	
Total Assets		$11,701.61
DEFICIT		80,833.37
Total Assets and Deficit		$92,534.98
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	$12,685.07	
Deferred Income	267.13	
Salaries Payable	79,582.78	
Total Liabilities		$92,534.98
INCOME		
Members' dues, fees and contributions	$5,106.35	
Contributions from others	44,261.41	
Total Income		$49,367.76
EXPENSES		
Operating expenses, including items for special programs	$44,715.15	
Public education and information	15,741.25	
Total expense		60,456.40
Excess of expenses over income		$11,088.64

Note: Inventories of printed supplies on hand were not included among the current assets at the balance sheet date.

Mildred Scott

Mildred Scott, Secy-Treas.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
EDUCATIONAL FUND — A.F.P.H. Educational Fund, Inc.
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
Fiscal Year July 1, 1953 - June 30, 1954
Miss Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer

Exhibit B

CERTIFICATE.

In our opinion, except that income from contributions has not been verified, the accompanying balance sheet and income and expense statement present fairly the financial condition of the A.F.P.H. EDUCATIONAL FUND at June 30, 1954, and the results of its operations for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted,
/s/ Joseph G. Motyka, C.P.A.
Washington, D. C.

* * * * * *

ASSETS

Cash in bank	$906.40	
Accounts receivable	105.83	
Property and Equipment--net book value	299.90	
Total Assets		$1,312.13
TRUSTEE ACCOUNT		$1,312.13
INCOME		
Contributions - net		$1,715.60
EXPENSE		
General	$142.48	
NEPHWEEK and Placement Proceedings	1146.64	1,289.12
Excess of Income Over Expense		$426.48

Mildred Scott

Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer

American Federation for Handicapped Sets Plan

By Labor's Daily News Service

WASHINGTON—Proposals for an inter-departmental committee on selective job placement of the handicapped, and for a one-year pilot program in Pennsylvania leading to a nation-wide program of fitting the home-hound handicapped for work, have been put forward by the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

AFPH President Paul A. Strachan outlined his home-bound training plan to the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Federal Health, Education and Welfare Department and to Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.), who is in line to head a House Labor Subcommittee on the handicapped as he did in the mid '40s.

The 1954 Congress ordered Welfare Secretary Hobby to report in six months on problems of home-bound or bed-bound physically handicapped persons — commonly known as "shutins." The report request was a substitute for Kelley's Amendment providing for a grant-in-aid program now.

Mrs. Hobby was ordered to study existing programs for teaching and training such persons to determine if additional programs are needed especially in rural areas. She turned the job over to OVR. OVR asked AFPH and other organizations for suggestions.

Strachan stated in his reply to OVR that that agency's outline of services to be considered were "okay as far as they go" but not sufficiently specific.

He insisted that "medical treatment, when needed, accompany training of home-bound handicapped, or else—in all too many cases—training will not be of avail, because the individual will not be physically able to undertake and go through with it."

He proposed also that aptitude testing be used for the person being trained and that all efforts in training and treatment be aimed at enabling him to earn his own living in whole or in part.

Pilot Program

Noting that the full development of the plan would ultimately cover each of the nation's 86,000 school districts, he proposed that for a year or so a pilot program be started in one state to work out the "bug."

Because Pennsylvania is large, has diversified population and is about equally divided between manufacturing, mining and farming, he suggested that that state be the locale of the pilot program.

To cut estimated $330 million costs of sending teachers into the homes of all the nation's home-bound, Strachan suggested use of the "audograph" sound recorder and transcriber on which lessons could be recorded by specialists and on which pupils could then transcribe their answers for return and correction.

He declared that a few years ago he found by querying the Postmaster General and congressional committees on post office that a proposal to provide postage-free delivery of audograph lessons for the home-bound would win approval. Strachan said he believes the same situation would be true today.

Home-bound persons could be located, he suggested, by consulting the letter carriers, local unions, farm organizations, medical societies, handicapped associations and so forth.

Strachan's proposal on coordination of selective placement ran like this:

Progress has been slow during the past 12½ years in federal experiments and programs on scientific matching of handicapped persons abilities and jobs needing such abilities, he said.

But from the trial-and-error "certain facts" developed, he continued.

There now is an Occupational Directory covering 25,339 different jobs, with specifications for them.

"We have shown that approximately 9,000 of these 25,339 jobs can be satisfactorily filled by the variously handicapped—the blind, partially sighted; deaf, hard of hearing; arthritics; amputees; cardiacs; cerebral palsied; diabetics; epileptics; victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis; polio; rheumatism, etc., including congenital defects and deformities.

"Now we must take the essence of what we have learned and use that knowledge," Strachan continued.

Coordination Urged

He suggested coordinating the:

1—United States Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security's occupational directory division which developed the directory.

2—United States Civil Service Commission which he credited with developing the "snap up" of the 9,000 jobs the variously handicapped can fill.

3—The VA's Department of Physical Medicine "which has carried on more programs for rehabilitation . . . than any other public agency and has the power and capacity to enlist the support and coordinate the knowledge of private industry . . ."

4—The Public Health Service which he said "recognized the importance of proper placement of handicapped as requisite to successful rehabilitation" and has the experienced physicians, surgeons and therapists.

The coordination proposed by Strachan would be through a congressional law setting up a joint committee to survey and determine proper selective placement of handicapped.

The committee would have an authorized budget of $10 million to start with for taking each of the 25,339 jobs and "breaking it down to the potentials of what a handicapped individual might do, in his present state of disability, or might do if properly treated and trained. . . ."

JUSTICE
AMERICAN FEDERATION of the PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
UNITY
EQUAL RIGHTS
OPPORTUNITY

SEND IN YOUR CONTRIBUTION FOR 1955

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Enclosed is check or money order for $, a contribution to further your Organization's program in behalf of the Handicapped.

Name

Address

City Zone State

LABOR'S DAILY, Saturday, December 4, 1954

Good Record of CIO Is Obvious

By Labor's Daily News Service

When the CIO convention delegates begin hammering out CIO welfare program policies for the new year, they will have behind them a long and brilliant CIO record in the fields of health and safety, social security, housing and related subjects.

They will approach their task with experience---experience developed in the shops and in wage-earners' homes, in union health clinics and welfare funds, in legislative battles in city councils, state legislatures and Congress, and in work with governmental agencies and private organizations.

Health Benefits

The health field alone provided a tremendous range of activities for CIO unions, councils, committees, and individual members and officers.

CIO helped pioneer for new forms of economics in medical care, to make modern medicine available to the people when needed without charity and without bankruptcy. Its fight here too was one against well-heeled forces led by the American Medical Association and their insurance industry allies.

It was a fight for national health insurance, for federal aid in the training of adequate numbers of doctors and other health personnel, for public aid to hospital construction, for maternal and child health aids, and for federal aid to local public health services.

CIO unionists participated in, and sought to improve, Blue Cross plans while others built union health centers.

They carried on health work in other fields too — work for improved industrial safety and health measures, for vastly expanding and improving the vocational rehabilitation of injured wage earners, for inspection of metal and non-metal mines and quarries and establishment of a safety commission in the United States Labor Department and for improvement of state workmen's compensation laws.

They worked with private organizations like the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, the American College of Surgeons, the National Safety Council, the National Society for Prevention of Blindness and with various governmental agencies too.

But they had to fight against "economy" forces which have whittled health appropriations to save a few millions—while billions were lost through ill-health and injury.

LABOR'S DAILY, Tuesday, December 7, 1954

'Handicapped' Group Is Given AFL's Support

By Labor's Daily News Service

WASHINGTON — AFL Legislative Committee Member Walter Mason has been named by AFL President George Meany as representative to the legislative conference of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to take place here Dec. 21.

In Meany's letter accepting the AFPH invitation to participate in the conference on handicapped legislation, the AFL chief noted that "I share your interest in the real need of an adequate physically handicapped program" and pledged AFL's continued cooperation and support.

Meany sent AFPH a copy of the resolution adopted by the AFL seventy-third convention at Los Angeles Sept. 20-27, remarking that copies of it have been sent to the press, to all members of the AFL Executive Council, and to all interested organizations and individuals.

"You will note," said Meany to AFPH President Paul A. Strachan, "that the resolution calls upon all AFL constituent labor bodies to lend legislative support, and if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to the AFPH."

Resolution Passed

The AFL convention resolution recalled that "organized labor initiated, and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and 34 years ago the American Federation of Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the federal-state vocational rehabilitation program."

It noted further that AFPH for the past 14 years "has spearheaded all activities beneficial to (physically) handicapped, and has had official endorsement of organized labor, and has many eminent leaders of labor among its national officers."

It reviewed the enactment by the 83d Congress of the bill expanding the federal-state vocational rehabilitation program. AFL commented that the AFPH "with close cooperation from its labor allies, succeeded in amending this bill in major particulars, so that the entire program, roughly, will be expanded to more than three times its present scope."

The AFL convention reaffirmed previous support of AFPH proposed legislation especially measuures to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and to provide tax exemptions for handicapped who can't support themselves.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR — LABOR OMNIA VINCIT — Orgd. Nov. 15, 1881

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 8-3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFEL

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Secretary-Treasurer, WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER
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First Vice President, MATTHEW WOLL
900 East 96th Street, New York, N.Y.

Second Vice President, GEO. M. HARRISON
Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Third Vice President, DAVID J. TOBIN,
100 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Fourth Vice President, HARRY C. BATES,
265 Fifteenth St., S.W., Washington, D. C.

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Twelfth Vice President, JAMES O. PETERSON,
265 Lexington Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

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100 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

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Fifteenth Vice President, A. J. HAYES,
Labor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Washington 1, D.C.

November 15, 1954

Mr. Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of October 30, informing me of the AFPH National Membership Campaign and a conference that will be held in December on handicapped legislation. I share your interest in the real need of an adequate physically handicapped program, and wish to assure you of our continued cooperation and support to accomplish this objective.

In this connection, I am enclosing a copy of the Annual Report of the A. F. of L. Executive Council on the physically handicapped, including a resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the A. F. of L. held in Los Angeles, California, September 20-27, 1954.

You will note that the resolution calls upon all A. F. of L. constituent labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to the AFPH. Copies of the resolution have been sent to the press, all members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals interested.

In regard to the legislative conference in December, I am pleased to advise that Mr. Walter Mason, a member of the National Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor will represent the Federation at this meeting. May I suggest that you advise Mr. Mason of the time and place of this conference.

With best wishes for a successful membership campaign, I am

Sincerely yours,

George Meany

President
American Federation of Labor

MJMja
Encl.

Copy of Resolution adopted by the 73rd Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Held in Los Angelas, California, September 20-27, 1954 —

(AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE) PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Whereas, The problems and needs of our 38,000,000 handicapped citizens, including the blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, osteomyelitis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, congenital defects and deformities and other injuries and diseases constitute one of our Nation's greatest problems, and

Whereas, Organized Labor initiated, and has consistently fought for programs to advance the welfare of all workers, and 34 years ago the American Federation of Labor was chiefly responsible for establishing the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and

Whereas, The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization composed primarily of physically handicapped people, with national headquarters at 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C., for the past 14 years has spearheaded all activities beneficial to handicapped, and has had official endorsement of Organized Labor, and has many eminent leaders of labor amongst its National Officers, and

Whereas, Said Fadaration's program includes establishment of a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and other measures which have been approved by all labor groups, and

Whereas, the 83rd Congress, 2d Session, enacted a bill to expand the Federal-State Vocational Rehabilitation program, and the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped with close cooperation from its Labor allies, succeeded in amending this bill in major particulars, so that the entire program, roughly, will be expanded to more than three times its present scope, and

Whereas, To enable the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to set up informational services, so that all Labor Organizations may know of benefits to their members, and to families of their members, as well as to carry on other phases of its overall program, will require approximately $250,000 for its annual budget, and urgently needs immediate financial assistance, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, Los Angeles, California, does hereby endorse the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, particularly its bills to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, Tax Exemptions for Handicapped and Those who Cannot Support Themselves, and such other measures as may develop, which are approved by official American Federation of Labor representatives are introduction, and be it further

Resolved, That the Convention calls upon its constituent Labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to AFPH; and that copies of this Resolution be sent to the press, all Members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals at interest.

On motion of Committee Secretary Soderstrom, the recommendation of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Executive Council
President, Charles MacGowan
Secretary-Treasurer, William P. Schnitzler
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

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Washington 1, D.C.

November 15, 1954

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

Mr. Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Paul:

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With best wishes for a successful membership campaign, I am

Sincerely yours,

George Meany

President
American Federation of Labor

WJMja
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Resolved, That the Convention calls upon its constituent Labor bodies to lend legislative support, and, if possible, to make substantial contributions, financially, to AFPH; and that copies of this Resolution be sent to the press, all Members of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., and to all organizations and individuals at interest.

On motion of Committee Secretary Soderstrom, the recommendation of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED FROM INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL UNIONS, STATE FEDERATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCILS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1954, ---------AND JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1955

American Federation of Labor

Nationals and Internationals	1954	1955	Nationals and Internationals	1954	1955
1. Aluminum Workers	$	$ 100	21. *Machinists	$ 1200	$ 900
2. Air Line Pilots		50	22. Meat Cutters	700	250
3. Asbestos Workers	100	100	23. Office Employees		50
4. Iron Workers	2000	1000	24. Painters	150	150
5. Carpenters	2500	2500	25. Photo-Engravers	150	50
6. Chemical Workers	50		26. Plasterers	500	
7. Cigar Makers	75		27. Post Office Clerks	200	
8. Electrical Workers	200		28. Printing Pressmen	250	250
9. Operating Engineers	500	500	29. Pulp, Sulphite, Paper Mill	500	600
10. Flight Engineers	25	20	30. Railway Carmen	200	200
11. Garment Workers	25	25	31. Railway Clerks	250	
12. Ladies Garment Workers	2500	1000	32. Railroad Signalmen	200	100
13. *Glass Bottle Blowers	500	300	33. Roofers	100	
14. Flint Glass Workers	100		34. Theatrical Stage Employees	250	250
15. Grain Millers		100	35. Street, Electric Railway	500	500
16. Hatters	100	100	36. Teachers	50	
17. Hod Carriers	150	150	37. Textile Workers		50
18. Hosiery Workers	50		38. Tobacco Workers	100	
19. Hotel and Restaurant Empl.	600	500	39. Upholsterers		250
20. Metal Lathers	200	100	Totals	$14975	$10145

* Monthly contributors

State Federations

1. Illinois	250	400
2. Michigan	20	
3. Pennsylvania	50	500
Totals	$320	$900

Congress of Industrial Organizations

Nationals and Internationals	1954	1955	Nationals and Internationals	1954	1955
1. Congress of Industrial Org	$5000	$5000	11. Oil Workers	$ 100	$ 125
2. United Auto Workers	5000	5000	12. Packinghouse Workers	50	50
3. Brewery Workers	250		13. Radio Association		15
4. Amal. Clothing Workers	500	500	14. Rubber Workers	600	100
5. Communications Workers	500	500	15. Shoe Workers		200
6. Electrical Workers	500		16. Steelworkers	4000	3000
7. Gas, Coke, Chemical	250		17. Stone Workers	100	100
8. Glass, Ceramics		100	18. Textile Workers	100	100
9. Marine & Shipbuilding		250	19. Transport Workers	300	
10. Newspaper Guild		25	20. Woodworkers	100	
			Totals	$17350	$15065

State Industrial Union Councils

1. Florida		50	8. Minnesota		100
2. California		25	9. Missouri		50
3. Connecticut	50		10. New Hampshire	25	10
4. Delaware		10	11. Ohio	525	100
5. Georgia		25	12. Pennsylvania	500	100
6. Kentucky		25	13. Tennessee		10
7. Michigan	300	400	Totals	$1400	$905

Independant National and International Unions

1. Locomotive Firemen	250	250
2. United Mine Workers	10000	2500
Totals	$10250	$2750

Total Contributions for	1954	1955
AFL	$14975	$10145
State Federations	320	900
CIO	17350	15065
State Ind. Union Councils	1400	905
Independents	10250	2750
Totals	$44295	$29765

Overall Total

1954 -------- $44295
1955 -------- 29765
$14530 Less

Mr. Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4. D. C.

Date _____

☐ Attached is check in amount of $_____ for your Emergency Fund — ($25,000 needed before December 31, 1955)

☐ You may expect check in amount of $_____for your Emergency Fund on or about _____ 1955

* * * * * * * * * * *

1956 - To continue your program of public education, rehabilitation, legislation and employment of Handicapped, which has been endorsed by Organized Labor, Secretary-Treasurer Mildred Scott may expect the following:

☐ $_____ on or about _____1956

☐ $_____for the calendar year 1956 to be sent in monthly checks of $_____ each.

☐ Your request will be placed before our Board which meets _____ and we will advise you of action taken.

Name of Organization _____

Address _____

_____

Authorized by _____
name and title

...TRACHAN, President
...RED SCOTT, Secretary

AFFILIATES- APPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, APPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

October 18, 1955

c.

National Headquarters

To Presidents and Secretaries International Unions
State Federations and State Industrial Union Councils

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Our 7th Triennial Convention and our National Council meeting, in which representatives of Organized Labor took an active part, were recently held and adopted a broad program of public education, rehabilitation, legislation and employment of Handicapped, including our FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED and TAX EXEMPTION bills now pending in Congress and which have been endorsed by all Labor.

To accomplish the objectives, our Council adopted a modest budget of $173,850 for the calendar year 1956. If through our combined efforts, we succeed in raising that amount, we will be possible to employ badly needed assistants who can be trained to carry forward the APH program, consummation of which will be of great benefit to all working people and their families.

The attached list shows contributions made by National and International Unions, State Federations and Industrial Union Councils for the calendar years—January 1 to December 30, 1954, and January 1 to September 30, 1955. The total for 1954 was $44,295. As of September 30, 1955, the total was $29,765—or $14,530 less. This creates a serious situation for us as our Handicapped have little or no money. We are not a "charity" organization and do not come under the Community Chest Drives or the United Funds.

The Council went on record to assist in raising $25,000 needed now before the end of the current year—December 31, 1955. We are urgently in need of that amount.

The suggestion was also made that insofar as possible you advise me whether we can count on you for a contribution in 1956—the approximate time we might expect it, and the approximate amount. While we understand this is not binding, on the other hand, it will afford us the opportunity to plan accordingly. Our Secretary-treasurer has set up a special file on this subject. Such a system will help us to better plan our work and eliminate some of the correspondance.

Without Labor's aid, we admit we could not carry on and we deeply appreciate your help. We hope you will take early favorable action upon our appeal and advise me.

Fraternally,

PAUL STRACHAN
President

Vice Presidents

Clarence ...
Joseph ...
A. J. ...
James ...
Len J. ...
Hon. Thomas ...
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Jack C...
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Leo E. ...
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Gov. G. Mennen Williams

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NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK—October 7-13.

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Harold Stevens, M.D.

Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 2–8, 1955

AMERICAN FEOERATION OF THE PHYSICAEEY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D C. • August 26, 1942

AFFILIATES: AFPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC., AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, INC.
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

National Headquarters
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

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MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

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Max K. Newman, M.D.
Winthrop M. Phelps, M.D.
Alvin A. Shapiro, D.D.S.
William Thornton Spence, M.D.
Jean J. Vivino, M.D.

October 19, 1954

To Presidents and Secretaries
A. F. of L. National and International Unions,
Councils, and State Federations of Labor

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

In sending this Report to Labor I am constrained to say that, despite strong opposition from Administration leaders in the Departments, and on Capitol Hill, in the past Session of Congress we succeeded in putting over amendments that materially increase benefits to all Handicapped.

Due primarily to our efforts and those of our Labor Associates (we have been endorsed by Convention action of AFL, CIO, Rail Brotherhoods, and United Mine Workers), the following was achieved:

1. Changes in Vocational Rehabilitation Act which increase appropriations therefor, from $23,500,000 on a gradually ascending scale to $63,500,000, and provide, specifically, Handicapped Placement Units in all 1,800 Federal-State Employment Offices across country; an Advisory Council of Handicapped Affairs, on which Labor will be represented; grants to Home-Bound Handicapped, etc.

2. Amendments to Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, providing for establishment of Rehabilitation Centers.

3. Amendments to Social Security Act, which enables workless disabled by accident or disease to be immediately referred to States' Rehabilitation Agencies for needed services.

We submit, thus, we have performed well, under great difficulties, andhave kept our pledges to Labor, 100%.

However, we must now survey the situation; estimate what must be done to effectuate proper administration of the legislation so secured, the benefits from which will run into hundreds of millions of dollars, and, knowing the procrastination habits of Federal and State agencies in putting new laws into effect, we must vigilantly press forward and demand of them that which, so far (and the laws are now three months old) they have NOT done, - that being, to establish definite standards of administration of these Acts.

We must provide a public information service, to show Labor and all others at interest, where, when, and how to apply for benefits; (2) set up local projects for rehabilitating, training, and channeling into employment the millions of Handicapped; (3) bring all this down to local levels of educating Local Union Officers, particularly Business Agents, Secretaries, etc., and, of course, to press forward, next Session of Congress (when we shall probably have a more favorable atmosphere in which to work,) the fight for a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED: TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED and THOSE WHO SUPPORT HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT SUPPORT THEMSELVES: A FEDERAL SECOND INJURY ACT, etc. This is absolutely necessary, as I'm sure you will agree.

Labor has been the strongest and most active supporter of the Handicapped and this Federation, working in their interests. I am including herein, "THE AFPH 1954 HONOR ROLL" which shows the National and International AFL affiliates which have contributed to AFPH during 1954. A few have not yet contributed, as their Boards have not acted on the matter. Among these are Unions which have been very strong supporters of AFPH - The Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Glass Bottle Blowers Ass'n, Retail Clerks International Association, Upholsterers, and a few others.

Informed, humane Labor leaders support AFPH because, for 14 years, we have been doing a highly specialized job that no one else is doing, and we have steadily raised the standards in the Handicapped field, both as to employment and rehabilitation - including medical service, education, guidance and counseling, and selective placement.

We have fought unemployment, social and economic discrimination, and sought to alleviate the human misery accompanying physical ailments and incapacity and enforced idleness and unproductivity of the individual.

We have won over $500,000,000 in benefits for our people the past 14 years, through laws we initiated and put onto the statutes, to say nothing of having spark-plugged employment of Handicapped, through authoring and sponsoring "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", which has been responsible for employment of some 3,000,000 Handicapped, who have earned, at a conservative estimate, some $3,000,000,000 and have paid the various instrumentalities of Federal, State, and local Governments $750,000,000 in taxes. The need and value of our program, thus, is indisputably proven.

We appreciate the assistance, financially and otherwise, which we have had from several National and International Unions, and a few State Federations of Labor, and now ask that all those who have not hitherto contributed, do so as soon as possible, because this program and our work must be greatly expanded immediately to keep pace with development of laws and private programs, which directly affect not only those already Handicapped, but, all members of Unions and their families, WHO MAY BECOME HANDICAPPED, through illness or disease. None of us can say that we are exempt from this possibility. ANYBODY CAN BECOME PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED!

In the interest of all working people, particularly those belonging to Unions, and their families, as well as those 38,000,000 already Handicapped, we urge you to lend full support to AFPH.

We call to your attention the enclosed proposed budget, which shows WHAT AFPH NEEDS TO DO A REAL JOB, and, also, the Report of our Secretary-Treasurer Mildred Scott, which shows the relatively SMALL AMOUNT WE HAVE HAD, which is

wholly inadequate.

Hoping that you will use your best efforts to see that the name of YOUR National or International Union, or State Federation, or Organizing Council will be included in the 1955 AFPH HONOR ROLL list, and with all good wishes, I am

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President

Encls.

A.F.P.H. 1954 HONOR ROLL

List of National and International Unions, and State Federations of Labor, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, which have financially contributed to the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped during 1954:

1. Building and Construction Trades Department
2. Int. Ass'n Heat & Frost Insulators & Asbestos Workers
3. Int. Ass'n Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers
4. United Bro. of Carpenters & Joiners of America
5. Int. Chemical Workers Union
6. Int. Union of Cigar Makers
7. Int. Union of Operating Engineers
8. Flight Engineers' Int. Ass'n
9. United Garment Workers of America
10. Int. Ladies Garment Workers Union
11. United Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers Int. Union
12. Int. Hod Carriers, Building & Common Laborers' Union of America
13. Hotel & Restaurant Employees & Bartenders Int. Union
14. Int. Union of Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers
15. Int. Ass'n of Machinists
16. Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America
17. Bro. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America
18. Int. Photo-Engravers Union of North America
19. Operative Plasterers' & Cement Masons Int. Ass'n of U.S. and Canada
20. National Federation of Post Office Clerks
21. Int. Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union of North America
22. Int. Bro. Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers
23. Bro. Railroad Signalmen of America
24. Bro. Railway Carman of America
25. Bro. Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees
26. United Slate, Tile & Composition Roofers, Damp & Waterproof Workers Assn
27. Int. Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees & Moving Picture Operators of the U. S. and Canada
28. Stove Mounters Int. Union of North America
29. Amalgamated Ass'n of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America
30. American Federation of Teachers
31. Tobacco Workers Int. Union
32. American Flint Glass Workers' Union

33. Illinois State Federation of Labor
34. Michigan Federation of Labor
35. Pennsylvania Federation of Labor
36. Virginia Federation of Labor

PAUL A. STRACHAN
President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. - REpublic 7-1314

Digest of estimated budget for proposed 1954-1955 programs approved by National Council - September 30-October 1, 1954

		Total	$515,371.69
Salaries:	President	$12,000	
	Secretary-Treasurer	7,500	
	Incidental Expenses - President	1,200	
	" " Secy-Treas.	600	
	(Foregoing set by action of Convention and AFPH Council)		$21,300
President's Office:			
	Salaries — 3 Assistants: 1 in charge of Placement Conferences, research, etc. 1 in charge of Information Service 1 in charge of Legislation and Organization 1 Secretary to President and one clerk-typist		$28,760
Secretary-Treasurer's Office:			
	Salaries: Comptroller; clerk; secretary; casual and contract labor		$19,160
General Expense:			
	Rent, telephone-telegraph, equipment and supplies; regular printing; payroll taxes, workmen's compensation; independent CPA audit; travel expenses of president and secretary-treasurer		$77,169
AFPH Regional Offices:	Five---New York; Chicago; San Francisco; Atlanta; Dallas		
	Salaries for 5 regional directors; 5 stenographer-clerks; rent; telephone-telegraph; supplies, equipment		$56,800
Information Service:			
	Printing of VALOR, official publication; digests of Federal-State laws and rulings affecting handicapped; bulletins		$60,000
Legislation-Organization			
	Launching legislative program; printing of bills; incidental expenses re legislation; organizing expenses getting members and organizing lodges		$20,600
Educational Program:			
	At least 5 regional conferences — AFPH National Conference on Placement of Severely Handicapped, printing of proceedings, etc.		$120,000
Trustee Fund:	Back salaries payable as of June 30, 1954 --covering period of 14 years for President and 10 for Secretary-Treasurer		79,582.69
Contigency Fund			20,000
Fund-Raising program			12,000

ANNUAL REPORT
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.
AFPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.
Fiscal Year - 1953-1954
Presented to AFPH National Council - September 23-24, 1954
Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer

Greetings:

As Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., and the AFPH Educational Fund, Inc., my report to you will briefly outline the various programs of AFPH during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1953 and ending June 30, 1954:

Legislation:

When this fiscal year began July 1, 1953, we were working on our legislative program, which included bills to establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped. After several delays, hearings were finally scheduled for July 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 28, 1953, before the House Education and Labor Committee. Both President Strachan and I attended these hearings and Mr. Strachan testified. Copies of the Proceedings of the Hearings were obtained and mailed to our Lodges and State Departments, as well as to a number of our associates. Lodges were asked to set up Study Groups to study the proposed legislation and make reports to the members.

In January 1954, hearings were scheduled before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on the Administration bill. AFPH succeeded in getting the Committee to include our bill which had been introduced by Senator James E. Murray, together with several co-sponsors. President Strachan presented the testimony for AFPH. Special tribute was paid him by several members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare who had known of his many years of work in behalf of the handicapped.

Bills were finally reported out of the House and Senate Committees and were presented to both Houses on July 7th, for action. AFPH succeeded in getting certain amendments which were retained in the bill signed by the President of the United States, August 3rd and known as Public Law 565. (See President Strachan's report for detailed information.)

In February 1954 a dinner was held in the National Press Club Ballroom for members of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee for the purpose of discussing the AFPH legislative program. Several of our officers and members participated in the panel discussion.

Your officers and staff devoted much of their time during the year to legislative work. Several bulletins were sent to our membership and to our supporting organizations, keeping them advised of the status of the bills. The pamphlet — 1953-1954 Legislative Program of AFPH — which contained copies of the bills together with explanatory statements, was distributed widely.

Public Education and Organization:

As author and sponsor of NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK, AFPH sponsors the annual Kick-Off Dinner launching the observance. A special program was arranged for the 9th annual observance and plans made for the 10th Anniversary dinner to be held October 1, 1954. President Strachan wrote his annual letter to the Governors of all states citing progress made during the

year, and calling attention to things needed to be done to effectuate a better program for handicapped. Editorials were prepared for newspapers and magazines. Our AFPH Lodges and State Departments are sent guidee and information to assist in planning local programs.

In the fall of 1953 the services of a public relations man was engaged, orimarily for the ourpose of assisting with raising of funds. This trial was unsuccessful, insofar as raising funds was concerned. He did succeed in getting a number of spot announcements on TV-Radio, and prepared a guide for the use of local units of AFPH, however, it was too late in reaching them to be of value. His services were discontinued at the end of the year.

Proceedings of the 3rd Conference on Placement of Severely Handicapped held in March 1953, were distributed to the conferees and some copies sold to the public. Much interest has been evidenced in these Conferences and we have several requests from individuals to be notified when the 4th Conference is to be held.

Our National Constitution and By-Laws were printed with the revisions and amendments in accordance with Convention mandate and referendum of membership. A review of State and Lodge Constitutions and By-Laws was begun. A revision of the Guide for AFPH Lodges and State Departments was made — and pamphlets entitled "How to Conduct your AFPH Lodge Meetings"; "How to Organize an AFPH Lodge"; and "How you can Become a Member of AFPH" were published.

The pamphlet "America's Greatest Undeveloped Asset" was published and widely distributed. It presents the overall program of AFPH, and contains numerous statements from individuals about the AFPH work.

The VALOR LEGION OF MERIT was awarded quarterly by President Strachan to members bringing in ten new members during the quarter.

Several press releases were issued on various phases of AFPH program. President Strachan also prepared articles for printing in other publications.

Special Services and Meetings:

Many requests were received during the year for factual information concerning programs; inquiries concerning jobs; schools; services available, etc.

In addition to the endless hours spent with those seeking help we held many conferences with government officials, business man and women, civic leaders and others concerning programs for handicapped.

Job information sheets, which we ask each applicant to fill out, are maintained in open files, and referred to when we get inquiries from employers. We also maintain a file of available jobs for handicapped people. It is stressed that AFPH is not a placement agency, and every effort is made to get those seeking service to use the public facilities set up to do a screening service.

AFPH carries out the policy of employing qualified handicapped people to do jobs they can do. A number of students are employed as casual workers during the year; several are from Gallaudet College for Deaf.

AFPH Council meetings were held September 17-18, 1953 and February 15-16, 1954. Officers of the AFPH Educational Fund also met during the same period.

Proceedings of these meetings are a part of the permanent file in our AFPH Headquarters.

Conferences and correspondence were carried on with officers of State Departments and Lodges who were planning Conventions or special Programs.

President Strachan conferred with various members of AFPH Council during the year.

VALOR MAGAZINE:

Two issues of VALOR, our official publication, were gotten out during the fiscal year. Much time has been devoted to planning a program whereby publication can be resumed in the near future.

Finances and Administration:

A combined Financial Statement of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., and the AFPH Educational Fund, Inc., has been prepared reflecting our Assets; Liabilities & Surplus; Income and Expenses for the fiscal year.

Our income resulted from membership dues, contributions, sale of Conference Proceedings and Valor advertising and subscriptions. The third testing of the use of seals was tried in the fall of 1953, all under the direct supervision of your President and Secretary-Treasurer.

Our bookkeeping system is maintained under the supervision of a Certified Public Accountant. A simplified bookkeeping system is being prepared for the use of all units of AFPH.

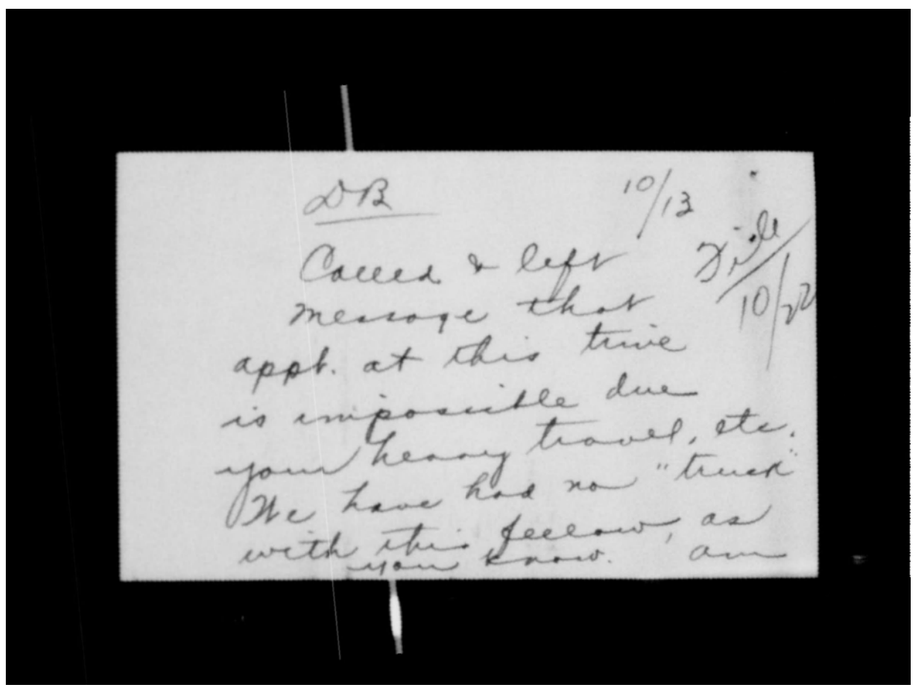
Respectfully submitted,

Mildred Scott

Mildred Scott, Secy-Treas.

COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
AFPH EDUCATIONAL FUND, Inc.
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C.
Fiscal year - July 1, 1953-June 30, 1954
Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer
Approved by National Council in session September 30, and October 1, 1954, subject to independent audit by Certified Public Accounting firm, in process, but not completed.

	AFPH	Educational Fund	Total
ASSETS			
Cash on hand and in bank	$ 4,060.46	$ 906.40	$ 4,966.86
Other assets	8,159.83	331.13	8,490.96
Total assets	$12,220.29	$1,237.53	$13,457.82
LIABILITIES & SURPLUS			
Unpaid accounts (includes salaries due officers $73,582. and old printing bills pending adjustment $10,408)	$92.048.04	$	$92,048.04
Surplus (or deficit)	(79,827.75)	1,237.53	(78,590.22)
Total liabilities & surplus	$12,220.29	$ 1,237.53	$ 13,457.82
INCOME			
From membership (dues, etc.)	$ 6,159.98	$	$ 6,159.98
Contributions	47,963.32	10,127.70	58,091.02
Sale of Conference Proceedings		506.50	506.50
Valor (advertising & subscriptions)	1,194.40	$10,634.20	$ 65,951.90
Total income			
EXPENSES			
Salaries - Officers (not paid) (during the year $10,639.60 was paid on salaries due)	$19,500.00	$	$ 19,500.00
Salaries - Other, including casual labor and contract labor	13,125.00		13,125.00
Rent	4,119.00		4,119.00
Other General and Administrative	7,555.66	$ 111.25	7,666.91
Total general expenses	$44,299.66	$ 111.25	$ 44,410.91
Legislative, printing and miscellaneous items only	3,092.91		3,092.91
Organization and Information Service	15,306.13	9,180.87	24,487.00
Cost of printing & selling proceedings		990.20	990.20
Valor magazine (2 issues)	2,944.10		2,944.10
Total expenses	$65,642.80	10,282.12	$ 75,925.12
Difference between income and expense	$(10,325.14)	$ 351.88	$(9,973.22)


DB 10/13
Called & left
message that
appt. at this time
is impossible due
your heavy travel, etc.
We have had no "truck"
with this fellow, as
you know. am

Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 3-9, 1954

AMERICAN FEDERATION OE THE PHYSICALEY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942

Affiliates: AFPH Educational Fund, Inc., AFPH Institute for Human Engineering, Inc.
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

National Headquarters
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

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MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

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October 12, 1954

Mr. Dave Beck, President
Intl. Brothernood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Warehousemen & Helpers of America
100 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Brother Back:

At the suggestion of my friend and associate, William S. Tyson, with whom you are acquainted, I am writing you this personal letter to suggest at your earliest convenience a conference between yourself, Mr. Tyson, and myself. The purpose of this discussion would be to outline to you the program of this Federation, its relation to the welfare of your members and their families, and the reasons wny the Teamsters should lend active support to our work.

Because of enactment of the last Congress covering:--

(a) Amendments to the Social Security Act, providing cnannalization of disabled workers into States' Rehabilitation services

(b) Amendments to the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, which provide, among other things, establishment of Rehabilitation Facilities

(c) Amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, which provide an expanded program covering medical treatment, Education and training, guidance and counseling, and selective placement --

These are matters which have direct bearing upon your own members unquestionably, and it would be but natural that your own organization would want to take advantage of the highly specialized knowledge and service which we are in position to afford, as well as assist in the overall development of the program for our more than 38,000,000 handicapped.

While I have never met you personally, I have been told that you have a deep interest in humanitarian projects, and

certainly this one is both humanitarian and economic in its impact upon our economy.

I therefore urge that you phone this office and arrange a conference between yourself, Mr. Tyson and myself at the earliest possible moment, or designate someone to sit for you in such conference, as we are deserving and need your support now while vast projects are being developed in which you are a party at interest.

I hope to hear from you by phone, if possible, and although I will be out of town on October 18, 19, and 20, I will be at your service before or after these dates.

Fraternally yours,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President

PAS:es
cc: Mr. William S. Tyson

NEWS RELEASE

From—

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314

AUTHORS AND SPONSORS—"*National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week*"—OCTOBER 3 - 9, 1954

For immediate release October 1,1954

AFPH NATIONAL COUNCIL PLANS EXPANSION PROGRAM

The National Council of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped concluded its two-day meeting, here, today.

The agenda covered:

A full discussion of legislation in the recently enacted

(a) Amendments to the Social Security Act, providing channelization of disabled workers into States' Rehabilitation services

(b) Amendments to the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act, which provide, among other things, establishment of Rehabilitation Facilities

(c) Amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, which provide an expanded program covering medical treatment, education and training, guidance and counseling, and selective placement.

The AFPH Council severely criticizes Federal agencies having jurisdiction in these matters for not having issued regulations as to how these Acts are to be administered, although some two months have passed, since the Acts were passed, although it is understood, the Public Health Service has nearly completed its series of rulings on administration of the Hill-Burton Act.

The Council also criticized the recent Budget letter, which instructed Federal agencies to virtually "freeze" appropriations for specific phases of the Rehabilitation program, generally, and states, if this is carried out, it will simply ignore the intent of the Congress, to have an immediate expansion of the Handicapped program, over-all.

Plans were made to establish an AFPH Information Service, to provide the Handicapped, and interested public, with definite information as to the operation of these new Acts, and what benefits may be obtained therefrom, and how, and where they may be obtained.

Edward H. Wolfe, of Chicago; Kenneth R. Pohlman, of Washington; Thomas C. Burke, of Toledo; E. M. Mitchell, Miami, and Charles R. Jeffrey, Lansing, were added to the Council.

Leo J. Buettner, National Vice President, AFPH, was named Chairman of the Finance and Ways and Means Committee, and sub-committee are being formed to cover Industry and Business; Women; Civic Organizations; Insurance and Farm areas.

Paul A. Strachan, National President, stated, "This was one of the best sessions the AFPH Council has had, and we can safely predict that its deliberations and actions taken, will go far in assisting Handicapped in rehabilitation and employment."

Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer, outlined plans for national membership campaign, and pointed out that the work of AFPH, the past year, had afforded a solid foundation of achievement, deserving of support of not only the Handicapped, but, the general public.

The Council will meet again, in February, 1955.

From—

NEWS RELEASE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314

AUTHORS AND SPONSORS—"National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week"—OCTOBER 3 - 9, 1954

FOR RELEASE AFTER 9:00 P.M.

October 1, 1954

Washington, D. C. - Paul A. Strachan, President, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, and author of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", gave the following address at the annual "Kick-Off Dinner", Friday evening, October 1, National Press Club Auditorium, launching the 10th Anniversary of "NEPHWEEK" being observed October 3 to 9, 1954.

Mr. Toastmaster, Distinguished Guests, Members of AFPH:

On this, the 10th anniversary of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", other speakers on the program tonight have given you citation of the practical benefits of institution of the "WEEK", and the tremendous impact it has had upon our nation's economy by having spear-headed continually expanding programs of rehabilitation and employment of handicapped, and eternally needling public and private agencies into performing their delegated task better than in previous years.

Although "NEPHWEEK" was designed as a pre-eminently practical measure, yet, its results have been among the most humanitarian of any law enacted by the Congress. Who can deny the cheer it has brought to millions of handicapped who, heretofore, have been ignored or discriminated against in their quest for employment? Who can say what tears - brought about by misery, suffering, and want, have been changed into jewels of joy by the knowledge that an individual - hitherto "unwanted" - has suddenly become in demand, and thereby made a self-respecting, tax-paying citizen?

I know, from bitter personal experience, the hardships of a severely handicapped person. I know that, despite all the ballyhoo today, from many quarters, to "Employ the Handicapped", that we are still discriminated against, socially and economically, and are the first to be fired, and the last to be hired.

But, to those of you who have made any effort in behalf of Handicapped, I extend my heart-felt thanks. I know that you are amongst those who have vision to see the stars - even if only in the reflection of the mud-puddle of human misery that has long --- too long --- been the habitat of millions of Handicapped.

And, what has been the real, underlying effect? Why you have awakened the handicapped to a sense of their own great potentials! You have given them hope, to displace despair. You have afforded them opportunity, and thus, fired their own ambition to succeed, and take their place amongst the useful, instead of the idle!

The greatest result, then, has been education and uplift of the handicapped, themselves. Now, they are beginning to realize that they do possess great abilities, long latent and undeveloped because of lack of essential medical treatment, training and education, guidance and counseling, and selective placement that will put them into jobs they can suitably fill. You have, in short, inspired them, - and, I remind you, so long as there are human beings to reach for the stars, the world will move on!

When we consider the fearful statistics relating to this field, and understand what they mean, we are appalled. In 1953, on-the-job accidents alone, cost $3,150,000,000 in salaries or wages, medical, insurance, and other indirect costs. When we reflect that for the past 12 years, an average of 2,000,000 people annually have been injured in industry, alone, to say nothing of those injured or diseased in homes, on the streets, or on the farms of our broad land, and know that, of these 350,000 annually suffer permanent impairments, - and contrast this with the disgraceful and miserably inadequate Federal-State Program which, at maximum, has only reached the number of 60,000 rehabilitated, the past year, we can see, as clear as crystal, the imperative need for an over-all, adequate program

(more)

of rehabilitation and employment for our approximately 40,000,000 handicapped, of whom about 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are from 60% to 100% disabled.

What is the most valuable thing in America, today? Why it is our own people, with their great genius for mass production, their indefatigable energies which have made our nation the greatest in the world today, and their continued aspiration for more and better things of life.

What, then, is the answer to the needs of our millions of handicapped? Not "charity", nor public dole, not "relief", but "RELEASE!" The motive power of any mass movement must be, the people, themselves!

In beginning, thus, to establish a real program for handicapped, you are simply taking out insurance. You are, thereby, guaranteeing that this nation will always have a vast reservoir of manpower, trained and competent to do a job. You are conserving public resources, by making a capital investment in the individual, - treating, and training him so he can make his own way, and you are, thus, lessening taxes, on the one hand, and bolstering our national income, through increased production and consumption, on the other.

These past 15 years I have been privileged to take my stand in Washington, the crossroads of the world, and battle, in my humble way for the handicapped. During those critical years, we saw revolutionary convulsions that have changed the entire course of world affairs.

To those of you who have been in the vanguard of this fight with me, I salute you as far-visioned men and women, intent upon bettering the condition of all our people, and particularly the Handicapped.

To Bob Ramspeck, Jennings Randolph, Jerry Voorhis, Senator Kilgore, Joe Martin, Sam Rayburn, John W. McCormack, Alben W. Barkley, Hatton B. Sumners, Pat McCarran, and all those who assisted me in piloting "REHAB-WEEK" through Congress, I give warm thanks.

To Bob Goodwin, Ed Keenan, and Perry Faulkner, I am indebted for their splendid backing up of the entire program through the Employment Service, both civilian and veteran. To the Veterans Administration, Civil Service Commission, and Public Health Service, I render thanks for their part in doing this job, and pay especial tribute to my friend, and valued aide to the handicapped, Dr. Verne K. Harvey, Medical Director, Civil Service Commission.

To the leaders of Labor, - John L. Lewis; the late President Green of the AFL, and the late President of CIO, Phil Murray; to George Meany; Walter P. Reuther; David Dubinsky; Joseph A. Beirne; Albert J. Hayes, Patrick E. Gorman; Thomas C. Carroll; Irvin Barney; Dan Tracy; H. E. Gilbert; Roy Hughes; Jesse Clark; David J. McDonald; Leo E. George; Emil Mazey; Marx Lewis; John H. Lyons; Jacob Potofsky; L. S. Buckmaster; Mike Quill; John S. Burke; Joseph A. Mullaney; Ernest Hebert; Karl Feller; Maurice A. Hutcheson; Edward Moffett; Mario Azpeitia; James B. Carey; Joseph D. Keenan; Russell Stephens; Carl Hegel; William E. Maloney; Anthony E. Katz; Elwood D. Swisher; Lee W. Minton; S. P. Ming; Burl W. Phares; Ed S. Miller; George L. Buss; William L. McSorley; John Bishop; Joseph Lewis; Edward J. Volz; O. A. Knight; Ralph Helstein; Lawrence M. Raftery; Matthew Woll; John E. Rooney; George L. Googe; George M. Harrison; Vernon Housewright; Charles D. Aquadro; James J. Mitchell; Richard J. Walsh; John C. Lawson; John O'Hare; Woodruff Randolph; Sal B. Hoffman; Anthony Valente; Edward J. Powers; Emil Rieve; A. F. Hartung; Barney Hopkins, and others, I express my deep appreciation of their sympathetic understanding, and practical support. Without their help, we could not have carried on.

To Walter S. Dittmars; Arthur Clarendon Smith, Sr; Dr. Merle E. Frampton; the late Joe Milner; Philip L. Graham; Dr. Carley Byrd; Colonel Bob Allen; William J. Lichtenberg; Dr. William G. Lennox; General F. S. Strong; Captain T. J. Canty, USN-MC; Colonel George E. Ijams; Dr. Carlos E. Ward; the late Dr. Ira D. Scott, and many others in the business and professional world, I tender thanks for their splendid assistance.

(more)

And, to the Handicapped, themselves, who have been my chief inspiration in this matter, I say that I am deeply grateful that divine providence has permitted me to carry on, in my humble way, this campaign in their behalf.

Countless cases of their heroism, great fortitude in the face of disaster, and an ever-cheerful spirit, despite severe physical handicaps, are ever before my eyes, and impel me to say to them, and to their successors, that if they will only develop their own great capacities, through ambition and determination, and diligence in study and performance, and practice close unity of action toadvance their own interests, they will mount to the very heights of achievement.

* * * *

August 12, 1954

B U L L E T I N

FROM: AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314 -- Scott

FALL PROGRAM - -

NEPHWEEK KICK-OFF

As part of its Educational Program, the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped sponsors the annual Kick-Off Dinner launching the observance of NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK. The dinner will be held Friday evening, October 1, National Press Club Auditorium, 6:30 (see announcement). This will mark the 10th Anniversary. NEPHWEEK is observed during the period October 3-9. A program is planned with guest speakers representing different points of view. The purpose of NEPHWEEK is to focus attention on jobs handicapped men and women can do in spite of physical disability. It is not a fund-raising event. Announcements are mailed to various persons who are interested in this program. The 14th Street entrance to the National Press Building is at street-level—those who may be traveling in wheelchairs will find no difficulty in getting into the building. Tickets are $5.00, including gratuities.

POSTER

We have a limited supply of posters (see sample attached) in stock—both on card and on heavy paper to fill orders.

ELECTROS and MATS

Our various slogans, as shown on the electro and mat sheet, are being used by a number of leading magazines and publications, as well as weekly newspapers. Order by number, indicating whether electro or mat is desired.

PAMPHLET

"The WORK of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped" is a resume of some of our accomplishments, and a brief outline of our program. It is being included in our appeal for funds to carry on our work, along with contribution cards and return envelopes.

REPRINTS

Reprints of articles and factual material are also available. See list attached.

If you desire any of the material, please use the enclosed order blank and return envelope.

FROM: AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4. D. C. Phone: NAtional 7-1314

Partial List of Material Available at the National Headquarters

PROCEEDINGS OF SECOND AFPH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PLACEMENT OF SEVERELY HANDICAPPED
Panel Discussions on: Cerebral Palsy; Epilepsy; Muscular Dystrophy-Polio-Multiple Sclerosis; Arthritis; Orthopedic Disabilities; Blindness and Visual Disabilities; Deafness and Hard-of-Hearing; Cardio-Vascular; Cancer. Outstanding specialists in Industry, Business, Labor, Medicine, Education, Government and Handicapped constituted the members of the various panels.
— $3.00 per copy

PROCEEDINGS OF THIRD AFPH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PLACEMENT OF SEVERELY HANDICAPPED.
First day devoted to general discussions and an amputee demonstration directed by Dr. Sidney Fishman, New York University; afternoon to individual workshops. Second day—Reports on Workshops Covering—A. Arthritis and Rheumatism; B. Amputations, Osteomyelitis and Paraplegia; C. Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis and Poliomyelitis; D. Brain and Nervous Disabilities; E. Cardio-Vascular and Pulmonary Disabilities; F. Visual Disabilities; G. Hearing Disabilities. Third Day was devoted to a discussion on Second Injury Laws.
— $2.00 per copy

Note: Date for FOURTH AFPH National Conference on Placement of Severely Handicapped has not been definitely set. If you desire to be notified, please send your name and address to the National Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.

"Without Selective Placement there can be no successful program for Employment of Handicapped"—Paul A. Strachan, Pres. AFPH

Reprints:

"WHO'S HANDICAPPED?" By Walter E. Disbrow, President, The Gray Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn., Vice Pres., AFPH. Connecticut Industry.

"EPILEPSY—A SOCIAL HANDICAP" By Jerome K. Merlis, M.D., Neurologist in Charge, National Veterans' Epilepsy Center, Cushing Veterans Adm. Hospital, Valor.

Creed of Employment of Handicapped "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"...Industry and Labor Leaders Unite in Urging—Hire the Handicapped!

"WHY THE TERM—'PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED". By Paul A. Strachan, Pres., AFPH

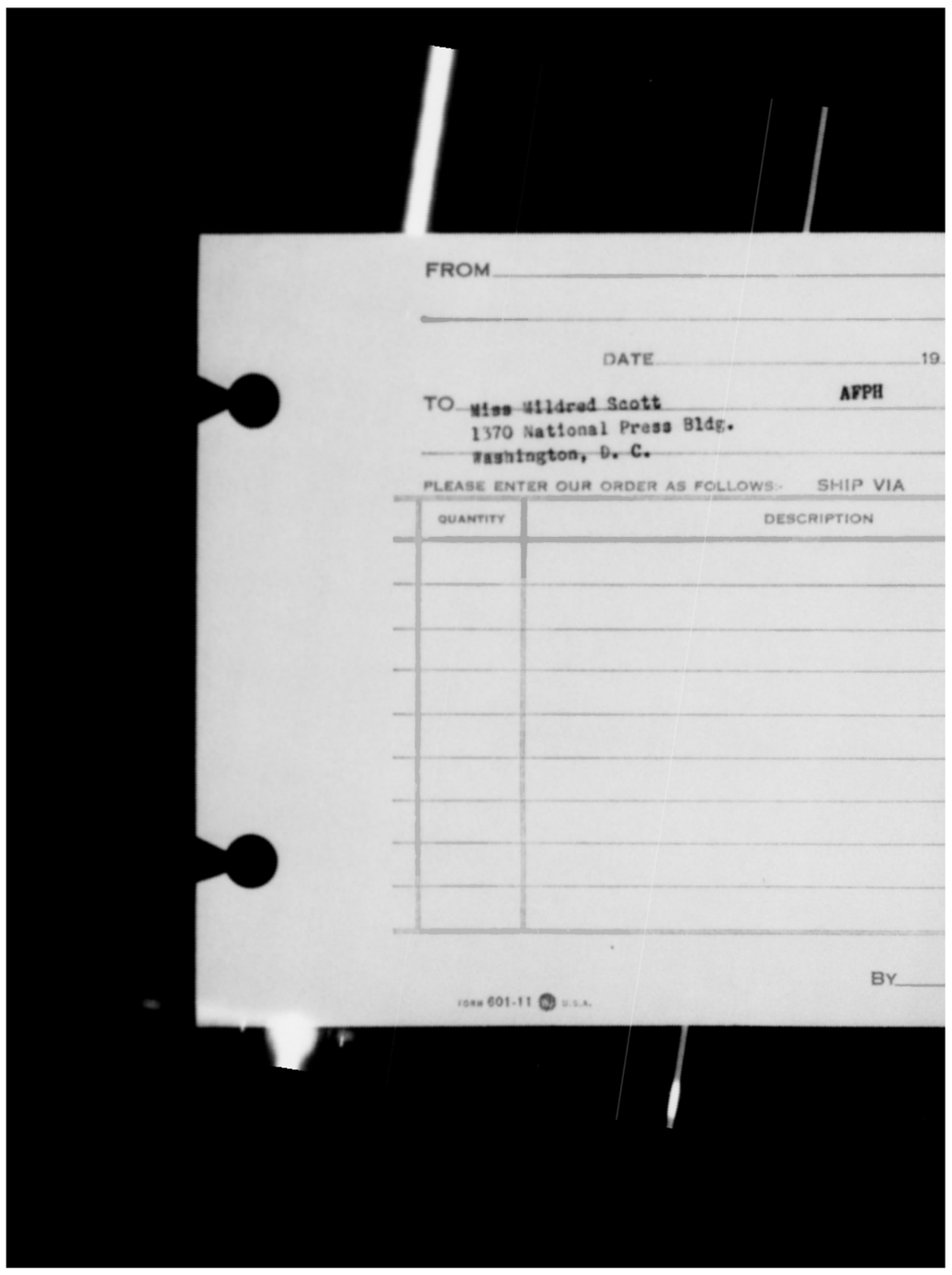
"A PROJECT DEDICATED TO REBUILDING MEN". By Thomas C. Carroll, President, Brotherhood of Maintenance and Waymen.

"MIND OVER MATTER". By Virginia A. Pearson. VALOR

"WHY NOT A REAL PROGRAM FOR ALL AFFLICTED?" By Admiral Mahlon S. Tisdale, USN-RET., Vice Pres., AFPH

Pamphlets— America's Greatest Undeveloped Asset—Brief history of AFPH and an outline of its overall program.
— 1953-1954 Legislative Program - AFPH

Note: One copy of reprint and pamphlet may be had upon request. Write for rates if quantity desired.


FROM

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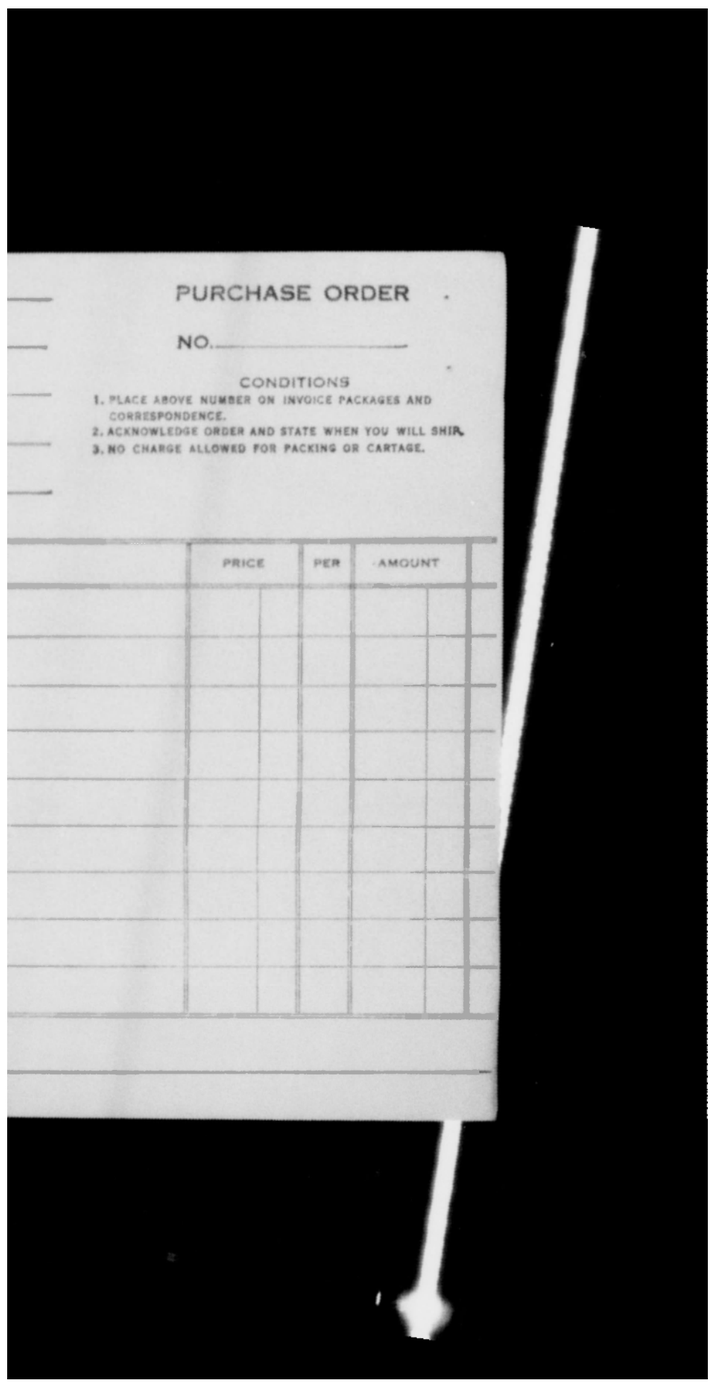
TO Miss Mildred Scott AFPH
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PAUL A. STRACHAN

President, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Author of the Resolution which he had introduced into Congress, May 11, 1942, now Public Law 17A establishing the first week in October as "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" to be observed this year during the period October 3-9, 1954

(2)



(3)



The Federal-State Employment Services have been responsible for placement of approximately 3,000,000 Handicapped, and their salaries or wages are estimated at $3,000,000,000; and they paid approximately $750,000,000 in taxes since **NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK** was first observed in October 1945. This proves the program under impetus from "NEPHWEEK" has been both practical and profitable. The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped as author and sponsor of "NEPHWEEK" has called attention to the 10th Anniversary to be observed during the period October 3-9, 1954.

(4)

10th Anniversary

"NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"

October 3-9, 1954

HIRE THE HANDICAPPED

(5)



Magazine electros and newspaper mats should be ordered by "number" from the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.

NATIONAL KICK-OFF DINNER

Sponsored by the

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

Friday, October 1, 1954, 6:30 P.M.

National Press Club Ballroom
14th and F Streets Washington, D.C.

to launch

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF

"NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"

October 3-9, 1954

A special program has been arranged showing the 10-year growth and development of benefits to America's 38,000,000 handicapped since "NEPHWEEK" was first observed in October 1945. Many will be present who participated in the first annual observance.

Tickets $5.00, including gratuity **Dress optional**

Make your reservations early. Tickets may be obtained at AFPH Headquarters, 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C. REpublic 7-1314

CREED OF EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED

National Employ The Physically Handicapped Week

Industry and Labor Leaders unite in urging Hire the Handicapped!

Because it—

1. Promotes FULL UTILIZATION OF ALL MANPOWER, NECESSARY TO OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

2. Lessens the strain upon our taxpayers by taking thousands of people off relief and putting them to work, so they may earn their living, wholly, or in part, and thereby relieve their families, communities, the States, and the Nation of responsibility for maintaining such Handicapped in unhappy, enforced idleness.

3. Inculcates pride in the individual Handicapped, so that, thus, he is able to stand on his own feet and make his contribution as a citizen towards maintaining the safety, welfare and prosperity of his Country.

4. Promotes happiness—replaces despair with hope.

5. Carries out Divine Law — HELP THY NEIGHBOR!—in the highest degree.

There should and must be a continual, increasing effort on the part of all employers, backed by enthusiastic support from the public, to seek and find new means to hire Handicapped in jobs where their particular disability is not a factor.

This is a great challenge to American industry and business, development of which, under the most humanitarian principles, has made this the greatest nation on earth.

This Creed has been endorsed by many eminent leaders of Industry and Labor, among whom are—

General David Sarnoff
Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America.

George Meany
President, American Federation of Labor.

Louis Rothschuld
Chairman of Board, Servel, Inc.

Winthrop W. Aldrich
Former Chairman, Board of Directors, Chase National Bank. Now, Ambassador to Great Britain.

Gwilym A. Price
President, Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

J. P. Spang, Jr.
President, The Gillette Company.

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Earl Bunting
Managing Director, Natl. Ass'n. of Manufacturers.

Thomas C. Carroll
President, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Jack L. Warner
President, Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.

Walter P. Reuther
President, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A. J. Hayes
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Walter E. Dittmars
President, The Gray Manufacturing Company.

Hugo Ernst
President, Hotel & Restaurant Employees & Bartenders' International Union.

Meyer Kestnbaum
President, Hart Schaffner & Marx.

Paul A. Strachan
Author of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" and, *President*, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

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O. A. Knight
President, Oil Workers International Union.

JOINT RESOLUTION IN CONGRESS TO ESTABLISH THE FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER AS NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK

Author: Paul A. Strachan
Introduced May 11, 1942
Congressional Sponsors: Sen. *Harley M. Kilgore*, West Virginia, Rep. Jerry Voorhis, of California

Whereas: There is now, and shall be for some time to come, a positive necessity for utilizing fully every available source of manpower in America, and

Whereas: The growing and acute problems of the physically handicapped, who number approximately twenty-three million citizens, and are being augmented by an average of eight hundred thousand citizens injured in industry yearly—to say nothing of those who have been, or will be, injured or diseased as a result of military service—is engaging more and more attention of the Federal Government, the States, and private industry, and

Whereas: This condition will be greatly augmented after the conclusion of the present World War No. 2, as inevitably there will then be a much larger number of physically handicapped men and women injured or diseased by or through war or war-production service; and

Whereas: Rehabilitation and placement of the physically handicapped are among the most important problems in our national economy, as if a means is provided to make many such people self-supporting, wholly or in part, the entire Nation will be beneficiary because of lessening drain upon national finances and resources; and

Whereas: Congress and the Chief Executive have expressed concern and have initiated constantly expanding programs on behalf of the physically handicapped, as well as leaders in private industry, now, therefore, BE IT

Resolved: BY THE SENATE, AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, etc.

THAT, hereafter, the first week of October of each year shall be designated as NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK. During said week appropriate ceremonies are to be held throughout the Nation, the purpose of which will be to enlist public support for and interest in the employment of otherwise qualified but physically handicapped workers.

The President is hereby requested to issue a suitable proclamation each year, and the Governors of States, Mayors of Cities, and heads of other instrumentalities of government, as well as leaders of industry, educational and religious groups; labor, veterans, women, farm, scientific and professional, and all other organizations and individuals at interest, are invited to participate.

***ADOPTED**, unanimously, by House and Senate, and signed by President Truman on August 11, 1945, as House Joint Resolution 33, now Public Law 176.*

National Officers

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

PAUL A. STRACHAN, *President* MISS MILDRED SCOTT, *Secretary-Treasurer*

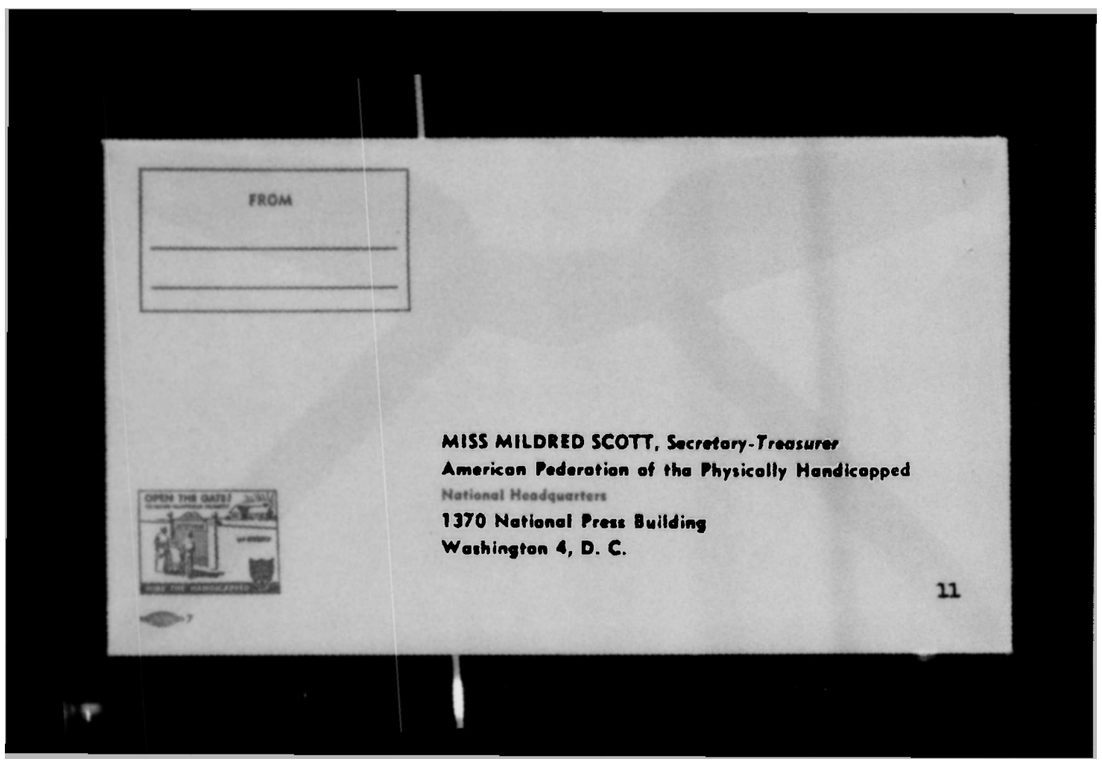
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Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 3-9, 1954


FROM
MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped
National Headquarters
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
11

The **WORK** *of the*

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"



Paul A. Strachan

Under leadership of Paul A. Strachan, who founded the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, September 30, 1940, a small band of men and women, the majority of whom were handicapped, launched the AFPH program. The Federation was formally chartered August 20, 1942, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., as a non-profit, educational, beneficent organization. Memberships are open to both handicapped and non-handicapped.

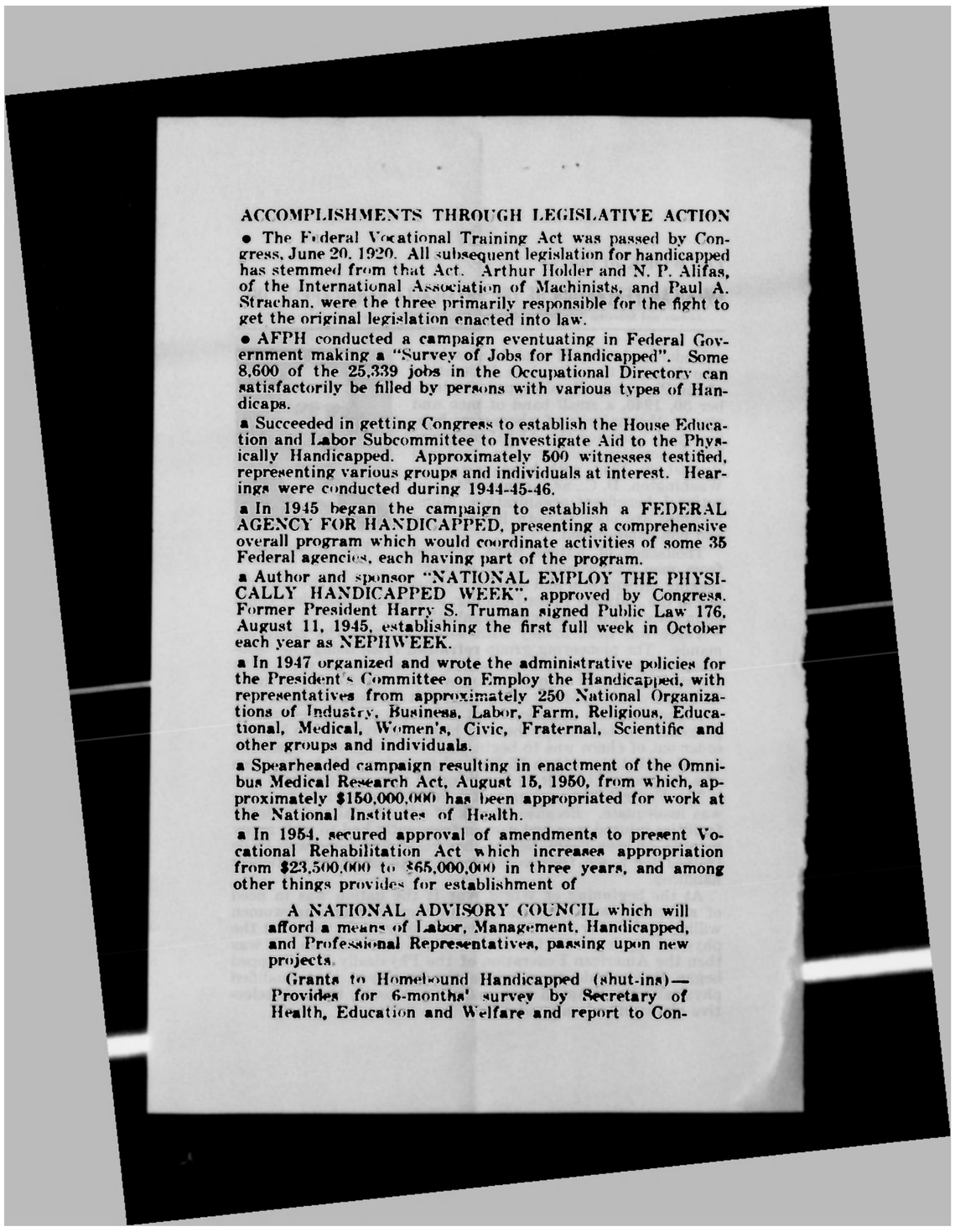
Thousands of letters were received from men and women across country, seeking information and service. Others came to the tiny office in the National Press Building, looking for jobs they could do in spite of their particular disability.

There was little money with which to meet the many demands. The pioneering group refrained from using the "sob-story" appeal since it represented those who in spite of a physical disability wanted to earn their way. AFPH knew there were thousands of others who felt the same way.

It soon became apparent that although a public education program was necessary, the only hope of getting some kind of order out of chaos was to begin with the Congress. Research revealed that more than 35 Federal agencies each had a piece of a program of benefit to handicapped men and women.

The Federal-State program for rehabilitation and training was inadequate. Because of lack of educational and training facilities injured men and women frequently had to wait many months, or even years, before they could find some way to be trained for a job they could do in spite of their particular handicap.

At the beginning of World War II the nation was in need of manpower and America had millions of men and women willing to do their share even though they could not meet the physical requirements for service in the armed forces. It was then the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped began its crusade to convince the employer that qualified physically handicapped men and women could, through selective placement, do a good job.



ACCOMPLISHMENTS THROUGH LEGISLATIVE ACTION

• The Federal Vocational Training Act was passed by Congress, June 20, 1920. All subsequent legislation for handicapped has stemmed from that Act. Arthur Holder and N. P. Alifas, of the International Association of Machinists, and Paul A. Strachan, were the three primarily responsible for the fight to get the original legislation enacted into law.

• AFPH conducted a campaign eventuating in Federal Government making a "Survey of Jobs for Handicapped". Some 8,600 of the 25,339 jobs in the Occupational Directory can satisfactorily be filled by persons with various types of Handicaps.

a Succeeded in getting Congress to establish the House Education and Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped. Approximately 500 witnesses testified, representing various groups and individuals at interest. Hearings were conducted during 1944-45-46.

a In 1945 began the campaign to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, presenting a comprehensive overall program which would coordinate activities of some 35 Federal agencies, each having part of the program.

a Author and sponsor "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", approved by Congress. Former President Harry S. Truman signed Public Law 176, August 11, 1945, establishing the first full week in October each year as NEPHWEEK.

a In 1947 organized and wrote the administrative policies for the President's Committee on Employ the Handicapped, with representatives from approximately 250 National Organizations of Industry, Business, Labor, Farm, Religious, Educational, Medical, Women's, Civic, Fraternal, Scientific and other groups and individuals.

a Spearheaded campaign resulting in enactment of the Omnibus Medical Research Act, August 15, 1950, from which, approximately $150,000,000 has been appropriated for work at the National Institutes of Health.

a In 1954, secured approval of amendments to present Vocational Rehabilitation Act which increases appropriation from $23,500,000 to $65,000,000 in three years, and among other things provides for establishment of

A NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL which will afford a means of Labor, Management, Handicapped, and Professional Representatives, passing upon new projects.

Grants to Homebound Handicapped (shut-ins)—Provides for 6-months' survey by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and report to Con-

gress, on needs for teaching and training homebound individuals, especially in rural areas.

Amendments to Wagner-Peyser Act, providing that there be a specialist in each of the State and Federal Employment Offices to render counseling and job placement services to handicapped persons.

• Resolutions have been drafted for State Legislatures to establish an Advisory Committee on Affairs of Handicapped. Pennsylvania has enacted this resolution into law.

OTHER PHASES OF AFPH PROGRAM

National Conferences on Placement of Severely Handicapped (60% to 100% disabled). "Proceedings" of the Conferences already held may be procured from the National Headquarters.

Plans for an "AFPH Institute for Human Engineering."

Participation in State and Local programs of benefit to Handicapped through AFPH State Departments, Lodges, members-at-large.

Special services to assist Handicapped.

Dissemination of factual and educational material affecting Handicapped.

Promotion of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week."

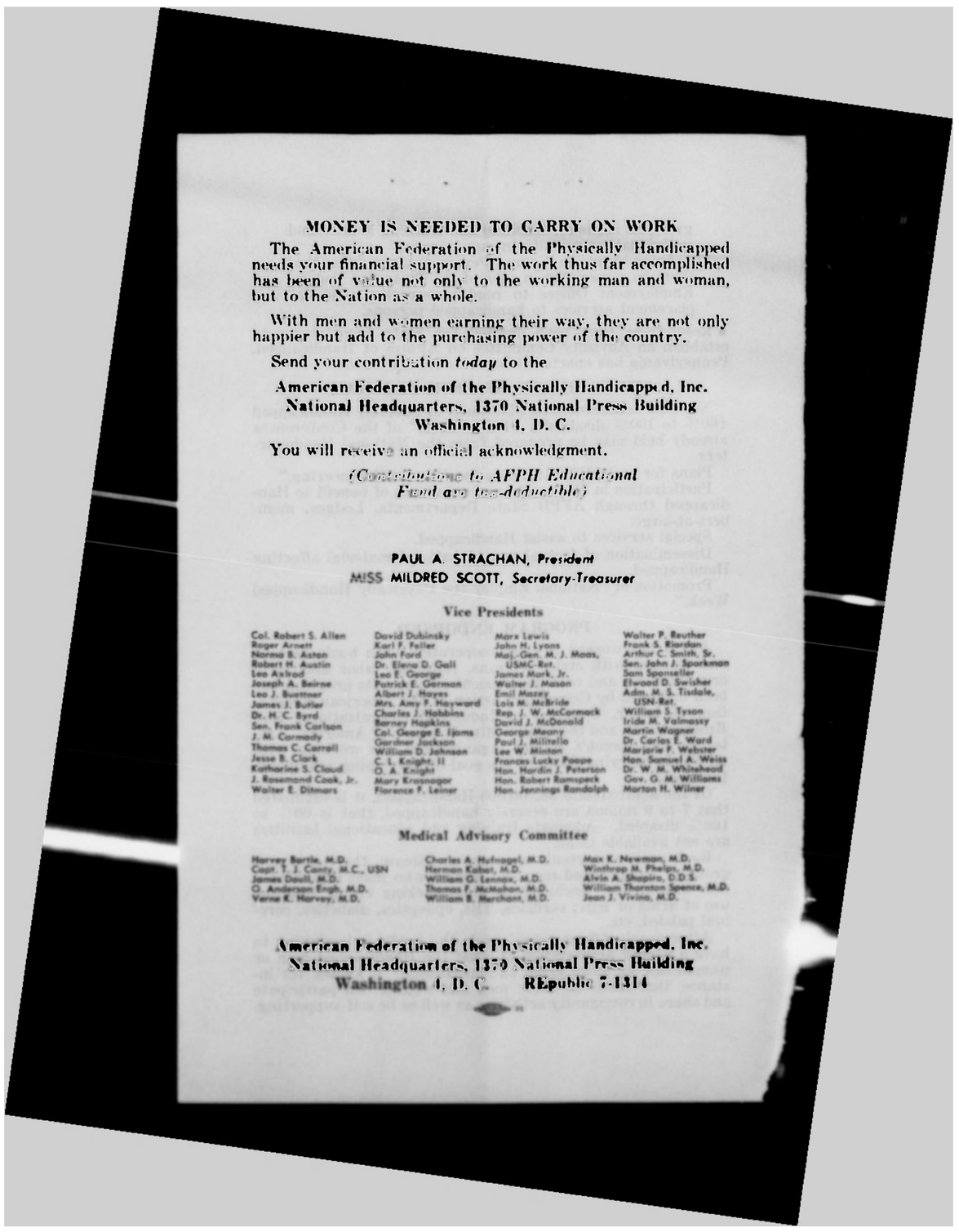
PROGRAM ENDORSED

AFPH has worked in close cooperation with business men and women, with civic, veterans, religious, labor and farm organizations, and with government officials. Its program has been endorsed by Convention action of the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Rail Brotherhoods, and the United Mine Workers of America. Fraternal and women's service organizations are working with AFPH in carrying forward it's goal of developing job opportunities.

Of the approximate 38,000,000 Handicapped, it is estimated that 7 to 9 million are severely handicapped, that is 60% to 100% disabled. Adequate training and educational facilities are not available to all.

Each year, as a result of injury or disease, there is a new group of handicapped men and women who must adjust to a new way of life. Included are those lacking vision, hearing, use of arms or legs; cardiacs, TBs, epileptics, diabetics, cerebral palsied, etc.

After nearly fifteen years' work, the public is beginning to have a keener appreciation of what the Handicapped man or woman can do, when given an opportunity. It knows, for instance, that many of these men and women can participate and share in community activities as well as be self-supporting.



MONEY IS NEEDED TO CARRY ON WORK

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped needs your financial support. The work thus far accomplished has been of value not only to the working man and woman, but to the Nation as a whole.

With men and women earning their way, they are not only happier but add to the purchasing power of the country.

Send your contribution *today* to the

American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.
National Headquarters, 1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

You will receive an official acknowledgment.

(Contributions to AFPH Educational Fund are tax-deductible)

PAUL A. STRACHAN, *President*
MISS MILDRED SCOTT, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Jesse B. Clark	William D. Johnson	Frances Lucky Poape	Hon. Samuel A. Weiss
Katharine S. Claud	C. L. Knight, II	Hon. Hardin J. Peterson	Dr. W. M. Whitehead
J. Rosemond Cook, Jr.	O. A. Knight	Hon. Robert Ramspeck	Gov. G. M. Williams
Walter E. Ditmars	Mary Krasnagor	Hon. Jennings Randolph	Morton H. Wilner
	Florence F. Leiner		

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Capt. T. J. Canty, M.C., USN	Herman Kabat, M.D.	Winthrop M. Phelps, M.D.
James Daull, M.D.	William G. Lennox, M.D.	Alvin A. Shapiro, D.D.S.
O. Anderson Engh, M.D.	Thomas F. McMahon, M.D.	William Thornton Spence, M.D.
Verne K. Harvey, M.D.	William B. Marchant, M.D.	Jean J. Vivino, M.D.

American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.
National Headquarters, 1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C. REpublic 7-1314

Authors and Sponsors "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 3-9, 1954

AMERICAN EEDERATIDN DE THE PHYSICAELY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942

Affiliates: AFPH Educational Fund, Inc., AFPH Institute for Human Engineering, Inc.
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

National Headquarters
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

July 17, 1954

To all National and International Unions,
State Federations of Labor, and
Central Labor Bodies, and
State Industriel Union Councils, and
City Industriel Union Councils

Greeting:

The AFPH-LABOR backed amandments to S. 2759, the bill to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, were approved in Conference, this week-end, and will go on Senate and House floors for final approval, early next week. It is believed Congress will accept the Conference Report.

While AFPH and its Labor Associates deeply regret the failure of Congress to enact S. 2570, the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill, knowing, as we do, that it oresented a definite program that, in function, would have gone a long way to meet the varied needs and problems of our 38,000,000 Handicapped, we believe that passage of S. 2759, now, will spead the day when the FEDERAL AGENCY will become a reality, because, the lack of a definite program and plan, in the present bill, which, in substance, simply throws a lot of money into the lap of the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, WITHOUT ear-marking it for specific projects, or, coordinating the program as a whole, will soon come back to plague those who claim they want a real program.

But, in fact, AFPH, and Labor, can take credit for the following:

1. THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO BILL AT ALL, IF AFPH-LABOR HAD NOT DEMANDED, AND GOTTEN HEARINGS, AND PUSHED THE MATTER TO A CONCLUSION. AFPH-LABOR CAN TAKE FULL CREDIT FOR THIS.

2. S. 2759, DESPITE ITS LACKS AND DEFECTS, WILL, IN THREE YEARS, PUSH THE PRESENT APPROPRIATION, $23,500,000, UP TO $65,000,000—A GAIN OF APPROXIMATELY $42,000,000.

3. AN ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HANDICAPPED AFFAIRS WILL AFFORD A MEANS OF PROPER LABOR-MANAGEMENT, HANDICAPPED, AND PROFESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES, PASSING UPON NEW PROJECTS. (Labor, incidentally, must be on the alert, if and when S. 2759 is finally passed, to see that strong representations are made to Secretary Hobby, and Undersecretary Rockefeller, so that Labor will have proper representation in this Committee, or Council.)

4. GRANTS TO HOME-BOUND HANDICAPPED - AFTER THE 6 MONTHS SURVEY, PROVIDED FOR IN CONFERENCE REPORT, CONGRESS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY APPROVE $5,000,000 AS INITIAL APPROPRIATION, and $2,000,000 A YEAR, THEREAFTER, EAR-MARKED FOR THIS SPECIFIC PURPOSE.

5. AMENDMENTS TO THE WAGNER-PEYSER ACT, PROVIDING THAT THE U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MUST HAVE, THROUGH ITS STATE AFFILIATES, AT LEAST ONE HANDICAPPED PLACEMENT SPECIALIST IN EACH OF THE 1,800-odd OFFICES OF THE EMPLOYMENT

SERVICE ACROSS COUNTRY. FROM A STANDPOINT OF JOBS FOR HANDICAPPED. THIS IS THE GREATEST ADVANCE EVER MADE ON BEHALF OF THE HANDICAPPED.

Summarising, total benefits in bill and amendments thereto, as approved by Senate-House Conferees, if approved by Congress (which seems very likely), will approximate $45,000,000 MORE THAN THE PRESENT PROGRAM. That gain is purely the result of AFPH-Labor work.

We are greatly indebted to Democratic Whip, Hon. John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, for the splendid floor leadership in the House, and to Representatives Harry R. Sheppard, of California, (who sponsored the U. S. Employment Service Amendment), and, to a great Labor supporter, Hon. Augustine B. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who carried the amendment providing GRANTS FOR HOMEBOUND HANDICAPPED, as well as the increase, from $75,000 to $225,000 for the PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED.

We also owe to Senators Murray, Hill, Sparkman, Lehman and Humphrey, our thanks for their splendid support in the Senate. We shall not forget that Senators H. Alexander Smith, of New Jersey; William A. Purtell, of Connecticut, and Robert W. Upton, of New Hampshire, ignored Labor and the Handicapped, and did all possible to kill our bill, S. 2570, and only accepted amendments to improve that bill, because of Senate and House pressures which we generated. Chairman McConnell, House Education and Labor Committee is entitled to some thanks, but even he failed, signally, to carry the ball for our bill, and we were thus forced to achieve whatever was achieved, without him. In the House Repr. Graham A. Barden ignored Labor and the Handicapped and did all possible to kill our bills.

All in all, Brothers, this has been a great victory for the Handicapped and Labor, and its benefits will aid thousands and thousands of our citizens, who have been denied help that would enable them to achieve status as wage-earners, and tax-payers.

To those of you, in Labor, who gave financial and other support to this program, we offer our sincere thanks, and hope that our work will continue to merit your whole-hearted support. To those who have never contributed to AFPH, I can only say that I hope you will, in the light of this great advance won by our efforts, in future, give unstinted support to this program, as we have always lacked sufficient funds to do the job as it could and should be done.

I hope to hear from all of you, as this is a matter which deeply concerns all Labor, and I am glad to be able to report to you that we are still fighting; still planning for a long-range campaign, early next Session, while, meantime, making every effort - if S. 2759 is approved by Congress - TO SEE TO IT, THAT IT IS ADMINISTERED FAIRLY. THAT JOB, BROTHERS, WILL TAKE A LOT OF DOING, ESPECIALLY IN THE ANTI-LABOR, ANTI-HANDICAPPED ATMOSPHERE WE FIND IN WASHINGTON NOW. Our time, for the next several months, then, will be fully engrossed in working out the administrative end, and we ask that you continue to give your interest and full support to us.

Again thanking you for past support, and with best wishes for an even more successful 1955 program, WITH A CONGRESS THAT IS MORE CONCERNED WITH HUMAN BEINGS, AND LESS, WITH ABSTRACTIONS, I am

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President

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Isaac J. Vivino, M.D.

June 24, 1954

Mr. Dave Beck, Pres.
Mr. John F. English, Secy-Treas.
Intl. Bro. of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen
& Helpers of America
100 Indiana Avenue NW
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Brothers Beck and English:

Your attention is respectfully directed to enclosed, which I intend to send to ALL International Unions.

We have been abused, brushed off, lied to, and treated like dirt, generally, by Members of Congress. I realize, one reason for this is, that AFPH, itself, is in the unhappy position of having a superstructure of program too heavy for its foundations.

In short, we need and must have more Lodges and members to give us strength to carry on an effective campaign on community and state levels. And the point I have raised, i.e., that Labor MUST organize auxiliary areas for political purposes, is well taken.

I hope you will approve and outline a way to work out details on this.

We are taking a beating on our bill in Congress, but I have thrown a few road blocks in front of the Administration bill, in Senate, and the fight is far from finished.

With kind personal regards, I am

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President

Encl.

File per EOM
9.W. 6/28

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

National Headquarters
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

CONFIDENTIAL

June 18, 1954

To all Presidents and Secretaries,
National and International Unions.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Insofar as Organized Labor is concerned, the BIG ISSUE, today is whether or not the results of many years of hard work in developing Labor-Management relations to the point where Collective Bargaining - however, grudgingly recognized more or less - is accepted as a regular part of our National economy.

The picture is beclouded by not only refusal of the Congress to fairly amend, or abolish entirely, the Taft-Hartley Act, and the trend in many States to deny the Union Shop and saddle Labor with many restrictive laws, so that if, after long and arduous efforts that may culminate in a Collective Bargaining Agreement between Labor and Management, such can come to naught, by the Federal Government and the States negating the whole proposition by declaring such agreement contravenes Federal or State laws.

Hence, Labor is forced to protect itself, not only economically, but, POLITICALLY. All this is well known to you and I will not unduly dwell upon it.

However, in the light of some 40 years' observation and practical experience in Labor work, I have come to believe that now, Labor must set up outside listening posts and sentinels, and auxiliary organizations, where advanced lines and organizations, not wholly identified with Labor, but basically having a Labor viewpoint and purpose, can function, to protect and advance liberal programs on behalf of all workers.

THE HANDICAPPED OFFER A GREAT ORGANIZING FIELD

Sharply focusing upon this Federation - AFPH - I point out that its program has, always, been Labor's own program, and it is backed by Convention action of AFL, CIO, UAW, and Brotherhoods, and, on its Board are many leaders of International Unions, who shape the program, and support campaigns to carry it out.

We know that the Handicapped, - the Blind, Partially Sighted, Deaf, Hard of Hearing, Cardiacs, Cerebral Palsied, Diabetics, Epileptics, Amputees, those afflicted by Arthritis and Rheumatism, Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Osteomyelitis, and many other crippling diseases and results of injuries, including Congenital Defects and Deformities, - are difficult to organize, especially when we consider that they have a great diversity of interests, problems, and needs, and we cannot, as does Labor, write collective bargaining contracts for Handicapped who are able to work at all.

These 38,000,000 Handicapped present much the same problem to Labor that did the White Collar, unorganized groups, back in 1916, when I visited Samuel Gompers and urged that the AFL put on a real organizing campaign amongst them. Mr. Gompers at first told me, "Paul, they are not natural Trades' Unionists. They don't have dirt under their finger-nails, and have a general contempt for laboring people, generally."

I replied that that might be so, but, 12,000,000 people are a lot of people and if, in their desperation to find employment, they take jobs which otherwise might be held by Union men and women, but, at LESS PAY and POORER WORKING CONDITIONS, they would, in effect, scab on the job; break down pay and working standards and therefore, were a millstone around the neck of Labor, and a menace to its program. I insisted that we must begin to organize and educate them, and prove to them that Labor offered the most practical and practicable means of gaining them a livelihood, with decent pay and working conditions. Ultimately, Mr. Gompers approved, and we see, today, hundreds of thousands of White Collar people in Labor Unions.

The same is possible, with the Handicapped. Ever since AFPH was founded, on hundreds of occasions, I have urged Handicapped to join the Union of their craft or profession, and work with, and support Labor. Many have done so, but, organizationally speaking, the field is only barely scratched.

Also, as long as I live, I shall strive to see to it that the backbone of AFPH continues to be pro-Labor. But, now, realizing that there is only one way we can remedy the treatment we have received at the hands of Congress, and the incumbent Administration, both for our own sakes, as well as for the interest of Labor, I ask your favorable consideration of the following plan:

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF HANDICAPPED NECESSARY

1. That, your International or National Union back our National Organizing Campaign, to begin on, or about September 1, 1954.

2. That, the objective of such campaign shall be, to militantly organize as many Handicapped as may be possible, who are from the ranks of Labor, - both those who are members of Unions, and, members of the families of Union members.

3. That, precedent to this campaign, you address your affiliated Locals, asking that they conduct a survey of their membership and their families, to ascertain, if possible, the number and type of Handicapped amongst them, and, upon conclusion of this survey, upon rendering report to your Headquarters, to urge such Handicapped to assist in organizing AFPH Lodges in their respective communities.

4. That, in conformity with the AFPH National Constitution and By-Laws (copy of which is enclosed), such Lodges be established with a minimum of five members, each, and that non-handicapped may join, if they so desire, as Associate Members, - but, only those Handicapped in some degree, may vote, or hold Elective Office.

5. That, upon establishment of such local AFPH Lodges, an effort be made to enlist public support and arouse interest amongst non-Laborites who might be, for example, Educators, Social Workers, Doctors, Small Business People, Farmers, Stock-Raisers, Housewives, Parents of Handicapped children, and others, who may have an interest in this field, and, thus be enabled to concentrate their efforts upon securing remedial action in the shape of legislation or management policies that are favorable.

LABOR PEOPLE SHOULD BE BACKBONE OF AFPH LODGES

Officers of such Lodges should be, in the majority, ONLY LABOR PEOPLE. Here, we would have opportunity to educate the public in the mass, and AFPH has proven this can be done by enlisting such outside support as our limited finances and help otherwise permitted, and entirely apart from Labor. I emphasize, we have lacked sufficient money and help to do this job as it should be done, on a national scale, and we turn to Labor for aid in this campaign because Labor has, potentially, the members we seek, and there is no reason why Labor would not approve a program that has aided, and will aid Labor, by building up auxiliary armies, not now in existence, to promote Labor's own program.

When we survey the results of the 1952 Presidential Election, we must admit, if that election is to be taken as criterion, that Labor is still in a voting minority, and to offset this, must reach out for support from all other groups and individuals that it may be possible to enlist.

1954 ELECTIONS IMPORTANT

With the 1954 Fall Elections upon us, now, we should vigorously organize and press forward, although, it should be admitted that we probably would not be as effective in 1954, as we could be, in 1956, IF meantime we have the cooperation of Labor to make this campaign a success.

I am writing you frankly, and confidentially, because I know that you have a tremendous stake in both the Handicapped field, and, in the political field, and I point out, we have always carried out our end of a bargain, and you and other Union leaders can, at any time, if we fail to keep our word, since the major part of our finances come from Labor, - CUT OFF OUR LEGS BY DISCONTINUING YOUR FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

I hope you will study this carefully. I have given many months of thought to this plan and feel sure if you and others at interest in Labor will cooperate, we can organize hundreds of Lodges, gain many thousands of Handicapped members and their friends, and be thus more enabled to play a major role in political and economic affairs, to the betterment of Labor, and the Handicapped.

I trust that you will treat this as confidential for the time being, because I believe we should get together enough pledges from International and

National Unions, State Federations, and local bodies of Labor, to support this plan, before officially launching it, and I do not want to tip our hand, now, to those who are adverse to Labor, and/or the Handicapped, for reasons that are clear to you.

I appreciate your past support and hope, on merit of our performance, that we warrant continuance of that support. I know that legislative and other programs that we have designed and put into effect, have had an immense value to Labor, generally, and many Labor leaders have attested to this.

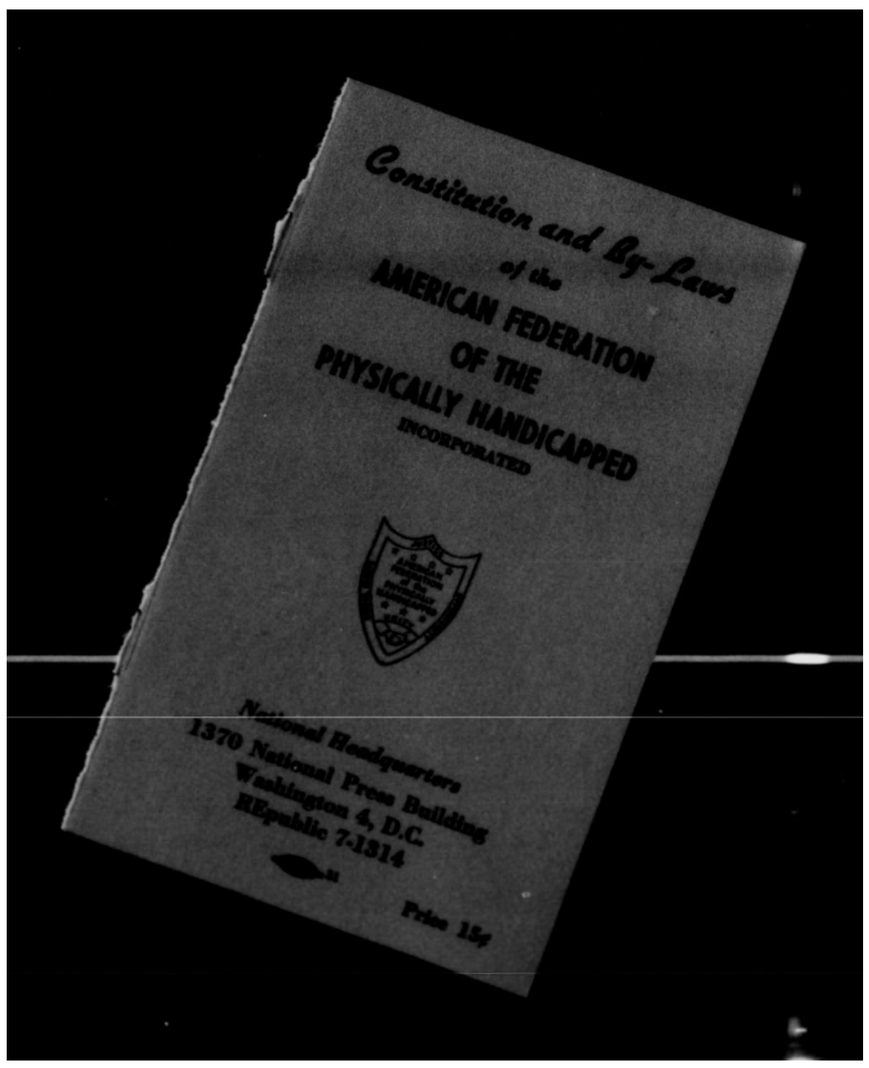
Please let me hear from you on this as soon as possible, because if you agree, we will send forms, to enable you to conduct the Survey of Handicapped in your local Unions, and you can distribute these, yourselves, in whatever number, and form you may deem advisable.

With kind personal regards, I am

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President


Constitution and By-Laws
of the
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF THE
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Price 15¢

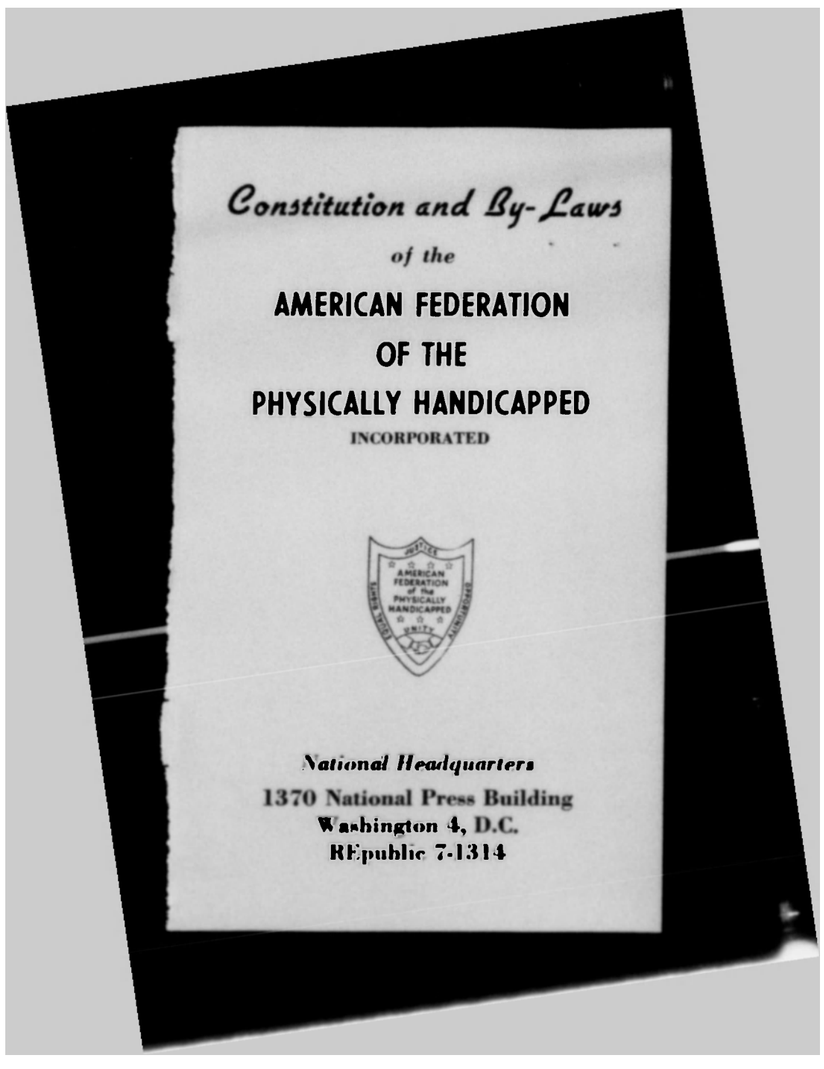
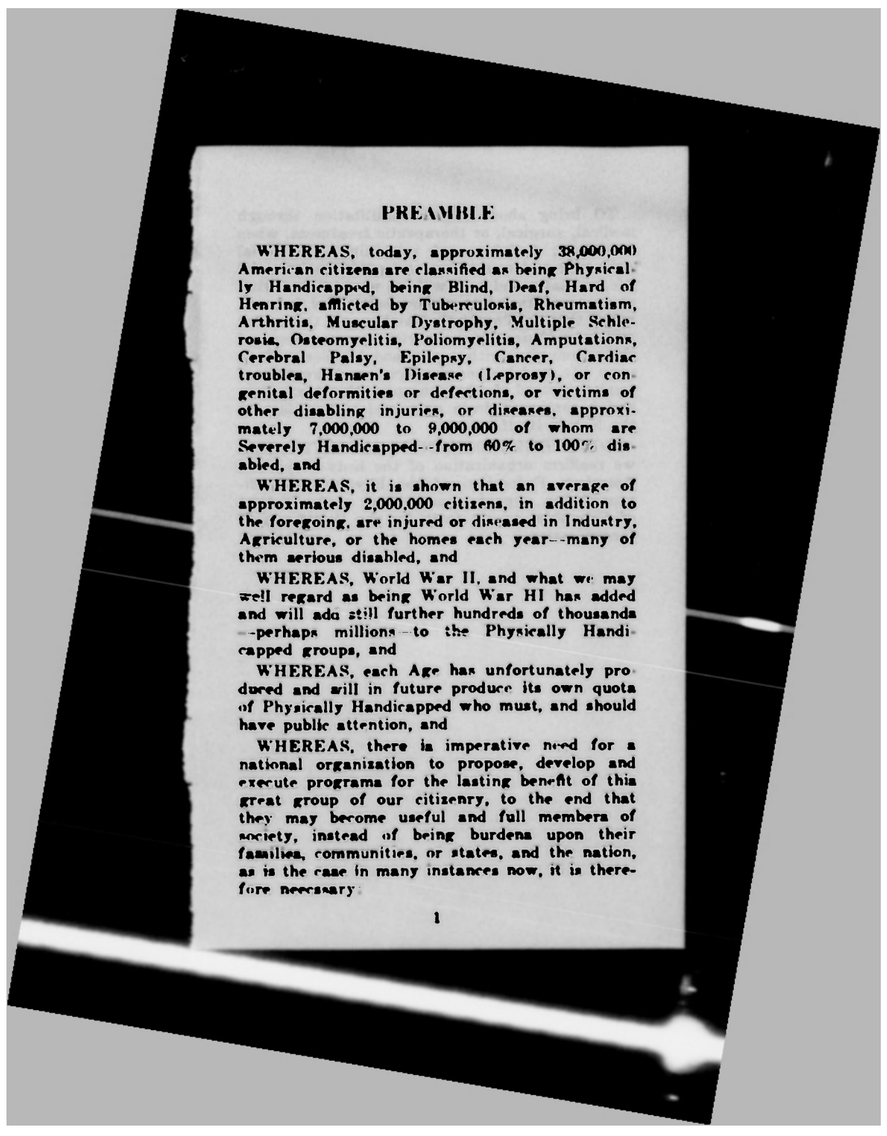

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PREAMBLE

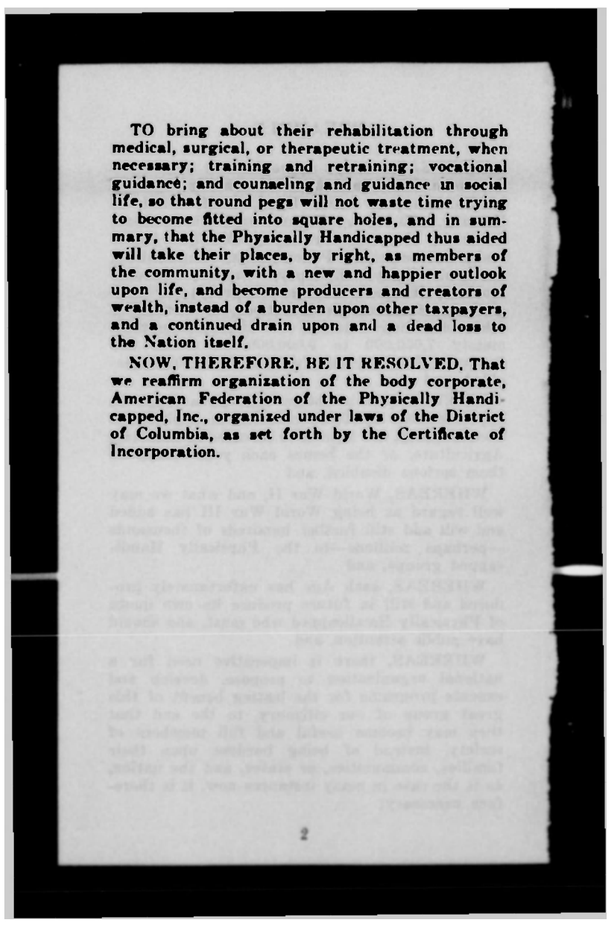
WHEREAS, today, approximately 38,000,000 American citizens are classified as being Physically Handicapped, being Blind, Deaf, Hard of Hearing, afflicted by Tuberculosis, Rheumatism, Arthritis, Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Osteomyelitis, Poliomyelitis, Amputations, Cerebral Palsy, Epilepsy, Cancer, Cardiac troubles, Hansen's Disease (Leprosy), or congenital deformities or defections, or victims of other disabling injuries, or diseases, approximately 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 of whom are Severely Handicapped--from 60% to 100% disabled, and

WHEREAS, it is shown that an average of approximately 2,000,000 citizens, in addition to the foregoing, are injured or diseased in Industry, Agriculture, or the homes each year--many of them serious disabled, and

WHEREAS, World War II, and what we may well regard as being World War III has added and will add still further hundreds of thousands --perhaps millions--to the Physically Handicapped groups, and

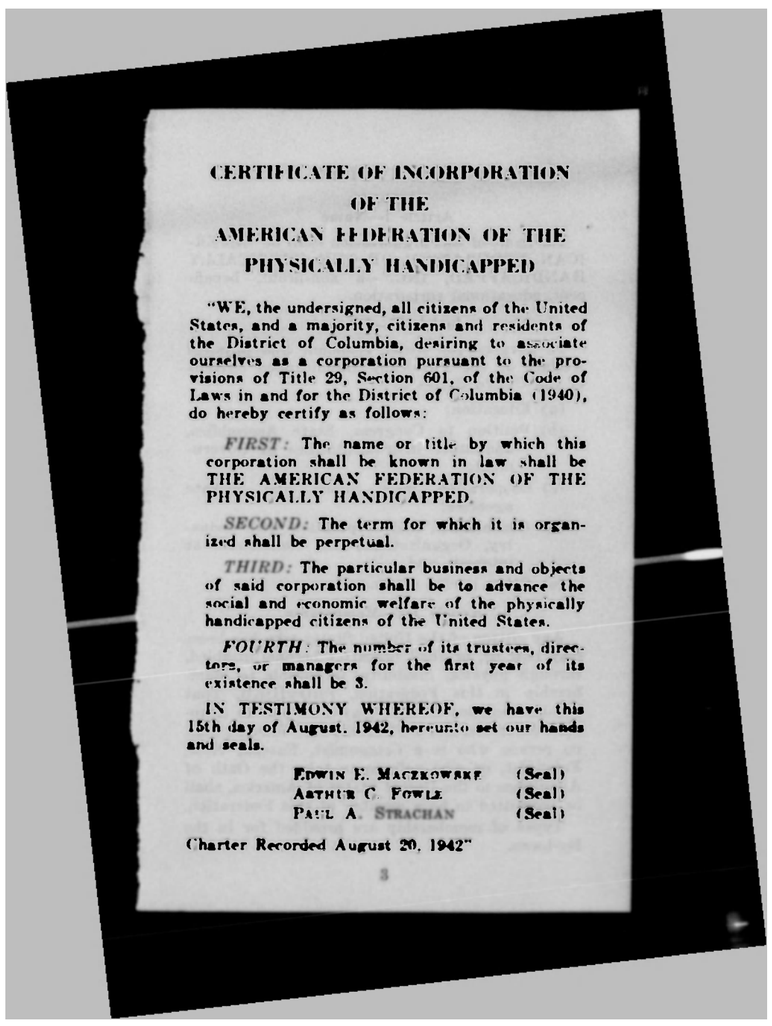
WHEREAS, each Age has unfortunately produced and will in future produce its own quota of Physically Handicapped who must, and should have public attention, and

WHEREAS, there is imperative need for a national organization to propose, develop and execute programs for the lasting benefit of this great group of our citizenry, to the end that they may become useful and full members of society, instead of being burdens upon their families, communities, or states, and the nation, as is the case in many instances now, it is therefore necessary:



TO bring about their rehabilitation through medical, surgical, or therapeutic treatment, when necessary; training and retraining; vocational guidance; and counseling and guidance in social life, so that round pegs will not waste time trying to become fitted into square holes, and in summary, that the Physically Handicapped thus aided will take their places, by right, as members of the community, with a new and happier outlook upon life, and become producers and creators of wealth, instead of a burden upon other taxpayers, and a continued drain upon and a dead loss to the Nation itself.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That we reaffirm organization of the body corporate, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., organized under laws of the District of Columbia, as set forth by the Certificate of Incorporation.



CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION
OF THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

"WE, the undersigned, all citizens of the United States, and a majority, citizens and residents of the District of Columbia, desiring to associate ourselves as a corporation pursuant to the provisions of Title 29, Section 601, of the Code of Laws in and for the District of Columbia (1940), do hereby certify as follows:

FIRST: The name or title by which this corporation shall be known in law shall be THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

SECOND: The term for which it is organized shall be perpetual.

THIRD: The particular business and objects of said corporation shall be to advance the social and economic welfare of the physically handicapped citizens of the United States.

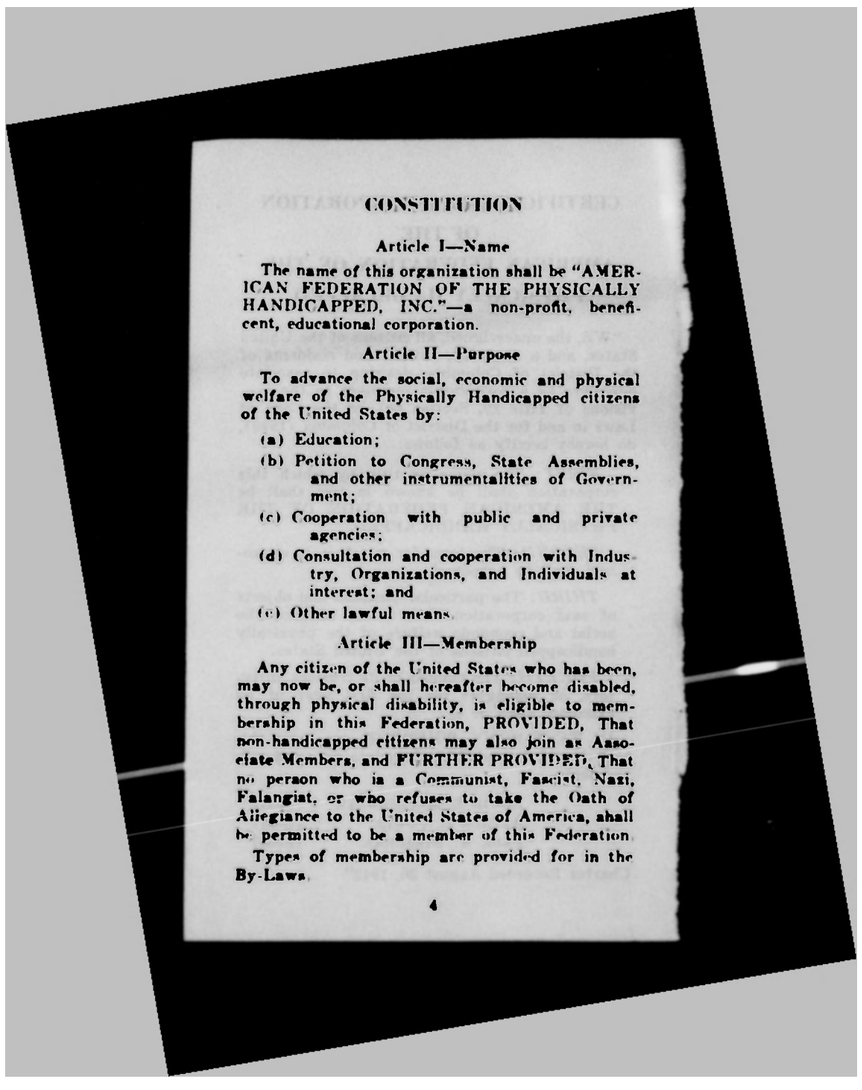
FOURTH: The number of its trustees, directors, or managers for the first year of its existence shall be 3.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have this 15th day of August, 1942, hereunto set our hands and seals.

EDWIN E. MACZKOWSKE (Seal)
ARTHUR C. FOWLE (Seal)
PAUL A. STRACHAN (Seal)

Charter Recorded August 20, 1942"

3



CONSTITUTION

Article I—Name

The name of this organization shall be "AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC."—a non-profit, beneficent, educational corporation.

Article II—Purpose

To advance the social, economic and physical welfare of the Physically Handicapped citizens of the United States by:

(a) Education;

(b) Petition to Congress, State Assemblies, and other instrumentalities of Government;

(c) Cooperation with public and private agencies;

(d) Consultation and cooperation with Industry, Organizations, and Individuals at interest; and

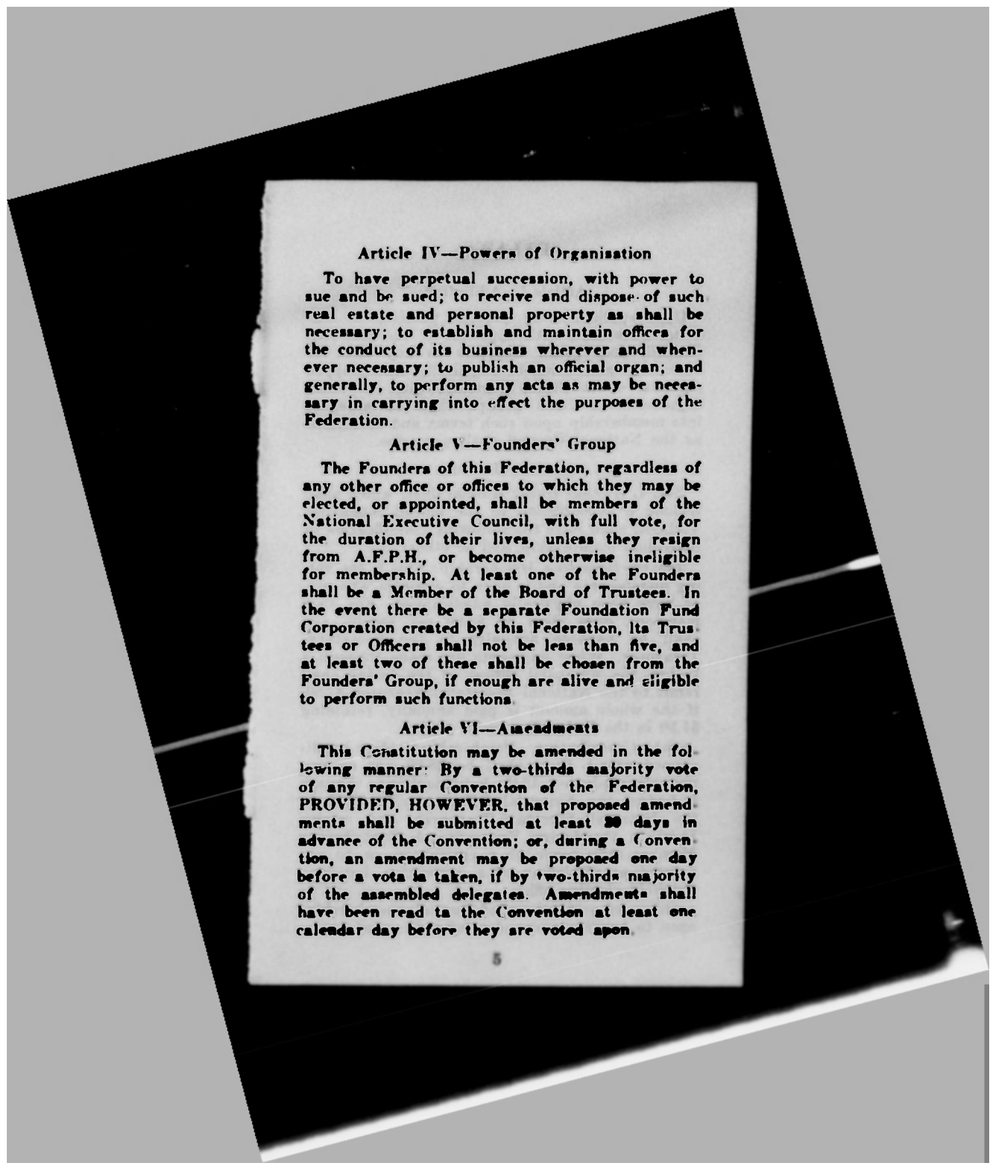
(e) Other lawful means.

Article III—Membership

Any citizen of the United States who has been, may now be, or shall hereafter become disabled, through physical disability, is eligible to membership in this Federation, PROVIDED, That non-handicapped citizens may also join as Associate Members, and FURTHER PROVIDED, That no person who is a Communist, Fascist, Nazi, Falangist, or who refuses to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America, shall be permitted to be a member of this Federation.

Types of membership are provided for in the By-Laws.

4



Article IV—Powers of Organisation

To have perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued; to receive and dispose of such real estate and personal property as shall be necessary; to establish and maintain offices for the conduct of its business wherever and whenever necessary; to publish an official organ; and generally, to perform any acts as may be necessary in carrying into effect the purposes of the Federation.

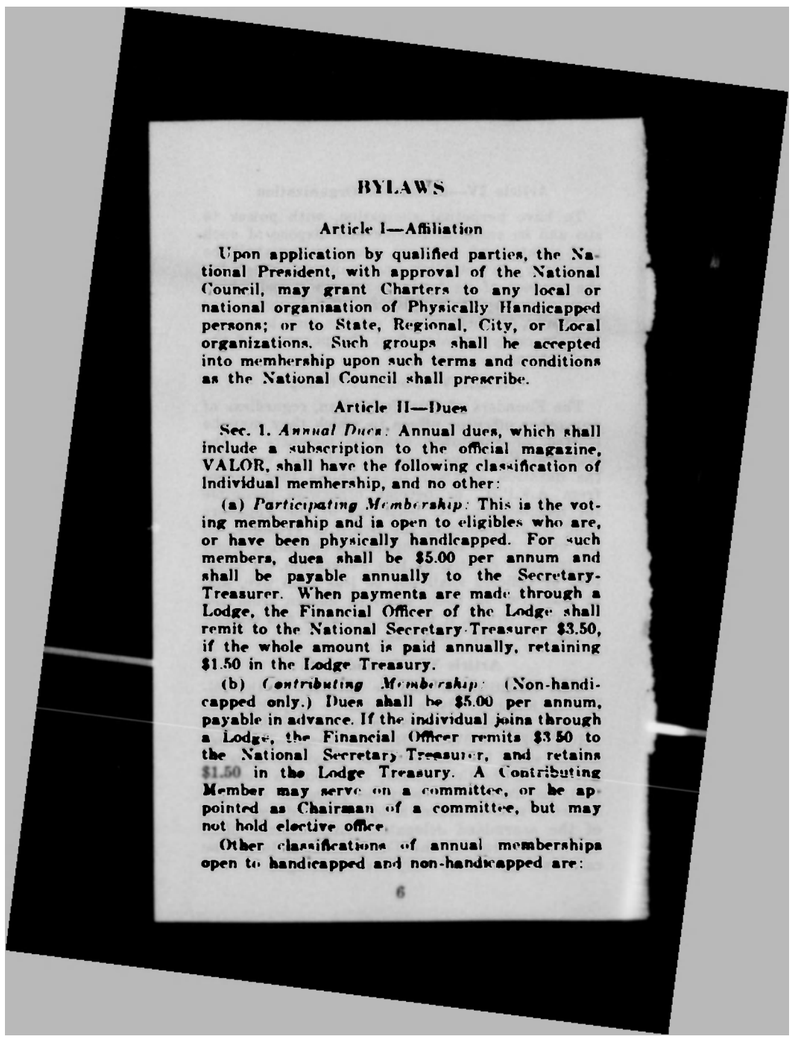
Article V—Founders' Group

The Founders of this Federation, regardless of any other office or offices to which they may be elected, or appointed, shall be members of the National Executive Council, with full vote, for the duration of their lives, unless they resign from A.F.P.H., or become otherwise ineligible for membership. At least one of the Founders shall be a Member of the Board of Trustees. In the event there be a separate Foundation Fund Corporation created by this Federation, its Trustees or Officers shall not be less than five, and at least two of these shall be chosen from the Founders' Group, if enough are alive and eligible to perform such functions.

Article VI—Amendments

This Constitution may be amended in the following manner: By a two-thirds majority vote of any regular Convention of the Federation, PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that proposed amendments shall be submitted at least 30 days in advance of the Convention; or, during a Convention, an amendment may be proposed one day before a vote is taken, if by two-thirds majority of the assembled delegates. Amendments shall have been read to the Convention at least one calendar day before they are voted upon.

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BYLAWS

Article I—Affiliation

Upon application by qualified parties, the National President, with approval of the National Council, may grant Charters to any local or national organization of Physically Handicapped persons; or to State, Regional, City, or Local organizations. Such groups shall be accepted into membership upon such terms and conditions as the National Council shall prescribe.

Article II—Dues

Sec. 1. *Annual Dues:* Annual dues, which shall include a subscription to the official magazine, VALOR, shall have the following classification of individual membership, and no other:

(a) *Participating Membership:* This is the voting membership and is open to eligibles who are, or have been physically handicapped. For such members, dues shall be $5.00 per annum and shall be payable annually to the Secretary-Treasurer. When payments are made through a Lodge, the Financial Officer of the Lodge shall remit to the National Secretary-Treasurer $3.50, if the whole amount is paid annually, retaining $1.50 in the Lodge Treasury.

(b) *Contributing Membership:* (Non-handicapped only.) Dues shall be $5.00 per annum, payable in advance. If the individual joins through a Lodge, the Financial Officer remits $3.50 to the National Secretary-Treasurer, and retains $1.50 in the Lodge Treasury. A Contributing Member may serve on a committee, or be appointed as Chairman of a committee, but may not hold elective office.

Other classifications of annual membership open to handicapped and non-handicapped are:

(a) SPONSORING $10.00
(b) SUSTAINING $25.00
(c) COOPERATIVE $50.00
(d) HONOR ROLL $100.00

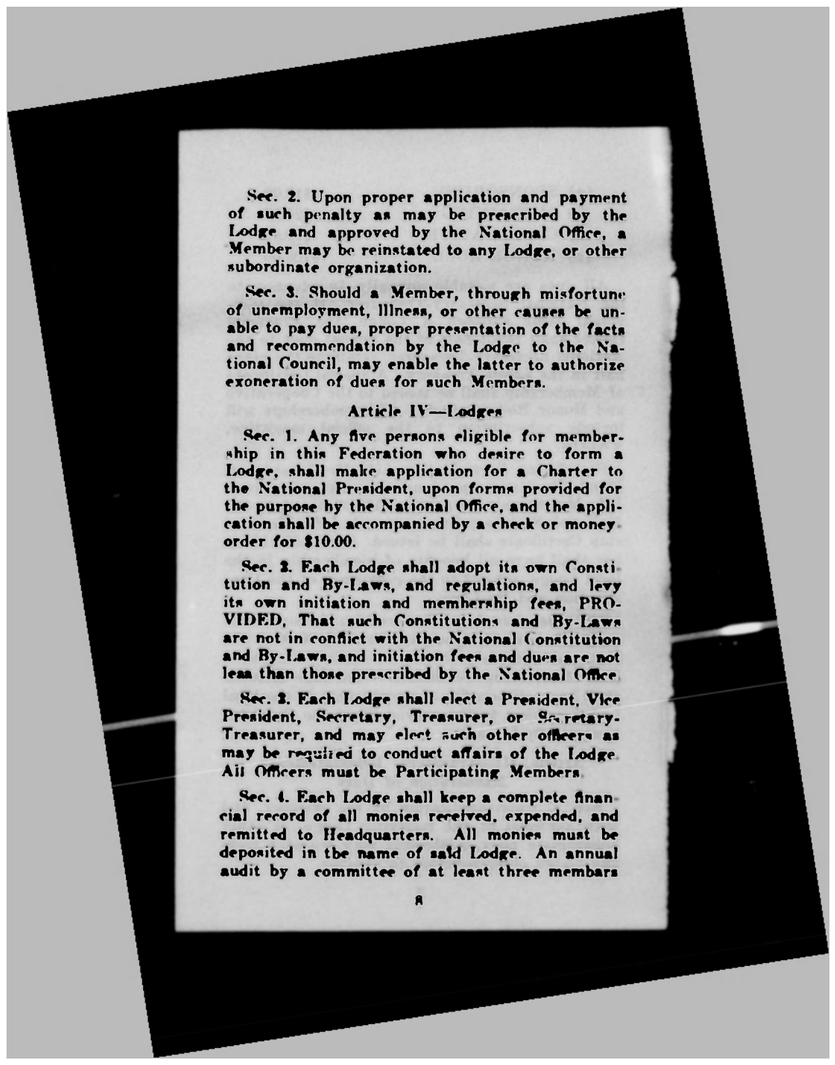
All dues are payable annually, in advance, to the National Secretary-Treasurer. If the individual joins through a Lodge, the Financial Officer shall remit half of the annual dues to the National Secretary-Treasurer, retaining the other half in the Lodge Treasury. A special Certificate of Membership shall be issued to the Cooperative and Honor Roll members. All memberships will include subscription to the official magazine, VALOR.

Sec. 2. (a) *Participating Life Membership:* A Physically Handicapped member may take out a Life Membership by paying $100.00 direct to the National Secretary-Treasurer. A Life Membership Certificate shall be issued. Such Life Member shall have all benefits of membership in the local Lodge, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws.

(b) *Associate Life Membership:* A non-handicapped individual, upon payment of $100.00 to the National Secretary-Treasurer, shall be issued a Life Membership Certificate. Such Life Member shall have all benefits of membership in the local Lodge, subject to the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws.

Article III—Transfers, Reinstatements, Exoneration of Dues

Sec. 1. Upon application by the Member, and with approval of the receiving Lodge, or other subordinate body, a Member may transfer from one Lodge or jurisdiction to another.



Sec. 2. Upon proper application and payment of such penalty as may be prescribed by the Lodge and approved by the National Office, a Member may be reinstated to any Lodge, or other subordinate organization.

Sec. 3. Should a Member, through misfortune of unemployment, illness, or other causes be unable to pay dues, proper presentation of the facts and recommendation by the Lodge to the National Council, may enable the latter to authorize exoneration of dues for such Members.

Article IV—Lodges

Sec. 1. Any five persons eligible for membership in this Federation who desire to form a Lodge, shall make application for a Charter to the National President, upon forms provided for the purpose hy the National Office, and the application shall be accompanied by a check or money order for $10.00.

Sec. 2. Each Lodge shall adopt its own Constitution and By-Laws, and regulations, and levy its own initiation and membership fees, PROVIDED, That such Constitutions and By-Laws are not in conflict with the National Constitution and By-Laws, and initiation fees and dues are not less than those prescribed by the National Office.

Sec. 3. Each Lodge shall elect a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, or Secretary-Treasurer, and may elect such other officers as may be required to conduct affairs of the Lodge. All Officers must be Participating Members.

Sec. 4. Each Lodge shall keep a complete financial record of all monies received, expended, and remitted to Headquarters. All monies must be deposited in the name of said Lodge. An annual audit by a committee of at least three membars

of the Lodge shall be furnished the National Secretary-Treasurer on, or before July 31st of each year for fiscal year July 1 to June 30.

Sec. 5. The ruling of a Lodge President (or President Officer) is final and binding upon the Lodge, unless (a) over-ruled by the Lodge by an appeal from the decision of the Chair, or (b) upon an appeal taken to, and sustained by the next highest governing body.

Article V—State Departments

Sec. 1. Three or more Lodges in any State or Territorial Possession of the United States and the District of Columbia, may petition the National Council for approval of establishment of a State Department, if such petition is accompanied by a Charter Fee of $10.00, unless otherwise voted by the National Council.

Sec. 2. State Departments shall be the governing bodies of Lodges, within their respective jurisdictions; PROVIDED, That such powers as State Departments may exercise beyond those contained in this Constitution and By-Laws shall have been granted them by the affiliated Lodges.

Sec. 3. State Departments shall elect a President, Vice President, and such officers as may be provided for in their Constitution and By-Laws.

Sec. 4. Each State Department shall adopt its own Constitution and By-Laws, and provide for its own system of dues and membership fees, consistent with the National Constitution and By-Laws, and approved by the National Council.

Article VI—Regional Departments

Sec. 1. Lodges in adjacent states may, upon petitions to the National Council, combine into Regional Departments if, in the judgment of the

National Council such organizations would better serve the purpose of the Physically Handicapped, in their respective areas. Such petitions must be accompanied by the Charter Fee of $10.00.

Sec. 2. Regional Departments shall operate under the same general laws and regulations as the State Departments.

Article VII—City Councils

Sec. 1. Three or more Lodges in any city in the United States, its Possessions, or adjacent cities may, upon application to the National Council, accompanied by Charter Fee of $10.00 be permitted to form a City Council, which shall have jurisdiction over such Lodges as may then, or later be formed in such areas.

Sec. 2. City Councils shall operate under the same laws and regulations as the State Departments.

Article VIII—Governing Groups

The governing groups in this Federation, in order of importance, shall be:

1. The National Convention
2. The National Council
3. State Departments
4. Regional Departments
5. City Councils
6. Lodges

Each of the above shall keep records of their proceedings and financial transactions, open to inspection by duly authorized National Officers, or their designates.

Article IX—Reports

All affiliated organizations and Lodges shall make annual reports to the National Secretary-

Treasurer, to include a financial statement and all remittances due the National Office by such subordinate organizations and Lodges for fiscal year July 1 to June 30.

Article X—Fiscal Year

The fiscal year of the National Federation shall be from July 1 to June 30 of the following year.

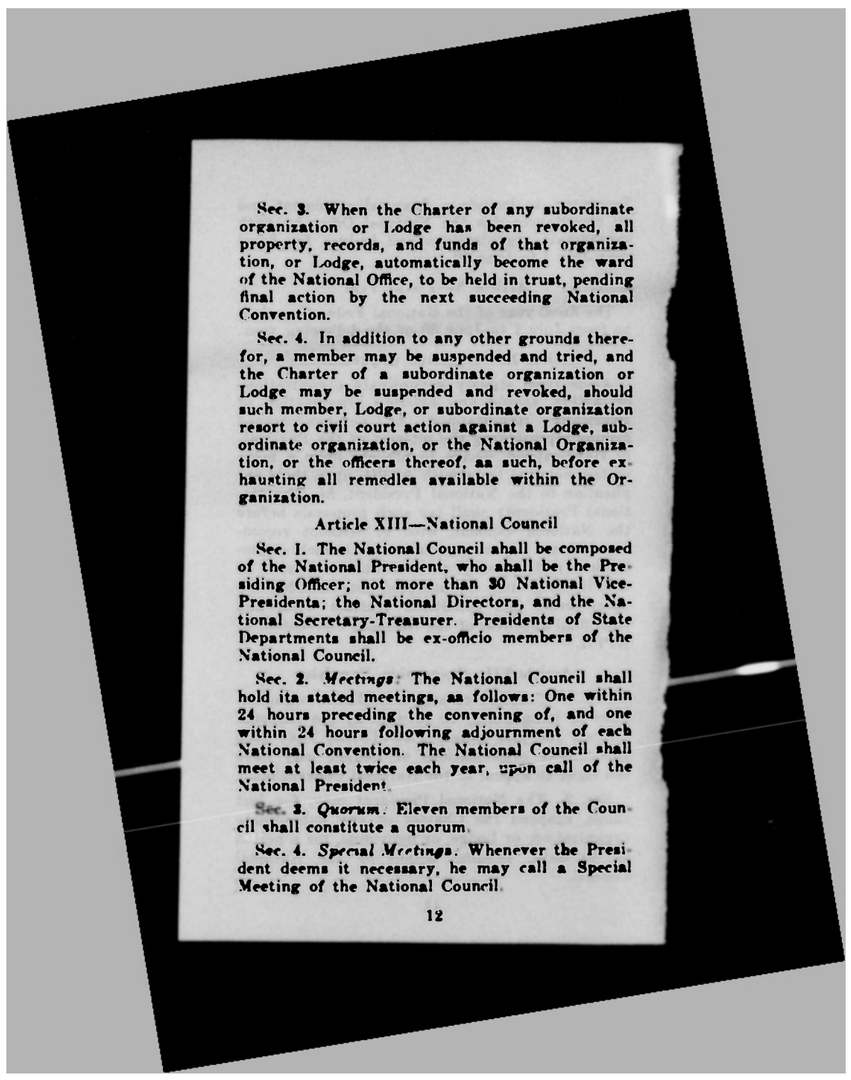
Article XI—Affiliated Organizations

Aside from strictly subordinate organizations of AFPH, should any existing organization of Physically Handicapped, or non-handicapped groups representing the interest of the Physically Handicapped, decide to affiliate upon a more or less nominal basis with AFPH, upon their application to the National President, he (the National President) shall lay such proposals before the National Council, with or without recommendations. Upon negotiation with such organizations and approval of the National Council of AFPH, they may be accepted into membership upon terms and conditions feasible with, and with final approval of the National Convention of AFPH.

Article XII—Suspension, Expulsion

Sec. 1. Charters of any subordinate organisations or Lodges may be revoked by the National Council for just cause; PROVIDED, That such subordinate organizations or Lodges may have the right to appeal to the National Convention.

Sec. 2. The National President may, for just cause, suspend the Charter of any subordinate organization, or Lodge, or individual, for a period of 60 days, pending action by the National Council.



Sec. 3. When the Charter of any subordinate organization or Lodge has been revoked, all property, records, and funds of that organization, or Lodge, automatically become the ward of the National Office, to be held in trust, pending final action by the next succeeding National Convention.

Sec. 4. In addition to any other grounds therefor, a member may be suspended and tried, and the Charter of a subordinate organization or Lodge may be suspended and revoked, should such member, Lodge, or subordinate organization resort to civil court action against a Lodge, subordinate organization, or the National Organization, or the officers thereof, as such, before exhausting all remedies available within the Organization.

Article XIII—National Council

Sec. 1. The National Council shall be composed of the National President, who shall be the Presiding Officer; not more than 30 National Vice-Presidents; the National Directors, and the National Secretary-Treasurer. Presidents of State Departments shall be ex-officio members of the National Council.

Sec. 2. *Meetings*: The National Council shall hold its stated meetings, as follows: One within 24 hours preceding the convening of, and one within 24 hours following adjournment of each National Convention. The National Council shall meet at least twice each year, upon call of the National President.

Sec. 3. *Quorum*. Eleven members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 4. *Special Meetings*. Whenever the President deems it necessary, he may call a Special Meeting of the National Council.

A majority of the Members of the National Council, upon written application, may require the National President to call a meeting of National Council within 30 days from the date such communication is received by the National President from a majority of said Council.

Sec. 5. The regular business of the Federation requiring consideration of the National Council between stated meetings, shall be transacted through the office of the National Secretary-Treasurer, by means of correspondence or referendum. (Mail, or telegraph ballots.)

Sec. 6. *Power:* All legislative, administrative, and executive matters not otherwise specifically covered by the provisions of the Constitution, By-Laws, and Regulations of the Federation, or by any enactment of the National Convention, shall be determined by the National Council.

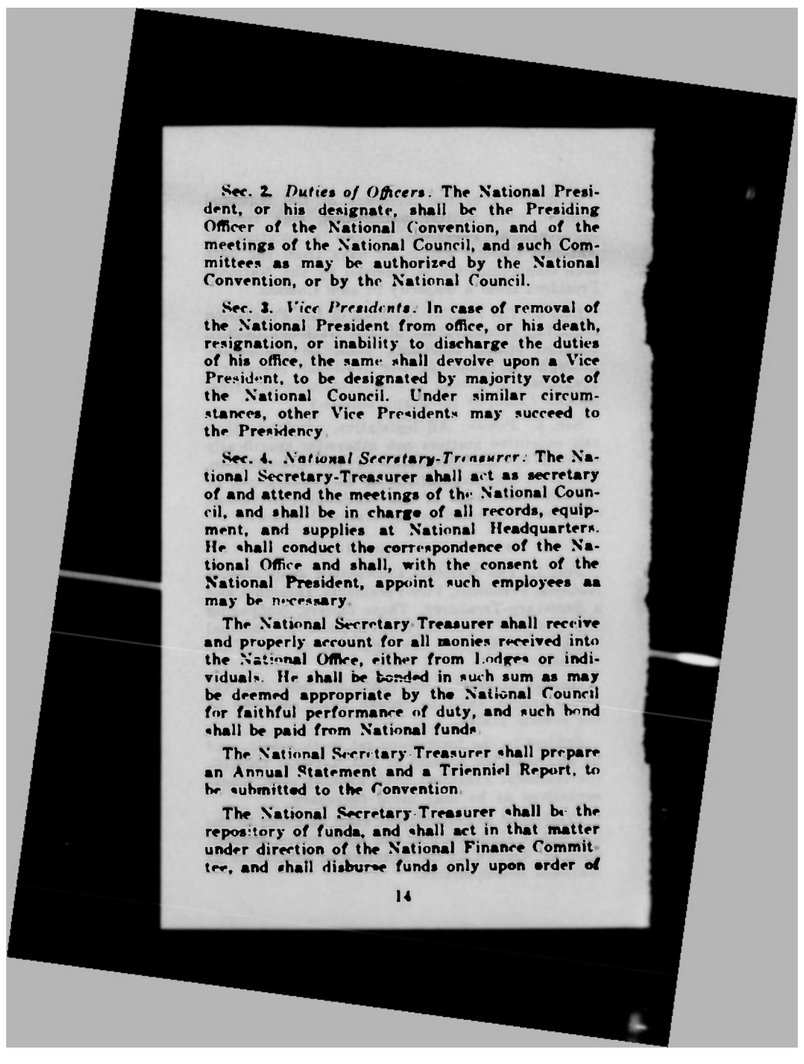
Article XIV—National Officers

Sec. 1. The National Convention shall elect a National President, Vice Presidents, Directors and a Secretary-Treasurer. These officers, composing the National Council, may appoint a National Legal Council with the approval of the Convention.

Insofar as practicable, not more than one National Officer shall be chosen from any one of the several states.

Subject to the limitations set forth herein, and by and with the consent of the National Council, the National President shall appoint such representatives as he may deem necessary.

Preference in employment shall be given to the Physically Handicapped, and their wives, dependents, or widows, in the selection of employees at National Headquarters.



Sec. 2. *Duties of Officers.* The National President, or his designate, shall be the Presiding Officer of the National Convention, and of the meetings of the National Council, and such Committees as may be authorized by the National Convention, or by the National Council.

Sec. 3. *Vice Presidents.* In case of removal of the National President from office, or his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the same shall devolve upon a Vice President, to be designated by majority vote of the National Council. Under similar circumstances, other Vice Presidents may succeed to the Presidency.

Sec. 4. *National Secretary-Treasurer.* The National Secretary-Treasurer shall act as secretary of and attend the meetings of the National Council, and shall be in charge of all records, equipment, and supplies at National Headquarters. He shall conduct the correspondence of the National Office and shall, with the consent of the National President, appoint such employees as may be necessary.

The National Secretary-Treasurer shall receive and properly account for all monies received into the National Office, either from Lodges or individuals. He shall be bonded in such sum as may be deemed appropriate by the National Council for faithful performance of duty, and such bond shall be paid from National funds.

The National Secretary-Treasurer shall prepare an Annual Statement and a Triennial Report, to be submitted to the Convention.

The National Secretary-Treasurer shall be the repository of funds, and shall act in that matter under direction of the National Finance Committee, and shall disburse funds only upon order of

the National President. All checks are to be counter-signed by the National President and the National Secretary-Treasurer.

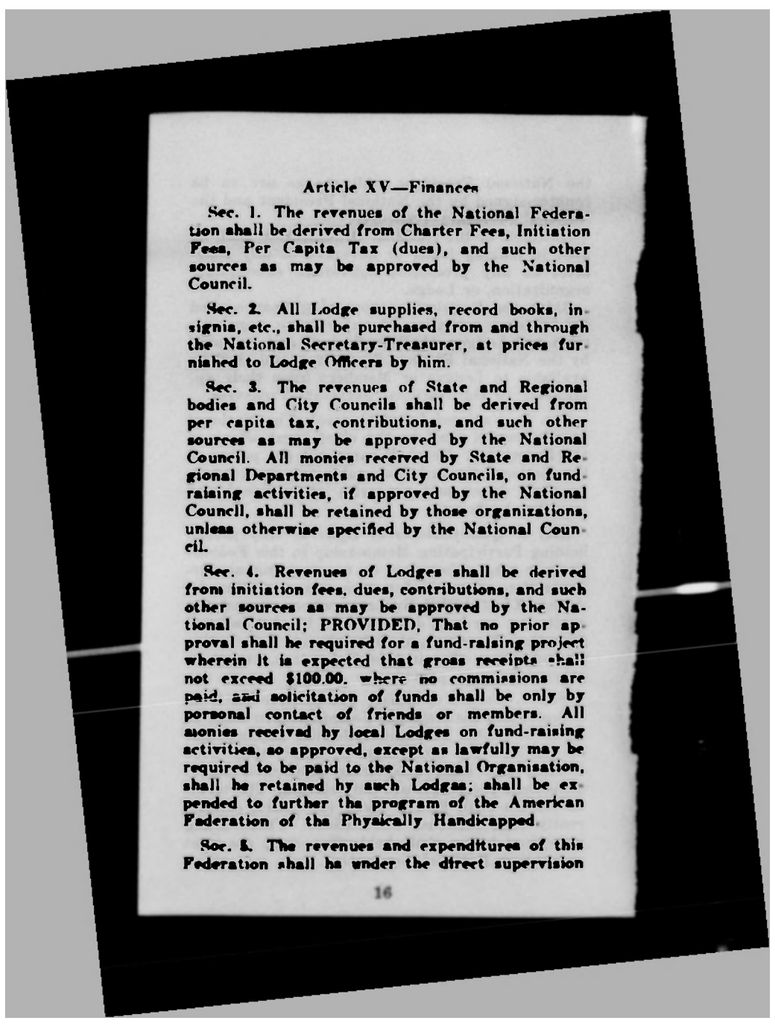
No funds of the National Organization shall be used in making loans or advances of any character to any promoter, individual, subordinate organization, or Lodge.

Rules and Regulations governing finances and fund-raising activities of subordinate organizations and Lodges, shall be devised and executed by the National Finance Committee, and shall be available to Lodges or Members upon their application to the National Secretary-Treasurer.

Sec. 5. *National Legal Counsel:* The National Legal Counsel shall be the chief legal officer of the Federation. He shall carry out the policy of the National Council, and, subject to its control, he shall direct and supervise all regional and local legal officers.

Sec. 6. *Qualifications of Officers:* Any person holding Participating Membership in this Federation, or who, otherwise, as representing an Organization approved for such representation by Article XI of AFPH By-Laws, whose current per capita tax has been duly received by the National Secretary-Treasurer, shall be eligible for elective or appointive office in this Federation, except as otherwise herein provided.

Sec. 7. *Tenure of Office:* The elective National Officers, and the National Committeemen shall be installed within 24 hours following adjournment of the National Convention at which they were elected, and shall hold their respective offices until their successors are duly elected. The terms of officers shall be for three (3) years, concurrently with National Conventions. Those filling unexpired terms shall hold office until the next succeeding National Convention.



Article XV—Finances

Sec. 1. The revenues of the National Federation shall be derived from Charter Fees, Initiation Fees, Per Capita Tax (dues), and such other sources as may be approved by the National Council.

Sec. 2. All Lodge supplies, record books, insignia, etc., shall be purchased from and through the National Secretary-Treasurer, at prices furnished to Lodge Officers by him.

Sec. 3. The revenues of State and Regional bodies and City Councils shall be derived from per capita tax, contributions, and such other sources as may be approved by the National Council. All monies received by State and Regional Departments and City Councils, on fund-raising activities, if approved by the National Council, shall be retained by those organizations, unless otherwise specified by the National Council.

Sec. 4. Revenues of Lodges shall be derived from initiation fees, dues, contributions, and such other sources as may be approved by the National Council; PROVIDED, That no prior approval shall be required for a fund-raising project wherein it is expected that gross receipts shall not exceed $100.00, where no commissions are paid, and solicitation of funds shall be only by personal contact of friends or members. All monies received by local Lodges on fund-raising activities, so approved, except as lawfully may be required to be paid to the National Organization, shall be retained by such Lodges; shall be expended to further the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

Sec. 5. The revenues and expenditures of this Federation shall be under the direct supervision

of the National Finance Committee, which shall be composed of the National President, and not less than eleven (11) members of AFPH (of whom six (6) shall be a quorum), none of whom shall be paid employees, and one of such members shall be appointed as Chairman by the National President.

Sec. 6. Members of the National Finance Committee shall be named by the National President, with approval of AFPH Council.

Sec. 7. The National Finance Committee shall meet at least twice each year, or more often if deemed necessary, and shall devise plans to stimulate and increase the revenues of this Federation in every legal way consistent with the purposes of the Federation.

Article XVI—Seals

Sec. 1. An additional source of revenue for the National, State and Regional bodies, City Councils and all subordinate Lodges, shall be derived from the sale of stamps, seals, or insignia, to be determined by the National Council and sold on a nation-wide basis, if possible and feasible. The campaign shall culminate on the first week in October of each year, in conjunction with "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK," which was initiated and enacted by efforts of AFPH, which is proud of its sponsorship of this important annual national event, and such seal or stamp campaigns may also be carried on at other appropriate periods of the year.

Sec. 2. The National Council shall control the design of such seals or insignia used for this purpose, and shall determine the cost and method of procedure of sales through all subordinate

bodies. From gross income received by subordinate bodies, the costs of materials are to be deducted, and paid to the National Headquarters. The remainder shall be divided into shares to be determined by the National Council, part of which shall go to National Headquarters, and the remainder to the treasuries of subordinate Lodges raising such funds.

Sec. 3. Individuals approved by the National President and Council may also be agents for sale of such stamps and/or seals, upon terms and conditions approved by the Council.

Sec. 4. Permits to conduct such sales shall be obtained from National Headquarters by individuals, Lodges, and other subordinate bodies.

Article XVII—Per Capita Tax

Sec. 1. As hereinbefore provided, Lodges pay prescribed fees, per capita tax, charter fees, and such other legitimate charges as may attend proper functioning financially.

Sec. 2. State and Regional Organizations and City Councils shall pay no per capita tax on members.

Sec. 3. The tax, or lump sum payment of affiliated organizations which are not direct members, and have only nominal connection with AFPH, shall be paid in advance upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by National Council.

Article XVIII—Bonds

All persons having custody of the funds of this Federation, either in the National Office or subordinate jurisdictions, shall give adequate surety bonds of not less than $1,000.00, deposited with the National Secretary-Treasurer, such bonds to

be supplied through the National Secretary-Treasurer upon recommendation of the National Finance Committee. Premiums on such bonds shall be paid by the Lodges to the National Secretary-Treasurer within 30 days after the bond becomes effective.

Article XIX—Salaries

Salaries of the National President, Secretary-Treasurer, and all other paid National Officers not otherwise specifically provided for in these By-Laws, shall be determined by the National Finance Committee, with approval of the National Council; it being FURTHER PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That no full-time officer or appointee shall receive a salary greater than that of the National President.

Article XX—National Convention

Sec. 1. The supreme power of this Federation shall be vested in the National Convention, which shall meet at least once each three (3) years, the place to be determined by each National Convention, and the time by the National Council. Should emergency arise making it essential to do so, the meeting place of the Convention may, by order of the National Council, be changed, notwithstanding the Convention action to the contrary.

Sec. 2. The National Convention shall be composed of the National Officers, the past National Officers, the National Executive Committeemen, and the delegates and alternates representing the several State Departments, Regional Organizations, City Councils, and Lodges.

Sec. 3. The registration fee at National Conventions shall be determined by the National Council, but shall not be less than $3.00 for each

delegate, alternate, or visitor, and no person otherwise eligible shall be entitled to vote until he has registered and paid such fee.

Article XXI—Delegates

Sec. 1. Except as otherwise herein specified, each State Department, Regional Organization, and City Council shall be entitled to one delegate and one alternate. Each Lodge shall be entitled to one delegate for each fifty (50) members, or major portion thereof, whose current per capita tax has been paid to the National Secretary-Treasurer during the fiscal year ending June 30 immediately preceding the Convention, PROVIDED, That Lodges having less than a major portion of fifty (50) members shall be entitled to one delegate and one alternate.

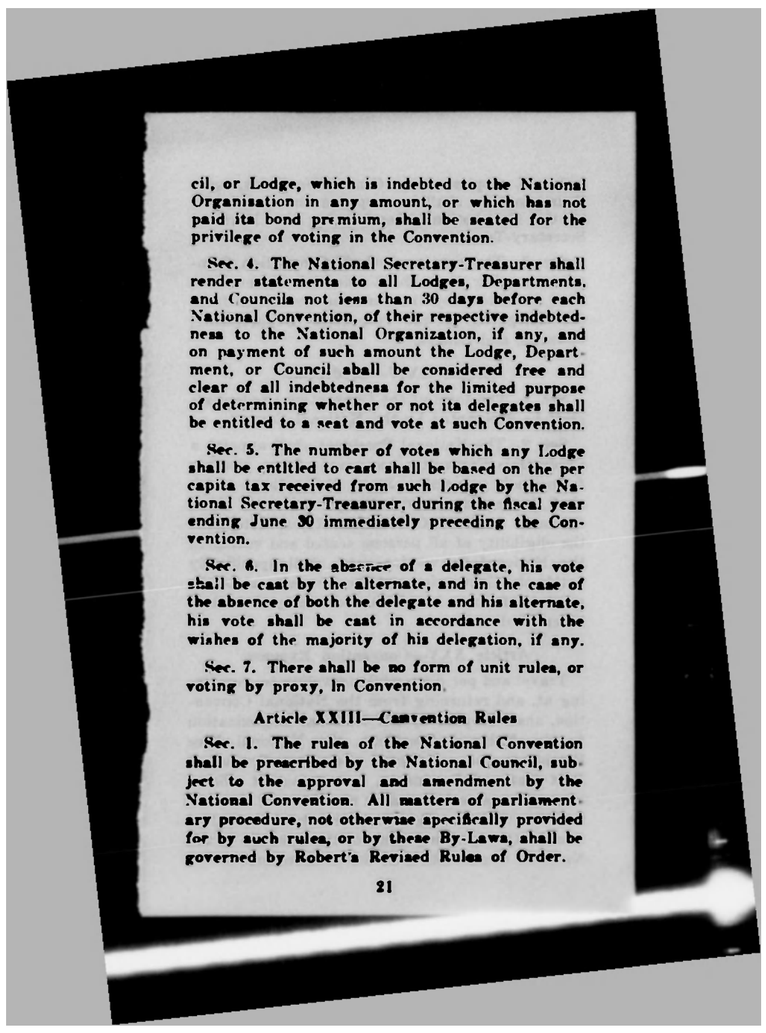
Sec. 2. All Lodge, City Council, Regional, and State delegates and alternates shall be elected by their respective organizations at least ninety (90) days prior to a Convention, and shall be certified to the National Secretary-Treasurer.

Article XXII—Voting

Sec. 1. Each elected National Officer, National Committeeman, Past National President, and each State Department, Regional Organization, City Council, and Lodge shall be entitled to one vote in the Convention, except as herein specified.

Sec. 2. No Officer, Past Officer, National Committeeman, Delegate or Alternate whose per capita tax has not been duly received by the National Secretary-Treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30 immediately preceding the Convention, shall be seated for the privilege of voting in Convention.

Sec. 3. No Delegate or Alternate representing any State or Regional Organization, City Coun-



cil, or Lodge, which is indebted to the National Organisation in any amount, or which has not paid its bond premium, shall be seated for the privilege of voting in the Convention.

Sec. 4. The National Secretary-Treasurer shall render statements to all Lodges, Departments, and Councils not less than 30 days before each National Convention, of their respective indebtedness to the National Organization, if any, and on payment of such amount the Lodge, Department, or Council shall be considered free and clear of all indebtedness for the limited purpose of determining whether or not its delegates shall be entitled to a seat and vote at such Convention.

Sec. 5. The number of votes which any Lodge shall be entitled to cast shall be based on the per capita tax received from such Lodge by the National Secretary-Treasurer, during the fiscal year ending June 30 immediately preceding the Convention.

Sec. 6. In the absence of a delegate, his vote shall be cast by the alternate, and in the case of the absence of both the delegate and his alternate, his vote shall be cast in accordance with the wishes of the majority of his delegation, if any.

Sec. 7. There shall be no form of unit rules, or voting by proxy, in Convention.

Article XXIII—Convention Rules

Sec. 1. The rules of the National Convention shall be prescribed by the National Council, subject to the approval and amendment by the National Convention. All matters of parliamentary procedure, not otherwise specifically provided for by such rules, or by these By-Laws, shall be governed by Robert's Revised Rules of Order.

Sec. 2. Copies of the Convention Rules, upon their adoption, shall be prepared and distributed to the Convention delegates by the National Secretary-Treasurer.

Sec. 3. The personnel of all Convention Committees, other than the Credentials Committee, shall be chosen by the National President from the delegates of the respective Departments, Councils, and Lodges.

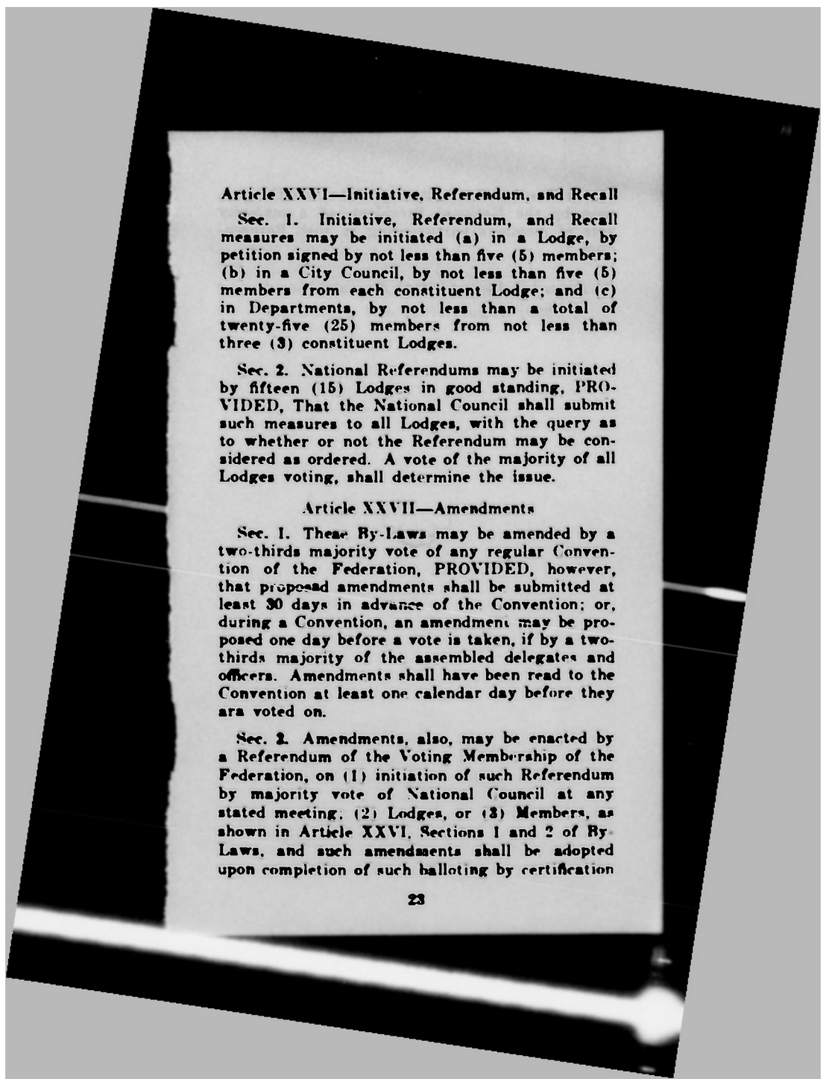
Article XXIV—Credentials

Sec. 1. The form of the Convention Credentials shall be designated by the National Council.

Sec. 2. The National President shall appoint a Credentials Committee composed of one member from each respective State Delegation, which shall, in accordance with the provisions of these By-Laws and the Convention Rules, determine the eligibility of all persons seated and voting in the National Convention, and shall specifically notify the Convention and the delegates as to the number of votes to which each delegation shall be entitled.

Article XXV—Convention Expense

Travel and per diem while traveling to, remaining at, and returning from the National Convention, shall be paid by the National Organization to tha National President, the National Vice Presidents, the National Secretary-Treasurer, Past National Preaidents, and appointed officers or employees deaignated by the National Council, together with a sufficient clerical force from National HQ to properly conduct the business of the National Organisation at the Convention.



Article XXVI—Initiative, Referendum, and Recall

Sec. 1. Initiative, Referendum, and Recall measures may be initiated (a) in a Lodge, by petition signed by not less than five (5) members; (b) in a City Council, by not less than five (5) members from each constituent Lodge; and (c) in Departments, by not less than a total of twenty-five (25) members from not less than three (3) constituent Lodges.

Sec. 2. National Referendums may be initiated by fifteen (15) Lodges in good standing, PROVIDED, That the National Council shall submit such measures to all Lodges, with the query as to whether or not the Referendum may be considered as ordered. A vote of the majority of all Lodges voting, shall determine the issue.

Article XXVII—Amendments

Sec. 1. These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds majority vote of any regular Convention of the Federation, PROVIDED, however, that proposed amendments shall be submitted at least 30 days in advance of the Convention; or, during a Convention, an amendment may be proposed one day before a vote is taken, if by a two-thirds majority of the assembled delegates and officers. Amendments shall have been read to the Convention at least one calendar day before they are voted on.

Sec. 2. Amendments, also, may be enacted by a Referendum of the Voting Membership of the Federation, on (1) initiation of such Referendum by majority vote of National Council at any stated meeting, (2) Lodges, or (3) Members, as shown in Article XXVI, Sections 1 and 2 of By-Laws, and such amendments shall be adopted upon completion of such balloting by certification

by the Election Committee appointed for the purpose by the National President, of a majority vote of members participating in such Referendum.

As Amended August, 1946; August 1948; August 1950; August 1952; and April 1954

Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 3-9, 1954

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William G. Lennox, M.D.
Thomas F. McMahon, M.D.
William S. Merchant, M.D.
Max K. Newman, M.D.
Winthrop M. Phelps, M.D.
Alvin A. Shapiro, D.D.S.
William Thornton Spence, M.D.
Jean J. Vivino, M.D.

June 1954

Dear Editor:

The 10th Annual Observance of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" will be observed this year during the period of October 3-9, 1954, the purpose of which is to arouse public interest in and support for employment of Handicapped men and women. Since this Federation is the author and chief sponsor of NEPHWEEK, we are naturally desirous of having as many persons as possible participate in the observance.

Enclosed is copy of "America's Greatest Undeveloped Asset" which contains a brief history of our Federation, together with an outline of its over-all program. Your special attention is called to pages 6 and 7 - "Creed of Employment of Handicapped", and copy of the Joint Resolution in Congress to establish NEPHWEEK.

Copy of an Editorial is also enclosed which you may use wholly or in part.

We hope you will include a statement in the September or October issue of your publication, calling attention of NEPHWEEK to your readers. We would also appreciate your making reference to the work the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped has done and is doing so that more handicapped men and women may earn their livelihood if at all possible.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

PAUL A. STRACHAN, President

Encls.

FROM:
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C. REpublic 7-1314

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

of

"NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"

OCTOBER 3 - 9, 1954

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped is proud that it authored, put through Congress, and wrote administrative policies accepted both by public and private agencies, effectuating "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" to be observed this year from October 3 through 9.

The Resolution creating "NEPHWEEK" was introduced on May 11, 1942, by Senator Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia, and Representative Jerry Voorhis of California; was passed unanimously by Senate and House, and signed by the President on August 11, 1945. It reads, as follows:

"WHEREAS: There is now, and shall be for some time to come, a positive necessity for utilising fully every available ounce of manpower in America, and

"WHEREAS: The growing and acute problems of the physically handicapped, who number approximately 23,000,000 citizens (now 12 years later 38,000,000) and are being augmented by an average of 800,000 citizens injured in industry yearly—to say nothing of those who have been, or will be, injured or diseased as a result of military service — is engaging more and more attention of the Federal Government, the States, and private industry, and

"WHEREAS: This condition will be greatly augmented after the conclusion of the present World War II, as inevitably there will then be a much larger number of physically handicapped men and women injured or diseased by or through war, or war-production service, and

"WHEREAS: Rehabilitation and placement of the physically handicapped are among the most important problems in our national economy, as if a means is provided to make many such people self-supporting, wholly or in part, the entire Nation will be beneficiary because of lessening drain upon national finances and resources, and

"WHEREAS: Congress and the Chief Executive have expressed concern and have initiated constantly expanding programs on behalf of the physically handicapped, as well as leaders in private industry, now, therefore, BE IT

"RESOLVED: BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, etc.,

"THAT, hereafter, the first week in October of each year shall be designated as 'NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK'. During said week appropriate ceremonies are to be held throughout the Nation, the purpose of which will be to enlist public support for and interest in the employment of otherwise qualified but physically handicapped workers.

The President is hereby requested to issue a suitable proclamation each year, and the Governors of States, Mayors of Cities, and heads of other instrumentalities of government, as well as leaders of industry, educational and religious groups, labor, veterans, women, farm, scientific and professional, and all other organizations, and individuals at interest, are invited to participate."

As a result of programs initiated and carried into function by operations of "NEPHWEEK", more than 3,000,000 Handicapped have been placed in suitable employment. They have earned salaries or wages in excess of $3,000,000,000, and have paid taxes of more than $750,000,000. As a practical, and humanitarian proposition, then, "NEPHWEEK" has proven of inestimable value.

Today, we face a world of chaos, uncertainty, fear, and rising unemployment. But, we Handicapped who have survived many periods of hard times,

— More

went, misery, and pain, know that, as our great President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt said, "WE HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR, BUT FEAR ITSELF!"

We know that if we have faith in our beloved Nation, and ourselves, and constantly strive to improve our individual capacities and abilities, we cannot fail — WE WILL NOT FAIL!

But, we do seek opportunity to prove our worth, as workers and citizens, and it behooves every American who believes in, and practices the great concepts of our American way of life, which guarantee "life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness", without discrimination against individuals who are handicapped, through no fault of their own, to see that we Handicapped have our chance.

We want no more bread-lines, with hundreds of thousands, even millions of crippled and maimed, seeking even a crust to allay their hunger, and many, without clothes, shelter, or essential medicines or treatment to alleviate their distress, such as was the case, in the great depression years from 1929 through 1937.

We will do our part, as citizens, and bear a fair share of our Nation's burdens. We have proven our merit, as workers, beyond cavil of a doubt, and have written many pages of magnificent production history, achievement of which had great bearing upon winning one World War, and now having a profound effect upon holding our own, in the present "cold War" conditions, afflicting the whole World.

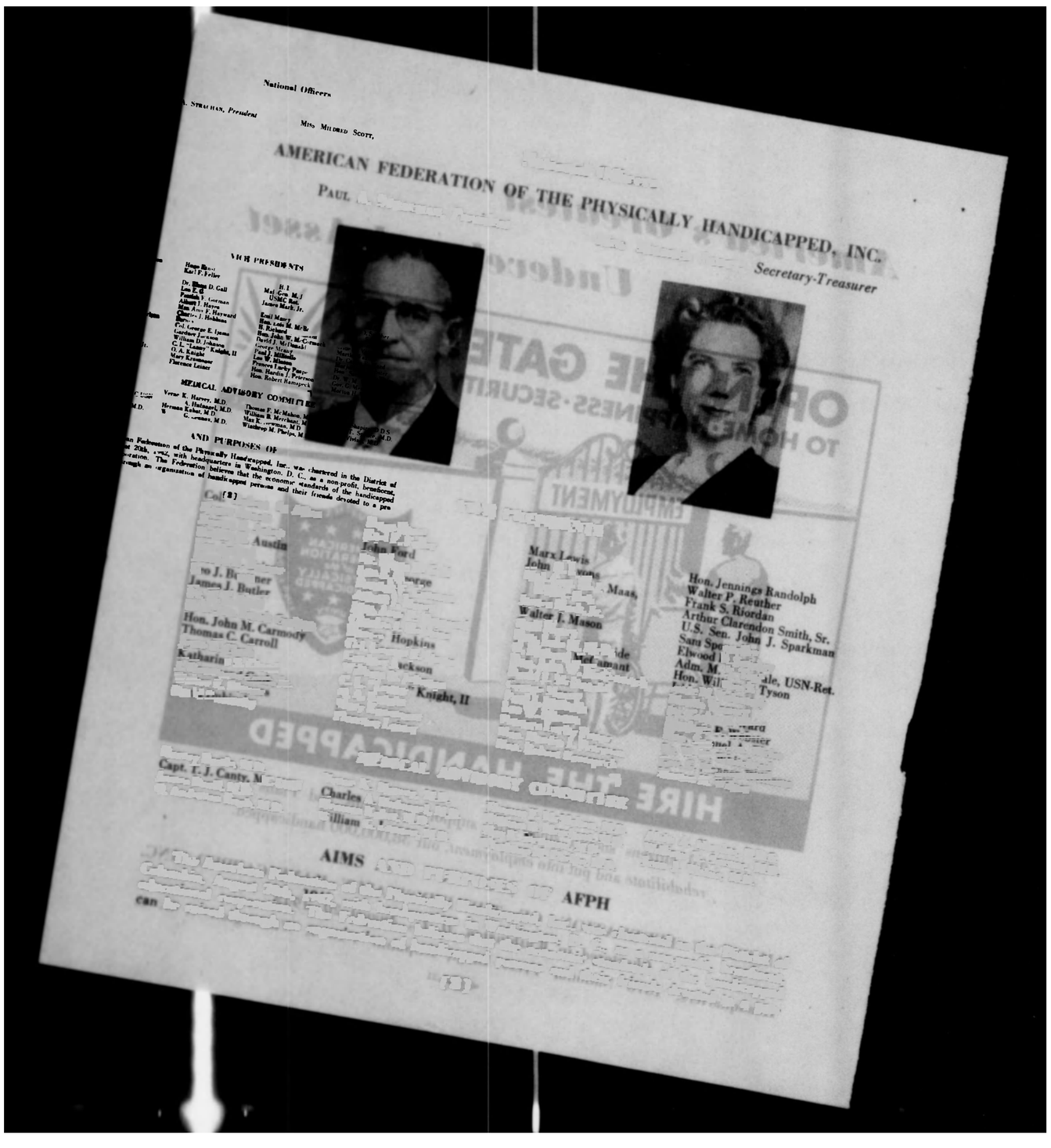
We point out, that our American employees must recognize the indubitable fact that we are a part - a necessary part of the labor force — and we point out to the public that, it is essential, from the standpoint of our Nation's continuance as the first World Power, to see to it that all Handicapped citizens are provided with means to bring them to the highest possible pitch of physical and mental proficiency, so they may take their stand at Armageddon, and battle for the Lord, in a welter of Communistic, Fascistic, Falangist, and Nazi plots to undermine and destroy us utterly.

The best insurance for a united, safe and secure America is, to SEE THAT ALL ITS CITIZENS, AND PARTICULARLY THE 38,000,000 HANDICAPPED, ARE GIVEN FULL OPPORTUNITY TO AID THEMSELVES THROUGH EMPLOYMENT. And, if we do not care for our own people, thus, on whom shall we rely to defend us, if we are attacked by our enemies?

The Handicapped are ready and willing to cooperate with all programs, agencies, and individuals, to the end that every disabled man and woman who wants to work, shall be given opportunity to work.

— PAUL A. STRACHAN, President,
American Federation of the Physically
Handicapped, Inc., and Author of
"NEPHWEEK".


America's Greatest
Undeveloped Asset
OPEN THE GATE!
TO HOME · HAPPINESS · SECURITY
EMPLOYMENT
AMERICAN FEDERATION of the PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
UNITY
HIRE THE HANDICAPPED
All citizens should study and support Programs and Plans to rehabilitate and put into employment, our 38,000,000 handicapped.
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.
Chartered in Washington, D. C., August 20, 1942
Headquarters, 1370 National Press Bldg., REpublic 7-1314, Washington 4, D. C.
31


National Officers
MISS MILDRED SCOTT,
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.
Secretary-Treasurer
AND PURPOSES OF
Hon. Jennings Randolph
Walter P. Reuther
Frank S. Riordan
Arthur Clarendon Smith, Sr.
U.S. Sen. John J. Sparkman
Walter J. Mason
James J. Butler
Hon. John M. Carmody
Thomas C. Carroll
Knight, II
HIRE THE HANDICAPPED
AIMS
AFPH

gram and policy which would enable the handicapped to assume their rightful place as self-sustaining citizens.

The AFPH is author and sponsor of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" enacted by 79th Congress--now Public Law 76, setting aside the first full week in October of each year for the purpose of a nationwide campaign to promote employment of all Handicapped, and other economic programs beneficial to all Handicapped.

It has also been instrumental in developing many programs and policies in both Government and Private Industry.

The Federation is a membership organization, with Participating Membership open to those handicapped, in some degree; Associate Membership is open to non-handicapped.

The AFPH program has been endorsed by many leading national organizations who have, in turn, called upon their State and local units to assist in all ways possible.

Contributions to the AFPH Educational Fund and AFPH Institute for Human Engineering are tax deductible.

SCOPE OF THE HANDICAPPED PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES

The Report of the National Health Survey (1935-36) estimated that there were, then, 23,600,000 handicapped, of whom 16,000,000 were in the non-social security benefit ages between 15 and 60. Since that time, nearly 19 years have elapsed and two wars have been, or are being fought, and disabilities, military and civilian, have mounted to new highs.

In 1944 the Retraining and Reemployment Administration estimated that there were, then 28,000,000 persons, in some degree physically handicapped. Since that time reports from official and private sources and agencies, including both veterans and civilians, estimate, conservatively, an additional 10,000,000 have been added to the handicapped population.

Experts testifying before the House Labor Subcommittee to investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in 1944-46, estimated that there were, then, a total of 38,000,000 Blind, Partially Sighted, Deaf, Hard of Hearing, Amputees, Arthritics, Cardiacs, Cerebral Palsied, Diabetics, Epileptics, victims of Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Rheumatism, Tuberculosis, and other "cripplers", as well as those having Congenital Defects and Deformities.

Previously, the American Medical Association estimated that there were some 55,000,000 in our population, in some degree disabled.

Because some handicapped have two or more different types of disabilities, it is probable, conservatively, that one person out of four, or about 40,000,000 of our population, is physically handicapped today.

Of that number from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are severely handicapped by which we estimate that approximately 3,000,000 of these are totally disabled and unfeasible for rehabilitation, and the remainder-- 6,000,000 --although possibly ambulant and able to move or be moved, to some extent, have not the present physical ability, and in many instances, lack education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible if they developed latent abilities, physical and otherwise, so as to become able to perform some sort of employment and earn their living, wholly or in part.

PRESENT FACILITIES, PERSONNEL, AND FUNDS INADEQUATE

Today, means to grapple with this grave problem—so fraught with danger to the welfare, even continuance of our beloved Nation—both from a governmental and private agency standpoint, are sadly lacking.

Since it has been shown that approximately 350,000 persons, each year, are permanently handicapped as a result of injuries or disease incurred in Industry alone, it is noteworthy that the so-called Federal-State Rehabilitation Program, in 1953, only "processed" some 61,000 of these cases, leaving approximately 300,000 to be added to the ever-increasing "HUMAN SCRAP PILE".

Specifically, the record shows that public and private institutions—hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, rehabilitation centers, etc., as well as specialty schools and educational institutions for handicapped, especially the needs of the Severely Handicapped, are wholly inadequate.

Also, there is great need of more physicians, therapists, nurses, and specialists in the various fields of work for the Handicapped, particularly educators who are trained in the psychology of the Handicapped—Vocational Guidance Counselors and exponents of the relatively new science, Selective Placement, which should have many thousands of able, and qualified practitioners.

As one example, Dr. Winthrop M. Phelps, Medical Director, Children's Rehabilitation Clinic, Cockeysville, Maryland, and one of the foremost specialists in Neurology, states:

"The paralyzing affliction known as Cerebral Palsy, and which defect is frequently and erroneously termed 'spastic paralysis', is broadly described as being a loss of muscle control, caused by an injury or involvement of the brain. It is difficult to diagnose; exasperatingly hard to treat, and, until quite recently, was a condition about which the Medical Profession, and the lay public, alike, knew little.

"Today, it is known that seven children crippled by Cerebral Palsy, will be born every year, in every 100,000 of population, and that, in general, their life span will be only three years under that of their fellows.

"From a national health and social point of view, the problem is a continuing, not an epidemic one, and the only upsetting factor in the mathematical frequency of Cerebral Palsied birth is, the fact that the condition may be acquired as a result of head injury, high fever diseases, and the like. Thus, the incidence is raised, and future studies will show the total afflicted population to be greater than is generally supposed.

"Of the more immediate and pressing social significance, as far as the general welfare is concerned, is the knowledge that there is today a group of at least 300,000 Cerebral Palsied under 35 years of age in the United States, and, at best, *fewer than 75 Doctors qualified to treat them*. The estimated, total Cerebral Palsied victims approximate 700,000. It is very disturbing to realize that *treatment facilities are available to only about 2,500*.

"Using rounded figures for a more complete national picture, it may be estimated that 9,300 Cerebral Palsied children are born each year in the U.S.A.

"2,800 of them are capable of great improvement, after proper diagnosis and treatment.

"1,400 are so severely handicapped that they will be home, or institution-bound.

"1,400 are so mildly afflicted that little or no treatment is necessary.

"2,800, approximately 30 per cent, are rendered mentally defective by the brain injury."

• • •

Facilities, trained personnel, and funds to treat and train the adult Cerebral Palsied are urgently needed, and, in particular, to determine, if possible, what kind of jobs the variously Cerebral Palsied might satisfactorily perform.

The foregoing represents only an approximation of just ONE of the severe "cripplers." THERE ARE MANY, MANY OTHERS, where similar conditions exist, necessitating a vigorously prosecuted, immediate and long-range program, to remedy them.

AFPH PROGRAM IS BEST PUBLIC CAMPAIGN IN BEHALF OF ALL HANDICAPPED

For 14 years, the Program of the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED has developed and expanded, solely with the view to presenting the most practical and practicable means of effectuating a national program, benefical to all Handicapped people.

Shunning the "charity approach," and dealing with this great economic problem in a common sense way, AFPH has proven, beyond doubt, that what it has projected, has benefited not only the Handicapped, but the whole Nation. On the point of employment of Handicapped alone, programs initiated and carried into effect by AFPH have been the means of placing, in suitable employment, 3,000,000 citizens.

Today, AFPH is militantly campaigning for a broad, over-all program, which includes:

1. PROMOTION OF "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK," enacted by Congress, AFPH's request, and setting aside the first full week of October, each year, as a period in which to arouse public interest in and support for employment of Handicapped.

2. AFPH NATIONAL CONFERENCES ON PLACEMENT OF SEVERELY HANDICAPPED. Digging deep into research and applied science, to ascertain the work potentials of the approximate 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 Handicapped, estimated to be from 60% to 100% physicaliy disabled, and by pooling the knowledge and experience of eminent physicians, educators, Government counseling and placement officers, representatives of Industry, Business, Labor, Veterans, Women's Clubs, Farm Organizations, Civic and Fraternal Associations, and others at interest, actually prove that, for example, those Severely Handicapped by Arthritis, Amputations, Blindness, Deafness, Epilepsy, Cardiac troubles, Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Osteomyelitis, Congenital Defects and Deformities, and results of other crippling diseases or injuries, are, with suitable training, in many instances, fully capable of pulling their own load, and earning their own way.

3. "AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING." To be located in Florida, where the benefits of warm sun, balmy airs, and salt water will be available to the Handicapped, and, to be the one place in all the World wherein Handicapped people may be medically treated; vocationally guided and counseled; educated and trained, and, thru a scientific Placement Clinic, be enabled to be placed in employment where their particular handicap is not a factor.

4. PUBLIC AFFAIRS to include:
   - (a) Collegiate Programs.
   - (b) Civic Programs.
   - (c) Cooperation with Outside Organizations
   - (d) Cooperation with Medical groups.
   - (e) Cooperation with Labor.
   - (f) Cooperation with Industry.
   - (g) Legislation.
   - (h) Public Education.

5. ORGANIZATION to include:
   - (a) Expansion of AFPH Membership.
   - (b) Establishment of AFPH Field Offices, so that Handicapped may receive better personal counseling and assistance.
   - (c) Full development of educational, economic, and social benefits, under Lodge leadership.

6. "VALOR." To continually improve our Official Organ, by presentation of articles on rehabilitation and employment therein, to be written by eminent specialists, and to expand, through "VALOR," various services to our members and other Handicapped.

The foregoing is, unquestionably, the most thorough and effective program for Handicapped that it is possible to devise. Not only will it further AFPH's contention that no program for Handicapped can possibly succeed unless and until *it is made a regular part of Labor-Management Relations*, but through varied media and follow-ups, brings about close coordination of all activities in the Handicapped field—and develope to high degree full cooperation with all Government and private agencies, and individuals, at interest.

AFPH, therefore, is operating in the public interest, and is fully deserving of public support.

CREED OF EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED

National Employ The Physically Handicapped Week

Industry and Labor Leaders unite in urging Hire the Handicapped!

Because it—

1. Promotes FULL UTILIZATION OF ALL MANPOWER, NECESSARY TO OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

2. Lessens the strain upon our taxpayers by taking thousands of people off relief and putting them to work, so they may earn their living, wholly, or in part, and thereby relieve their families, communities, the States, and the Nation of responsibility for maintaining such Handicapped in unhappy, enforced idleness.

3. Inculcates pride in the individual Handicapped, so that, thus, he is able to stand on his own feet and make his contribution as a citizen towards maintaining the safety, welfare and prosperity of his Country.

4. Promotes happiness—replaces despair with hope.

5. Carries out Divine Law — HELP THY NEIGHBOR!—in the highest degree.

There should and must be a continual, increasing effort on the part of all employers, backed by enthusiastic support from the public, to seek and find new means to hire Handicapped in jobs where their particular disability is not a factor.

This is a great challenge to American industry and business, development of which, under the most humanitarian principles, has made this the greatest nation on earth.

This Creed has been endorsed by many eminent leaders of industry and Labor, among whom are—

General David Sarnoff
Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America.

George Meany
President, American Federation of Labor.

Louis Ruthenburg
Chairman of Board, Servel, Inc.

Winthrop W. Aldrich
Former *Chairman*, Board of Directors, Chase National Bank. Now, Ambassador to Great Britain.

Gwilym A. Price
President, Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

J. P. Spang, Jr.
President, The Gillette Company.

P. W. Litchfield
Chairman of Board, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

Earl Bunting
Managing Director, Natl. Ass'n. of Manufacturers.

Thomas C. Carroll
President, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Jack L. Warner
President, Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.

Walter P. Reuther
President, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A. J. Hayes
President, International Association of Machinists.

J. H. Carmichael
President, Capital Airlines.

Stanley Marcus
President, Neiman-Marcus.

Elwood Swisher
President, United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America, CIO.

Charles Edison
Chairman of the Board, Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

John L. Lewis
President, United Mine Workers of America.

Clark C. Griffith
President, Washington Baseball Club.

Eric Johnston
President, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.

Thomas J. Watson, Jr.
Chairman of Board, International Business Machines Corp.

John H. Lyons
President, International Association of Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers.

A. Lee M. Wiggins
Chairman of the Board, Atlantic Coast Line & Louisville & Nashville Railroads.

Eberhard Anheuser
Chairman of Board, Anheuser Busch, Inc.

Lawrence F. Lee
Former *President*, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

J. A. Beirne
President, Communications Workers of America, CIO.

Henry J. Kaiser
President, Henry J. Kaiser Company.

Benjamin F. Fairless
President, United States Steel Corporation.

Walter E. Ditmars
President, The Gray Manufacturing Company.

Hugo Ernst
President, Hotel & Restaurant Employees & Bartenders' International Union.

Meyer Kestnbaum
President, Hart Schaffner & Marx.

Paul A. Strachan
Author of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" and, *President*, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

Patrick E. Gorman
Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America.

Fred Maytag, II
President, The Maytag Company.

Maurice A. Hutcheson
President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

O. A. Knight
President, Oil Workers International Union.

JOINT RESOLUTION IN CONGRESS TO ESTABLISH THE FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER AS NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK

Author: Paul A. Strachan
Introduced May 11, 1942
Congressional Sponsors: Sen. *Harley M. Kilgore*, West Virginia, Rep. Jerry Voorhis, of California

Whereas: There is now, and shall be for some time to come, a positive necessity for utilizing fully every available source of manpower in America, and

Whereas: The growing and acute problems of the physically handicapped, who number approximately twenty-three million citizens, and are being augmented by an average of eight hundred thousand citizens injured in industry yearly—to say nothing of those who have been, or will be, injured or diseased as a result of military service—is engaging more and more attention of the Federal Government, the States, and private industry, and

Whereas: This condition will be greatly augmented after the conclusion of the present World War No. 2, as inevitably there will then be a much larger number of physically handicapped men and women injured or diseased by or through war or war-production service; and

Whereas: Rehabilitation and placement of the physically handicapped are among the most important problems in our national economy, as if a means is provided to make many such people self-supporting, wholly or in part, the entire Nation will be beneficiary because of lessening drain upon national finances and resources; and

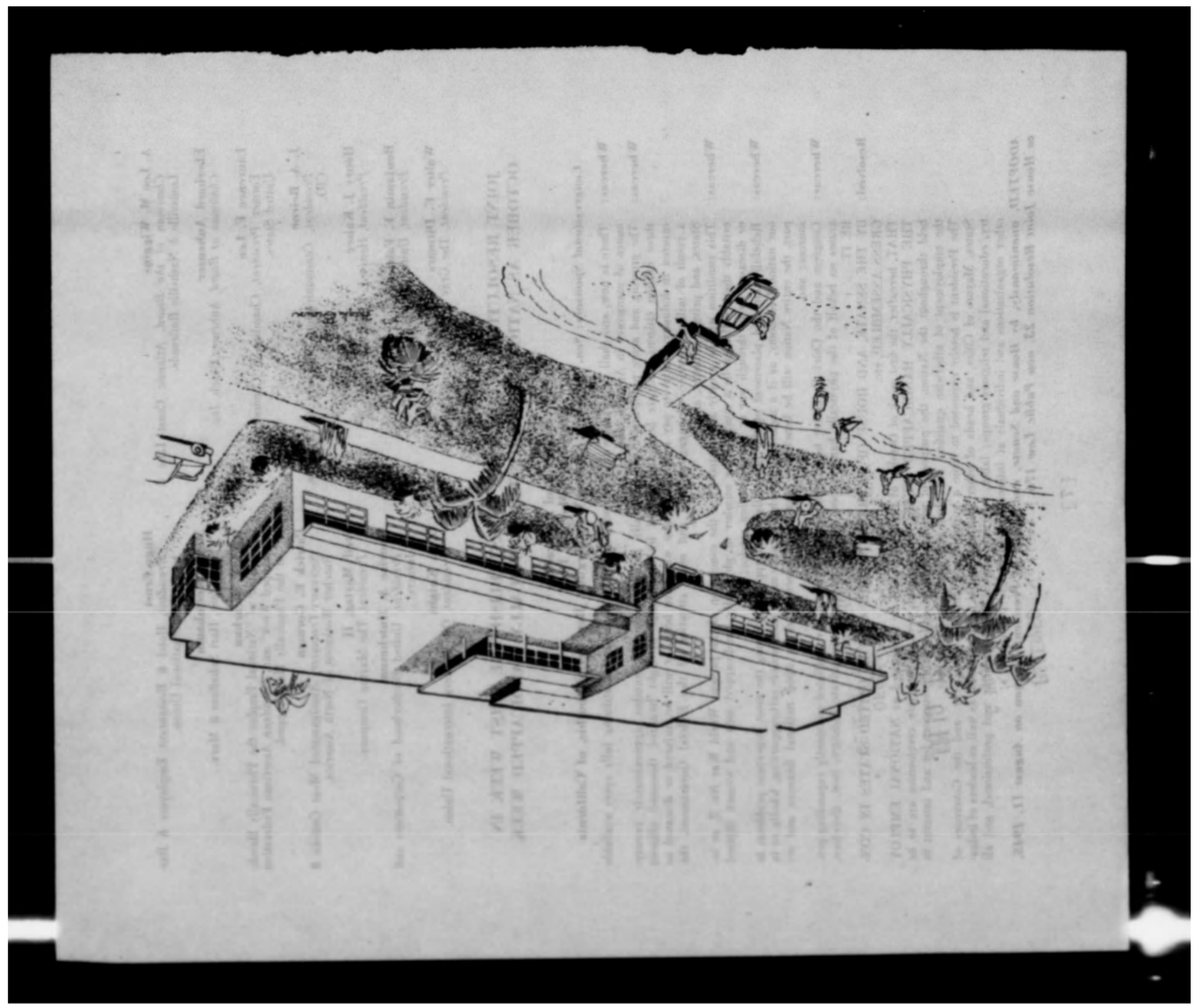
Whereas: Congress and the Chief Executive have expressed concern and have initiated constantly expanding programs on behalf of the physically handicapped, as well as leaders in private industry, now, therefore, BE IT

Resolved: BY THE SENATE, AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, etc.

THAT, hereafter, the first week of October of each year shall be designated as NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK. During said week, appropriate ceremonies are to be held throughout the Nation, the purpose of which will be to [illegible] support for and interest in the employment of otherwise qualified but physically handicapped workers.

The President is hereby requested to issue a suitable proclamation each year, and the Governors of States, Mayors of Cities, and heads of other instrumentalities of government, as well as leaders of industry, educational and religious groups; labor, veterans, women, [illegible], civilian and professional, and all other organizations and individuals at interest, are invited to participate.

(ADOPTED, unanimously, by House and Senate, and signed by President Truman on August 11, 1945, as House Joint Resolution 23, same Public Law 176.



A.F.P.H. INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING

The INSTITUTE would soon become World famous, as its seminars, research, special treatments, etc., would bring thousands of students, patients, physicians, surgeons, therapists, and lay observers to study methods and progress.

It is planned, for example, to have the most advanced studies and treatments of Arthritis, Blindness, Deafness, Cerebral Palsy, Cardiac troubles, Epilepsy, Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, and other crippling diseases or injuries, together with Congenital Defects and Deformities.

• • •

". . . to be the pioneer institution in all the World, wherein a Handicapped person may be treated, medically, surgically, or therapeutically; provided with vocational guidance and counseling—educated and trained, or retrained—and, through a Scientific Placement Clinic, be led to suitable employment wherein the particular disability of the individual is not a factor.

"The INSTITUTE, thus, will offer a needed public service—FOR THE FIRST TIME—a completely unified course of treatment and training designed to restore the individual to the fullest extent of physical proficiency and productive capacity, so that he or she may earn a living, wholly or in part, and thus become tax-payers, instead of tax-eaters."

• • •

The INSTITUTE, for reasons of climatic benefits, will be established in Florida, and its physical properties would include:

1. Administration Building, housing all administrative units, and initial educational facilities.
2. Health Center and Medical Research Clinic—to include, initially, a hospital with 100 beds, and facilities for treatment of hundreds of out-patients.
3. College of Vocational Education.
4. College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.
5. College of Fine Arts.
6. College of Human Engineering Research.
7. Selective Placement, Diagnostic and Referral Clinic.
8. Motels, Trailer Courts, and Dormitories, or Residences for patients, students, INSTITUTE faculty, doctors, nurses, and other INSTITUTE personnel.

A.F.P.H. NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT NOW, TO DEVELOP AND APPLY ITS PROGRAM TO REHABILITATE AND ENDEAVOR TO PUT MILLIONS OF HANDICAPPED INTO EMPLOYMENT

★ ★ ★ ★

1954-1955 FUND NEEDS

AFPH Program Expense	$150,000
AFPH EDUCATIONAL FUND	190,000
Initial Expense of Establishing the AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING (Long range program $50,000,000, within first five years; $50,000,000 in first twenty years.)	500,000

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AFPD EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC., AND AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, INC., ARE TAX-DEDUCTIBLE

Copies of AFPH Financial Budget Program, in detail, will be sent on request.

★ ★ ★ ★

We urge you to make a contribution to A.F.P.H., to aid this great movement to rebuild men and women, on enclosed form, and send it to:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.
1370 National Press Building Washington 4, D. C.

WHAT FAMOUS COLUMNISTS SAY

Colonel ROBERT S. ALLEN in *"Washington Merry Go 'Round"*

"Paul Strachan Wages a Heroic Fight For Disabled and Handicapped

"This is a long deserved public tribute to a man of great courage and great humanity. He is Paul Strachan . . . impassioned father of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK."

". . . While laboring devotedly for N.E.P.H. Week, Strachan is passionately battling for a new dream . . . a plan for a great national program of rehabilitation, training, and aid for physically handicapped of all kinds. The project would completely revolutionize the handling of this problem.

". . . Strachan . . . heads A.F.P.H., which has local chapters throughout the country. His right-hand assistant is also handicapped. Miss Mildred Scott doesn't thump desks or thunder as Strachan does, but she is as indefatigable and devoted to their cause.

"Paul Strachan and Mildred Scott . . . are the kind of self-less idealists who have made America great and are its real heart and soul and strength. It is the privilege of the WASHINGTON MERRY GO 'ROUND to acclaim them and to bestow upon each the brass ring for devoted service to their fellow men."

★ ★ ★ ★

TOM STOKES—

"Setting aside of NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK, which has become quite an important influence through the cooperation of Federal government, States, local committees, national and local organizations, was the idea of the indefatigable Paul Strachan, President of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped. He plugged away until he got a bill through Congress to authorize it."

★ ★ ★ ★

SAM STAVISKY—*"Washington Post"*

"A Self-Described Cynic Leads the Battle for Decent Jobs for Nation's Handicapped.

"Do-Gooders and do-nothings, have the same effect upon Paul Strachan. They get into his flinty hair; ignite the flames of anger in his deep brown eyes; tighten the lines in his lean, gaunt face. On the other hand, do-gooders and do-nothings react as if stung by a needle when they come into contact with the crusader for the Nation's lame, halt, and blind. Like an irrepressible voice of conscience, Strachan irritates them and goads them into action.

"There can be no rehabilitation," Strachan declares in that booming voice of his, "without a job!" That is a cardinal tenet of this prophet's faith."

WHAT EMINENT LEADERS IN INDUSTRY, BUSINESS, LABOR, VETERANS' GROUPS, THE PROFESSIONS, AND PUBLIC LIFE, SAY ABOUT A.F.P.H.

"The programs of AFPH, since its founding 14 years ago, have been of great value to our Nation and have aided millions of Handicapped to become tax paying citizens. Your Organization certainly has done a great deal to keep the needs of the Handicapped before the American people. I believe AFPH's program merits public support".

Joseph W. Martin, Jr.
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives

"I shall consider it an honor . . . to have my name . . . included . . . among the Congressional Incorporators of AFPH".

William C. Marland
Governor of West Virginia

"As the AFPH program is the most business-like approach to the Handicapped problem, I believe that Industry and Business, generally, should lend full support to that program".

Walter E. Ditmars
President, Gray Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

"I think the American Federation of Physically Handicapped has performed a splendid task, and I wish it well in all the fine work that it does".

Sam Rayburn
Former Speaker; now Democratic Leader U.S. House of Representatives

"My experience with handicapped people has proven the great value, and necessity of the program of AFPH, which should have full public support".

Lois Mary McBride
Judge, Court Common Pleas, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"You are to be commended for your fine program . . ."

Francis Cherry
Governor of Arkansas

"Rehabilitation and Employment of our millions of handicapped people is one of the most important problems we must meet. Accomplishment of successful and effective rehabilitation of the seriously handicapped depends upon well coordinated teamwork on the part of specially trained workers in several professional fields. As one long familiar with rehabilitation, I know that the AFPH program is geared to the needs of our times, and it should have full support from the public".

Dr. Carlos E. Ward
Vocational Rehabilitation Specialist

"I shall be honored to be included among the Congressional Incorporators".

Gael Sullivan
Former President, Motion Picture Theatre Owners' Assn.

"I shall be very glad indeed to have you use my name as one of the . . . Congressional Incorporators . . . of your Organization".

Edward J. Hart
U.S. Representative, 14 Dist., New Jersey

"Your organization is indeed to be commended for its untiring efforts in behalf of the physically handicapped and I would consider it an honor to be named among the Congressional Incorporators of the Federation".

Walter J. Kohler
Governor of Wisconsin

"The successful educator of the Handicapped must continually strive to improve curriculae—based upon experience—must develop full potentials from those who, by virtue of physical or mental lacks, necessarily live in the half world—and, above all, must continually bear in mind that no two human beings, particularly those who are handicapped, are alike, and their needs, therefore, must be met on a basis of adjustment to their individual capacities. This we are striving to do, thru the AFPH basic program".

Dr. Elena D. Gall
Coordinator, Special Education, Hunter College, New York City

"Public and private programs for our 38,000,000 handicapped, developed by AFPH, have been the means of carrying on a continual education campaign that has resulted in great good, and I believe AFPH deserves the support of all good Americans who realize the need for positive action on this grave national problem".

John J. Sparkman
U.S. Senator from Alabama

". . . Put my name on the list of Congressional Incorporators".

Robert H. Austin
Director of Personnel, International Business Machines Corp.

"You have my approval to use my name as a Congressional Incorporator for the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped".

Dr. H. C. "Curley" Byrd
President Emeritus, University of Maryland

"I think your effort is most worthwhile, and I am happy to associate myself with you".

Hubert H. Humphrey
U.S. Senator from Minnesota

"I am happy to give you permission to use my name as one of the many Congressional Incorporators of a bill granting AFPH a Congressional Charter"

Jacob J. Weinstein
Rabbi, K.A.M. Temple, Chicago, Ill.

"I am much interested in the work of your organization and you may be assured of my continued concern with the development and progress of it".

Sigurd Anderson
Governor of South Dakota

"Wishing you and your associates success in your undertaking . . ."

P. W. Litchfield
Chairman of the Board,
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

"I shall be happy to have you use my name as one of your incorporators in the bill to grant AFPH a Congressional Charter"

Jesse Miller
Chairman of Board, and General Counsel,
Nat. Ass'n of Radio and Television Broadcasters

"I am, of course, deeply interested in the AFPH INSTITUTE project, and you are to be highly commended for your magnificent work in connection with it . . ."

Richard B. Russell
U.S. Senator from Georgia

"The social and economic advantages attained by our millions of handicapped citizens during the past 10 years has been one of the great phenomenons of our times. AFPH has taken the lead in developing and applying these gains".

John M. Carmody
Consultant, Labor-Management Relations

"I shall be pleased to be one of the Sponsors . . . to incorporate the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped"

Albert Bates
U.S. Representative, 5th District, Arkansas

"No greater service can be rendered to our Nation than developing the full potentials of our handicapped men and women. The AFPH program, basically, provides a continuing means of improvement in education, training, and placement, that is fully in the public interest and should, therefore, have public support, financially and otherwise".

Marjorie Fraser Webster
President, Marjorie Webster Junior College

"AFPH presents a program in the public interest that is both humanitarian and economic in its application, and which should have full support of all who have sympathy for and understanding of the needs of our millions of handicapped people".

John W. McCormack
Democratic Whip, House of Representatives

"The great needs of our disabled veterans are paralleled in even greater degree by those of our civilian handicapped. Fortunately, our veterans have the facilities of the Veterans Administration available to them in their hour of need. Such facilities are not available to the civilian handicapped through any Federal Department. The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped is the one organization which continually improves its programs for the civilian handicapped, based upon experience gained in study and practice in veterans rehabilitation .

Colonel George E. Ijams
National Rehabilitation Director, V.F.W.

". . .Your organization is doing a fine work . . ."

Bob Sikes
3rd District, Florida

"I will be only too glad to be on the sponsoring group to Congressionally incorporate the A.F.P.H.

Philip M. Talbot
Senior Vice-Pres., and Sec'y,
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington

"Since I have been in the Senate, and I particularly in my duties in the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, I have had occasion to know of the fine work done by your organization in the field of rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped. This field, as you undoubtedly know, has been of great interest to me, even before I came to Washington."

Herbert H. Lehman
U.S. Senator from New York

"I will be happy to be included among the Congressional incorporators."

Norman Gerstenfeld
Rabbi, Washington (D.C.) Hebrew Congregation

". . . Your activities in behalf of the physically handicapped and particularly your sponsorship of the National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week legislation are well known. Your part in developing the groundwork for the President's Committee program will always be remembered with much appreciation. For the many year-round state and community programs that have developed out of these efforts, you have earned the thanks of all your fellow citizens. . . . Please accept my thanks for the many contributions you have made to the program.

Harry S. Truman
as President of the United States, to
Paul A. Strachan, April 16, 1952

". . . Mr. J. N. McArthur, President, Miami Chamber of Commerce, and President of all Dade County NEPHW Committees, and Mr. Alfred Canel our Chamber's Manager . . . will be pleased to have you enter their names as sponsoring your Charter. I will be pleased to be included, also, as I know the aspirations, hopes, and future ambitions of millions of handicapped depend upon full development and application of the AFPH program".

Leo Axlrod
Chairman, Com. on Handicapped Placement, Miami (Fla.) Chamber of Commerce, Owner, Empire Furniture and Rattan Factory

"I am in complete sympathy with your aims and ambitions. I have been engaged all my adult life in the problem of accident prevention in the coal mines, and know the attendant necessity for rehabilitation.

Harry M. Moses
President, Bituminous Coal Operators Association

". . . You have my permission to include my name, and you have the best Member of Congress introducing your bill.

Mary T. Norton
Former U.S. Representative, New Jersey

". . . This . . . is your authority . . . to include my name in connection with the bill.

Perry Faulkner
Chief, U.S. Veterans Employment Service

"Indeed you may use my name as one of the Congressional Incorporators, and with great gratification on my part. Thank you, and my love to you two valiant fighters.

Isaiah Mitchell Hodges
Columnist, "Philadelphia Evening Bulletin"

"I would be glad for you to use my name in connection with the bill.

Dr. John R. Steelman
Consultant,
Former President to former President Truman

". . . Use my name.

Jennings Randolph
Assistant to President, Capital Airlines

"You may include my name among the Incorporators for the AFPH.

Louis Rosenbaum
Gen. Mgr. Muscle Shoals Theatres, Florence, Ala.

"I sincerely thank you for thinking of me and gladly and promptly authorize you to use my name, and assure you it is an honor and privilege".

James E. Colliflower
Coal Merchant, Washington, D. C.

"As a business man, naturally I am interested in conservation of resources, and certainly, our greatest undeveloped asset is, our millions of handicapped people. The AFPH program has proven to be the most effective means of utilizing handicapped, and making them producers. Therefore, I support the AFPH, and call upon my fellow business men to do likewise".

Arthur Clarendon Smith, Sr.
Smith's Transfer & Storage Co., Inc., Washington

"I shall be happy to join you as one of the Congressional Incorporators.

Dr. Samuel Louis Fox, M.D.
Baltimore, Maryland

"The AFPH has always been in the forefront of those seeking to enable this Nation's handicapped people to realize their full potentials as individuals and citizens. This Federation deserves full public support, so that we may add to the happiness of those who would be otherwise handicapped, and strength to our economy, by making these people self-supporting".

G. Mennen Williams
Governor of Michigan

"I should be honored to have you use my name as one of the Congressional Incorporators".

F. Joseph Donohue
Former President,
Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia

"I will be happy for you to include my name among the Congressional Incorporators. I am eager to do anything that I can toward helping the physically handicapped".

Charley E. Johns
Acting Governor of Florida

"I accept with pleasure the invitation to be one of the Congressional Incorporators".

Arthur Dick, D.D.S., M.D.
Washington, D.C.

". . . I . . . will be happy to lend my name as one of the Congressional Incorporators for this most worthy cause".

Spyros P. Skouras
President, Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation

"I am happy to accept this honor (to be one of the Congressional Incorporators of AFPH) . . ."

Harrell C. Crahn, M.D.
Washington, D. C.

"I would be happy to have you use my name as one of the Congressional Incorporators of your organization".

Arthur Pardow
(Episcopal) Bishop of Pittsburgh

". . . I shall be glad to act as an Incorporator"

H. McAllister Lloyd
President,
Teachers Insurance and Annuity Ass'n of America

Letter to all Officers of National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Unions, and Directly Affiliated Local Unions, American Federation of Labor:

"The (1953) Convention (of the A.F. of L.) endorsed the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to deal with the problems of millions of physically handicapped citizens, and particularly its legislative proposals for the establishment of a Federal Agency for Handicapped, and (Tax Exemptions) for Those Who Support Handicapped Persons; and called upon affiliated organizations to lend legislative, and, if possible, financial support to the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped".

George Meany
President, American Federation of Labor

"It will be a privilege to be one of your Congressional Incorporators".

John B. Pennekamp
Executive Editor, The Miami (Fla.) Herald

"I will be very happy to be one of the Congressional Incorporators of AFPH".

Joseph B. McGrath
Asst. Legislative Director
National Ass'n of Home Builders

". . . You may use my name as one of your Congressional Incorporators of AFPH . . ."

Brig. Gen. Charles M. Van Benschoten
Attorney-at-Law, Flint, Mich.

"In one of our conferences of Executive Officers at headquarters, Vice-President John O'Leary, now gone to his eternal reward, paid Paul Strachan one of the most moving and eloquent tributes that I think was ever uttered. It was based on his knowledge of Brother Strachan's work, on listening to his talk upon an occasion when he made known the aspiration and the time he decided to dedicate himself exclusively for the rest of his life to the cause of making a contribution to that countless number of men and women, who, in contrast to ourselves, live in daily agony, daily denial of privilege, or in pain and distress. I salute you, Brother Strachan, and trust that Providence will preserve you to carry on this work, and give you strength, day by day, to go through the necessary ordeal of making that contribution; and to your loyal and efficient assistant and co-laborer, Miss Mildred Scott, I express the same sentiments, because I have come to have an appreciation of her own contribution as your good right arm, day by day".

John L. Lewis
President, United Mine Workers of America

"I shall be happy to be included as a Congressional Incorporator for the AFPH".

Sidney Fisheman, Ph.D.
Project Director,
College of Engineering, New York University

"I shall consider it an honor to have my name used as one of the many Congressional Incorporators to grant AFPH a Congressional Charter".

John A. Remon
Retired Vice-President,
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.

"It will be a pleasure to have you list my name as one of the Congressional Incorporators".

Paul C. Sparks
Vice President, I.C.T. Group, Dallas, Texas

"It has been said that the Motion Picture is, simply, the mirror of life, and is it we see human nature, in all its guises, foibles and nobilities. The same can be said of the Handicapped, millions of whom never attain self-sustaining status, because they have lacked the essential medical treatment, education, guidance, and placement. Despite this, think of blind Milton; cardiac Bobby Burns; hunchback Charles Steinmetz; deaf Beethoven; arthritic Clarence Day; deaf Thomas Alva Edison, to say nothing of that distinguished victim of polio, F.D.R.! The Handicapped program, developed and applied by AFPH, deserves universal support".

John Ford
Chairman of the Board,
Argosy Pictures Corp., Hollywood

"Resolution on Aid for the Physically Handicapped. Adopted by the 15th CIO Constitutional Convention, Cleveland, Ohio, November 19, 1953.)

". . . C.I.O. Affiliates have supported, both nationally and locally, the efforts of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped to secure increased opportunities for disabled citizens through both legislative enactment and by other means".

". . . Of course, I am for the Charter, too"
William Thornton Snoots, M.D.
Washington, D.C.

"A Federal program to assist all types of physically handicapped is necessary to our economy. AFPH has proposed, and is working constantly to effectuate such a program and should, therefore, have financial and full moral support from all citizens".
Mahlon S. Tisdale
Vice-Admiral, USN Ret., Vallejo, Calif.

"I shall consider it an honor to be one of the Congressional Incorporators of AFPH".
J. E. Martin, Jr., M.D.
Golden Chase, Memorial General Hospital Assn, Elkins, W. Va.

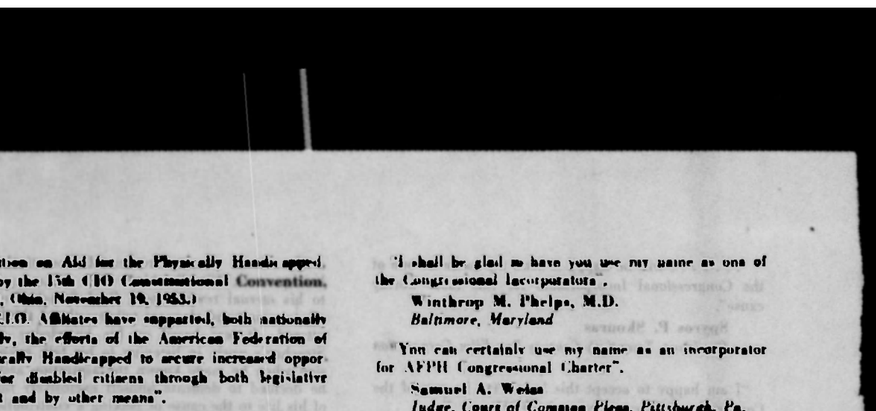
"I shall be glad to have you use my name as one of the Congressional Incorporators".
Winthrop M. Phelps, M.D.
Baltimore, Maryland

"You can certainly use my name as an incorporator for AFPH Congressional Charter".
Samuel A. Weiss
Judge, Court of Common Pleas, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"I shall be glad to join you as an incorporator of the AFPH".
William G. Lennox, M.D.
Children's Medical Center, Boston, Mass.

". . . Use my name as one of the Congressional Incorporators".
Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.
U.S. Representative, 20th District, New York

". . . Our own organization has cooperated to the full est extent in employing those physically handicapped who have the ability to work in an office. Consequently, we in the Farm Bureau Insurance Companies will be happy to cooperate in any way possible to aid you in getting this (Congressional) Charter.
Murray D. Lincoln
President, Farm Bureau Mutual Life Insurance and Allied Companies




ONE
OUT OF FOUR
AMERICANS
IS IN SOME DEGREE
PHYSICALLY
HANDICAPPED
[17]

WHAT THE A.F.P.H. MEANS TO THE SEVERELY HANDICAPPED



"We who are seriously handicapped look to AFPH as the Polar Star of our hopes for a better future, and we are determined that its program shall be developed so that future generations will not suffer as we have, without adequate facilities, treatment, and training".

Howard F. Sohns
Arthritic, 37 years in wheelchair

* * *

"Improved social conditions for the Handicapped will develop ONLY as they are afforded better economic conditions and this is the mainspring of the AFPH program".

Miss Dorothy V. Meadle
Polio, Federal employee, in wheelchair

* * *



"AFPH represents the best hope for all handicapped people, as its program is practical, broad-gauged, and in full step with the needs of our times".

Miss Mary Krasnegor
Victim of Muscular Dystrophy, conducts successful realty business in Framingham, Mass.



"The Blind have more to gain from the AFPH program of rehabilitation, which stresses training and employment, instead of pensions, than they have from other programs. Besides, the Blind, thus, learn to work in harmony with all other Handicapped, and come to know and understand the meaning of the Biblical saying, "The Stone that the masons rejected became the Corner of the Temple".

Rev. Franchlyn Wilmot
Totally Blind Minister, Burt, Mich.

* * *

"As the Organization of, for, and by the Handicapped, AFPH constantly strives to improve existing programs, facilities, methods, and personnel. By so doing, it is not only benefitting the Handicapped, but it is saving the taxpayers hundreds of millions, even billions of dollars, yearly. Any Organization with such a record is we are sure, worthy of full support of all American citizens who realize that this great research and applied-results program can not be successfully carried on without adequate funds and other support.

Miss Mildred Scott
Secretary-Treasurer,
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

* * *



"The Deaf, by virtue of their disability, are isolated from their fellows and are often forced to 'live alone and like it'. But, thru AFPH, the Deaf are coming to understand the need for cooperation and development of an over-all program, applicable to all Handicapped, and are learning that they, the Deaf, must march in step with other handicapped groups, or fall by the wayside".

Charles Rae Jeffrey
Totally Deaf, Founder and Exec. Dir., Oral Deaf League of America, Lansing, Mich.

"There are many unusually good opportunities for advancement for handicapped in the various professions and sciences. But, in many instances, treatment, training, guidance, and selective placement, as outlined in the AFPH program, are prerequisites to the Handicapped attaining such positions".



Frank S. Riordan
Amputee, Attorney, Lansford, Pa.

* * *

"We Severely Handicapped are like other people. We have the same ambition to succeed. We live, love, laugh, sing, play, and are happy to mingle with others, but, we know the AFPH program is a 'bread and butter' one, which we support, 100%, out of the depths of our experience".



Miss Katherine Koehler
Polio, Receptionist, Washington, D.C.

* * *



"The Colored man or woman who is physically handicapped is in greater need of the benefits of the AFPH program than any other members of the American public. But, cooperation is not a one-way street, and Colored people must learn to study, organize, and work in unity, if they are to succeed, despite their handicap".

James Rosemond Cook, Jr.
Quadruple Amputee, Atlanta, Ga.



"We know our physical limitations, but we are just beginning to realize upon, and improve our capabilities and capacities. With the help of an understanding public, we shall go still higher, thru AFPH.

Miss Jeane Lechner
Polio, Phone Sales Promotion, Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *



"Civilization advances by development of culture based upon human understanding and application of the Golden Rule. We say that the great beacons of AFPH policy—JUSTICE' — 'EQUAL RIGHTS' and 'OPPORTUNITY' deserve the support of all good American citizens, especially those who have feeling for our 38,000,000 Physically Handicapped.

Cyril D. Brain
President, Pennsylvania State Department AFPH

Author and Sponsor: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 3-9, 1954

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICAEEY HANDICAPPEO, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D C • August 28, 1942

Affiliates: AFPH Educational Fund, Inc., AFPH Institute for Human Engineering, Inc.
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

National Headquarters
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDINO
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
MRS. MILDRED SCOTT, Executive Secretary-Treasurer

June 1, 1954

To Members,
AFPH Labor Associates Committee

Dear Associates:

The Senate Sub-committee on Labor and Public Welfare of which Senator Purtell of Connecticut is Chairman, with Senators Ives of New York, Goldwater of Arisona, Lehman of New York, and Hill of Alabama as members, voted on May 26, three to two, against Senator Lehman's motion to substitute S. 2570, our Labor-backed FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill, for the Administration bill, S. 2759. The whole Committee on Labor and Public Welfare is supposed to vote on the Sub-committee's report on Wednesday, June 2, and we are told that another effort will be made in the whole Committee to substitute our bill.

The House Committee on Education and Labor, under Chairman McConnell, has been holding informal executive sessions for the past two weeks to develop and draft a bill for Handicapped, and we have been told that the Committee will complete these sessions this week.

In view of these very important matters we are holding our monthly Labor Associates Meeting at the Congressional Hotel on Tuesday, June 8, 12:30 P.M., Veto Room, and this time I earnestly appeal to all International Union officers and representatives who can possibly attend to call Miss Jones or Mrs. Smith, REpublic 7-1314, and make your reservation for the luncheon meeting.

This is a matter that vitally affects all Labor, and it is necessary in this instance that all representatives meet and plan the strategy for the culmination of the drive for this $250,000,000 program.

Fraternally,

George Nelson

George Nelson, Chairman
AFPH Labor Associates Committee

Author and Sponsors "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 3-9, 1954

AMERICAN EEDERATION DE THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

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Authors and Speakers: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 3-9, 1954

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Vice Presidents

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Roger Arnett
Norma S. Aston
Robert H. Austin
Leo Axlrod
Joseph A. Beirne
Leo J. Buettner
James J. Butler
Dr. H. C. Byrd
Sen. Frank Carlson
Hon. John M. Carmody
Thomas C. Carroll
Jesse S. Clark
Katharine S. Cland
J. Gerrard Cogh, Jr.
Walter E. Dilmore
David Dubinsky
Hugo Ernst
Karl F. Feller
John Ford
Dr. Elena O. Gall
Leo E. George
Patrick S. Gorman
Albert J. Hayes
Mrs. Amy F. Hayward
Charles J. Hobbins
Barney Hopkins
Col. George E. Ijams
Gardner Jackson
William D. Johnson
C. L. "Lenny" Knight, II
O. A. Knight
Mary Krasnagor
Florence P. Leiner
Marx Lewis
John H. Lyons
Maj-Gen. M. J. Maos, USMC-Ret.
James Mark, Jr.
Walter J. Mason
Emil Mazey
Hon. Lois M. McBride
Hon. John W. McCormack
David J. McDonald
George Meany
Paul J. Militello
Lee W. Minton
Frances Lucky Poupe
Hon. Hardin J. Peterson
Hon. Robert Ramspeck
Hon. Jennings Randolph
Walter P. Reuther
Frank S. Riordan
Arthur Clorendon Smith, Sr.
Sen. John J. Sparkman
Sam Sponseller
Elwood D. Swisher
Adm. M. S. Tisdale, USN-Ret.
Hon. William S. Tyson
Iride M. Valmassy
Martin Wagner
Dr. Carlos E. Ward
Marjorie F. Webster
Hon. Samuel A. Weiss
Dr. W. M. Whitehead
Gov. G. Mennen Williams
Morton H. Wilner

Medical Advisory Committee

Harvey, Barrie, M.D.
Capt. T. J. Carey, M.C., USN
James Doull, M.D.
O. Anderson Engh, M.D.
Verne K. Harvey, M.D.
Charles A. Hufnagel, M.D.
Herman Kabat, M.D.
William G. Lennox, M.D.
Thomas F. McMahon, M.D.
William S. Marchant, M.D.
Max K. Newman, M.D.
Winthrop M. Phelps, M.D.
Alvin A. Rogers, D.D.S.
William [illegible] Ross, M.D.
Jean J. Vivino, M.D.

May 17, 1954

Mr. Dave Beck, President
Mr. John F. English, Secy-Treas.
Intl. Bro. of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Warehousemen & Helpers of America
100 Indiana Ave., NW
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We, as officers of several A.F. of L. International Unions, call to your attention the continuing campaign of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, to improve conditions amongst our 38,000,000 Physically Handicapped, both economic and social.

AFPH has been chartered for about 14 years. It has pioneered laws and administrative policies relating to the Handicapped, in Government, and Has made a splendid record effectuating these, in outside Industry and Business, as well as through various groups of Educators, Physicians, Veterans, Women, Farm, Civic and Fraternal, and other organizations.

On October 28, 1953, President George Meany addressed all Officers of National and international Unions, State Federations, Central Labor Unions, and directly affiliated Local Unions of the A.F. of L., saying:

> "The Convention (1953) endorsed the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped in dealing with the problems of millions of physically handicapped citizens, and particularly its legislative proposals for the establishment of a Federal Agency for Handicapped, a National Leprosy Act, and Tax Exemptions for Handicapped and those who support handicapped persons, as set forth in Resolution 137; and called upon affiliated organizations to lend legislative and, if possible, financial support to the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped."

AFPH's present budget calls for $150,000 for the current year's operations, and, as it faces the heaviest program, especially in the light of continuing unemployment, in and out of Congress, it has ever had, this is a modest sum, indeed.

We, in Labor, are proud to have given support to AFPH, not only because of the highly humanitarian services and jobs its work has been the means of providing to millions of Handicapped, among whom are numbered many members of Labor Unions and their families, but, it has collaborated 100% with us, and since our own interests are vitally at stake in pressing consummation of its program, especially the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED and TAX EXEMPTION BILLS, etc., - we ask that you join with us in lending further support to AFPH, NOW.

Of the approximate 115 AFL Internationals, only 32 have contributed to AFPH, and, we assure you, now is the time to arm that Federation with the weapons it needs, to carry on its work.

We therefore ask that you contribute generously to AFPH. If you have made a contribution already, and can increase it, do so, as progress involving more than $250,000,000 are involved, and we would be short-sighted, indeed, if we failed to back such a fight, in our own interests.

This money is needed, and we know it will be put to excellent use, and we urge you to send as much as may be possible, now, and endeavor to arrange so that AFPH may have monthly contributions from you, for the balance of 1954.

All contributions should be sent to Paul A. Strachan, President, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.

Fraternally,

A. J. Hayes,
International President
International Association of Machinists

M. A. Bradley, President
International Chemical Workers Union

Russell M. Stephens, President and Secretary-Treasurer
American Federation of Technical Engineers

William D. Kent, President
Flight Engineers' International Association

Lee W. Minton, President
Newton W. Black, Secretary
Glass Bottle Blowers Assn. of the U. S. and Canada

Marx Lewis, Secretary-Treasurer
United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Intl. Union

Hugo Ernst, President
Ed S. Miller, Secretary-Treasurer
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United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

AFPH FLASH NEWS

From . . .

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING

WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

REpublic 7-1314

AUTHORS AND SPONSORS — *"National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week"* — OCTOBER 3-9, 1954

E Nelson

May 7, 1954

To Members,
AFPH Labor Associates Committee

Dear Associates:

The regular monthly meeting of the AFPH Labor Associates Committee will be held Tuesday, May 18, 12:30 P.M., Veto Room, Congressional Hotel. Kindly make reservations for luncheon meeting by calling Miss Jones at REpublic 7-1314 not later than Monday Noon, April 17.

A meeting of members of the House Education and Labor Subcommittee called by Chairman Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., for the beginning of this week, has been postponed because of the Seaway Vote, but we are assured the Committee will meet next week at which time our FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill will be discussed.

It is urgently requested that you make every effort to attend luncheon meeting on the 18th.

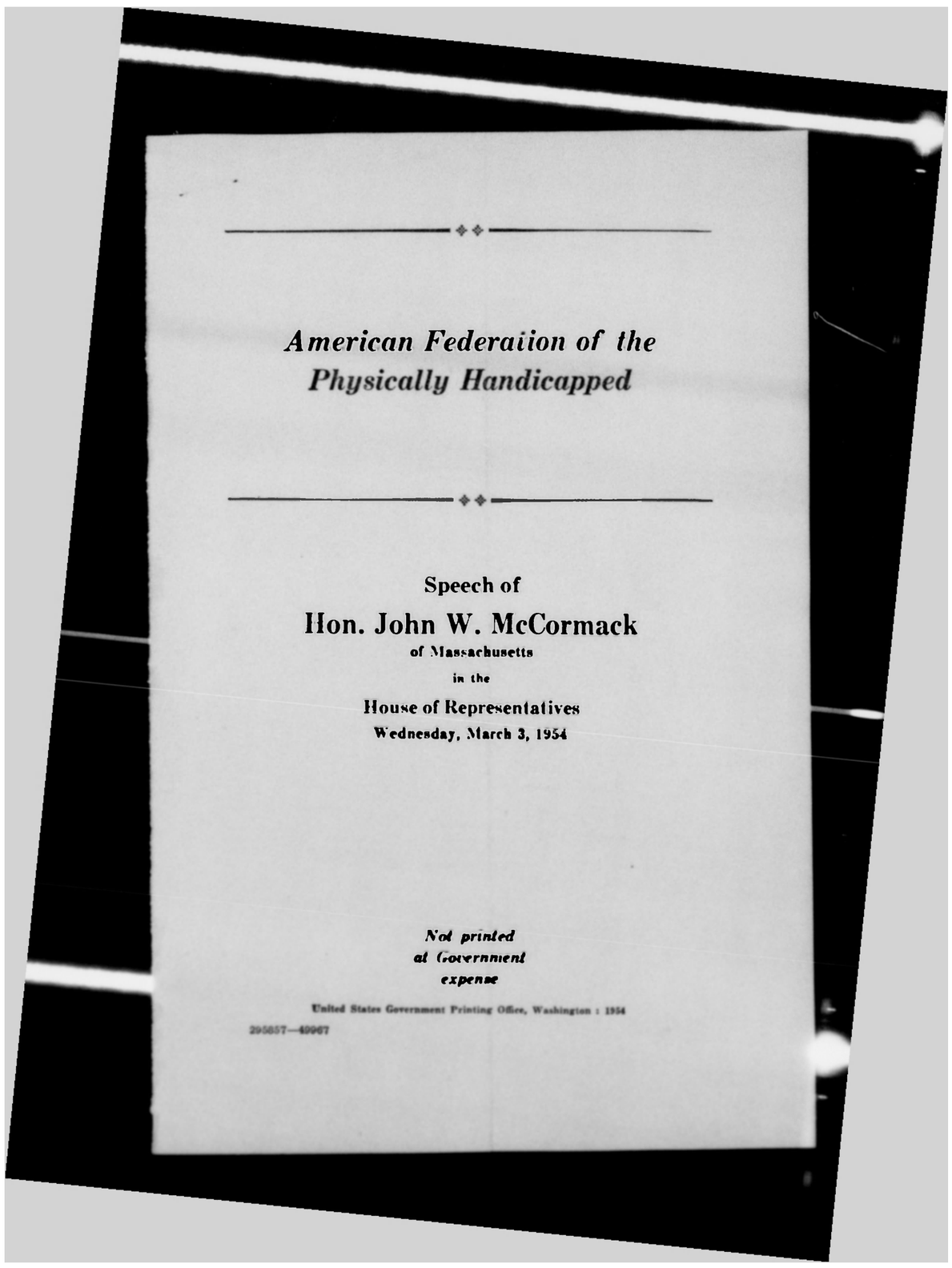
Fraternally,

George Nelson

George Nelson, Chairman
AFPH Labor Associates Committee

s

P.S. Should an emergency arise making it impossible for you to attend luncheon meeting, please notify Miss Jones no later than 10:00 A.M., April 18.



American Federation of the
Physically Handicapped

Speech of

Hon. John W. McCormack

of Massachusetts

in the

House of Representatives

Wednesday, March 3, 1954

Not printed
at Government
expense

United States Government Printing Office, Washington : 1954

295857—40967

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK
OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced H. R. 8126, a bill to grant a congressional charter to the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped.

This federation, now in its 14th year of service to the handicapped, has performed very important and valuable work in the development and application of programs for our 28 million physically and mentally handicapped citizens, and among its incorporators will be noted many distinguished leaders of industry, business, labor, veterans, medicine and surgery, education, and public service.

Many of us here have voted for measures brought to the attention of the Congress by the federation, including a House investigation on aid to the physically handicapped, which brought to light more facts bearing upon this important problem than ever before known and National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, which has been the participation of employment of some 3 million handicapped, who have earned more than $3 billion in salaries or wages and have paid taxes approximately $750 million.

These and other programs developed by the federation have been practical, needed, and unquestionably in the public interest. I am sure that Members on both sides of the aisle have become acquainted with the varied problems and needs of our millions of handicapped, largely through the efforts of Paul A. Strachan, founder and president of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, who is himself 90 percent physically disabled, and Miss Mildred Scott, secretary-treasurer, who is also severely handicapped. Paul Strachan and Miss Scott have for years given fearlessly and tirelessly of their time and efforts in helping and benefiting the handicapped of our country from a legislative, as well as a personal angle.

Experts testifying before the House Labor Subcommittee To Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in 1944–46, estimated that there were, then, a total of 38 million blind, partially sighted, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, rheumatism, tuberculosis, and other cripplers, as well as those having congenital defects and deformities.

For 14 years, the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped has developed and expanded, solely with the view to presenting the most practical and practicable means of effectuating a national program, beneficial to all handicapped people.

Shunning the charity approach, and dealing with this great economic problem in a commonsense way, AFPH has proven, beyond doubt, that what it has projected, has benefited not only the handicapped, but the whole Nation. On the point of employment of handicapped alone, programs initiated and carried into effect by AFPH have been the means of placing, in suitable employment, 3 million citizens.

Today, AFPH is militantly campaigning for a broad, overall program, which includes:

First. Promotion of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, enacted by Congress, AFPH's request, and setting aside the first full week of October, each year, as a period in which to arouse public interest in and support for employment of handicapped.

Second. AFPH national conferences on placement of severely handicapped. Digging deep into research and applied science, to ascertain the work potentials of the approximate 7 to 9 million handicapped, estimated to be from 80 to 100 percent physically disabled, and by pooling the knowledge and experience of eminent physicians, educators, Government counseling and placement officers, representatives of industry, business, labor, veterans, women's clubs, farm organizations, civic and fraternal associations, and others at interest, actually prove that, for example, those severely handicapped by arthritis, amputations, blindness, deafness, epilepsy, cardiac troubles, muscular dystrophy,

multiple sclerosis, poliomyelitis, osteomyelitis, congenital defects and deformities, and results of other crippling diseases or injuries, are, with suitable training, in many instances, fully capable of pulling their own load, and earning their own way.

Third. AFPH Institute for Human Engineering: To be located in Florida, where the benefits of warm sun, balmy airs, and salt water will be available to the handicapped, and to be the one place in all the world wherein handicapped people may be medically treated; vocationally guided and counseled; educated and trained, and, through a scientific placement clinic, be enabled to be placed in employment where their particular handicap is not a factor.

Fourth. Public affairs to include (a) collegiate programs, (b) civic programs, (c) cooperation with outside organizations, (d) cooperation with medical groups, (e) cooperation with labor, (f) cooperation with industry, (g) legislation, (h) public education.

Fifth. Organization to include (a) expansion of AFPH membership; (b) establishment of AFPH field offices, so that handicapped may receive better personal counseling and assistance; (c) full development of educational, economic and social benefits under lodge leadership.

Sixth. Valor: To continually improve the official organ by presentation of articles on rehabilitation and employment therein, to be written by eminent specialists, and to expand through Valor various services to the members and other handicapped.

The foregoing is unquestionably the most thorough and effective program for handicapped that it is possible to devise. Not only will it further AFPH's contention that no program for handicapped can possibly succeed unless and until it is made a regular part of labor-management relations but through varied media and followups brings about close coordination of all activities in the handicapped field—and develops to high degree full cooperation with all Government and private agencies and individuals at interest.

AFPH, therefore, is operating in the public interest, and is fully deserving of public support.

I hope there will be early and favorable action upon this bill.

25857—6867

H. R. 8126

A bill to incorporate the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

Be it enacted, etc., That, I. W. Abel; Robert H. Alcorn; Col. Robert S. Allen; Richard Anderson, Roger Arnett; Norma B. Aston; Robert H. Austin; Clarence Averill; Leo Axlrod;

Hon. John M. Baer; Hon. Cleveland M. Bailey; Stephen E. Balogh; Harvey B. Barnes; Irvin Barney; Dr. Harvey Bartle, M. D.; Joseph A. Beirne; Hon. Charles C. Bennett; Hon. Alvin C. Bentley; Capt. John M. Bishop; Ben Blankenship; E. J. Bourg; Harry Boyer; H. A. Bradley; Cyril D. Brain; Mrs. Grace B. Brown; James A. Brownlow; Leo J. Buettner; Doris M. Bunde; John P. Burke; James J. Butler; Dr. H. C. Byrd;

Alfred Canel; Capt. T. J. Canty (USN–MC); James B. Carey; United States Senator Frank Carlson; John M. Carmody; Rex Carpenter; Thomas C. Carroll; Samuel H. Castanier; James E. Cofflower, Robert Conklin; Harry A. Cook; Mary E. Cavis; Gov. Robert B. Cherry; Mrs. Olive Clapper; Jesse Clark; J. Rosemond Cook, Jr.; Howard E. Coughlin; Barbara Coverdale; George Crago; Dr. Darrell C. Crain, M. D.; Gov. Robert B. Crosby; Lawrence Curran,

John Jay Daly; Dr. Arthur Dick, D. D. S., M. D.; Mrs. Raymond Dickinson; Hon. John D. Dingell; Walter E. Ditmars, Hon. F. Joseph Donohue; Dr. James Doull, M. D.; Hon. Clyde Doyle; David Dubinsky;

Neal W. Edwards; Dr. G. Anderson Engh, M. D.; Hugo Ernst; Lt. Gen. Graves B. Erskine (USMC Retired);

Perry Faulkner, Karl F. Fuller; Frank L. Fernbach; Dr. Sidney Fishman, W. A. Fleete; John Ford; Dr. Samuel L. Fox, M. D.; John Z. Freysinger;

Dr. Elena D. Gall, Ed. D.; Leo. E. George; Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld; H. E. Gilbert; United States Senator Guy E. Gillette; Stanley A. Golden; Robert C. Goodwin; George L. Googe; Hon. Frank P. Graham; John J. Grosan; Patrick E. Gorman;

Hon. Harold C. Hagen; C. J. Haggerty; Bertha Hanson; Ted C. Harris; Hon. Edward J. Hart; Bud Hartwick; Dr. Verna K. Harvey, M. D.; A. J. Hayes; Mrs. Amy F. Hayward; Shirley E. Heaphy; Col. William F. Heimlich; Mrs. Laura Hein; Ralph Halstein, Randall J. Hicks; United States Senator Lister Hill; Charles J.

Hobbins; Leiah Mitchell Hodges; Carl Holderman; Barney Hopkins; Charles M. Houk; Vernon A. Housewright; Hon. Charles R. Howell; Dr. Charles A. Hufnagel, M. D.; R. O. Hughes; Frank Hull; United States Senator Hubert H. Humphrey; M. A. Hutcheson; Gilbert E. Hyatt;

Col. George E. Ijams;

Gardner Jackson; Bernard James; Charles Rae Jeffrey; United States Senator Edwin C. Johnson; William D. Johnson;

Dr. Herman Kabat, M. D.; Edward L. Keenan; Joseph D. Keenan; United States Senator Estes Kefauver; Hon. Augustine B. Kelley; Helen G. Kenistcn; W. P. Kennedy; United States Senator Harley M. Kilgore; Earl T. Klein; Harry Kranz; Mary Krasnogor; Bertha Krikorian;

United States Senator William Langer; Dolores M. Lanphear; John C. Lawson; Jeane Lechnar; G. E. Leighty; Mrs. Florence Leiner; Dr. William G. Lennox, M. D.; Victor D. Leonardis; Joseph Lewis; Marx Lewis; William J. Lichtenberg; Murray D. Lincoln; R. McAllister Lloyd; Mrs. Tom Lloyd; Ruth Loyster; Harry Lundeberg; Shirley Luzak; John H. Lyons;

J. N. McArthur; Judge Lois M. McBride; H. Richard McCamant; Hon. John W. McCormack; James L. McDevitt; David J. McDonald; Joseph B. McGrath; Alexander McKeown; Dr. Thomas P. McMahon, M. D.; Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas (USMC Retired); United States Senator Warren O. Magnuson; United States Senator Mike Mansfield; John J. Mara; Louis P. Marciante; James Mark, Jr.; Gov. William C. Marland; Claud V. Martell; Walter J. Mason; Anthony Matz; Emil Mazey; Claribel Meisner; Dorothy V. Mendle; Dr. William B. Merchant, M. D.; Paul J. Militello; Hon. Justin Miller; Mrs. Florence Minor; Lee W. Minton; Lewis Mirfield, H. L. Mitchell; Radford E. Mobley, Jr.; Marlow Munns; United States Senator James E. Murray;

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Sol Zitter, and others, and their successors, are hereby created a body corporate, the name of which shall be "The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped."

SEC. 2. The purpose of this corporation shall be (a) to foster, encourage, and promote methods and procedures leading to increased rehabilitation and employment of our millions of physically and mentally handicappcd citizens; (b) to collect, correlate, distribute, and disseminate educational and informative data, reports, and all other data relative to rehabilitation and employment of handicapped methods and procedures; (c) to encourage the adoption and institution of rehabilitation and employment

programs by all persons, organizations, and instrumentalities of government; (d) to organize, establish and conduct programs, lectures, and other activities for the education of all persons, corporations, organizations, and instrumentalities of government in rehabilitation and employment of handicapped methods and procedures; (e) to organize, and to aid in the organization of, local lodges or chapters throughout the United States and its possessions, and to provide organizational guidance and materials to promote ever-improving national programs beneficial to our handicapped citizens; (f) to cooperate with, enlist, and develop the cooperation of and between all persons, corporations, and other organizations and public and private agencies, engaged or interested in, or in any manner connected with, any or all of the foregoing purposes; (g) to do any and all lawful acts which may be necessary, useful, suitable, desirable, and proper for the furtherance, accomplishment, and attainment of any or all of the foregoing purposes.

SEC. 3. The corporation shall (a) have perpetual succession; (b) may charge and collect membership dues and receive contributions of money or property to be devoted to carrying out the purposes of the organization; (c) may sue or be sued; (d) may adopt a corporate seal and alter it at pleasure; (e) may adopt and alter a constitution and bylaws not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States or any State; (f) may establish and maintain offices for the conduct of its business; (g) may appoint or elect officers and agents; (h) may choose a governing board, of not less than 15 persons, to conduct the business and exercise the powers of the corporation; (i) may acquire, by purchase, devise, bequest, gift, or otherwise, and hold, encumber, convey, or otherwise dispose of such real and personal property as may be necessary or appropriate for its corporate purposes; and (j) generally may do any and all lawful acts necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes for which the corporation is formed.

SEC. 4. The corporation shall, on or before the 1st day of December in each year, transmit to Congress a report of its proceedings and activities for the preceding calendar year, including the full and complete statement of its receipts and expenditures. Such reports shall not be printed as public documents.

SEC. 5. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time is hereby expressly reserved.

29857—49067

Authors and Sponsors: "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK"—October 3-9 1954

AMERICAN FEDERATION OE THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPEO, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 28, 1942

Affiliates: AFPH Educational Fund, Inc., AFPH Institute for Human Engineering, Inc.
(Contributions to affiliates are tax-deductible)

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1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

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April 20, 1954.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation
of the Physically
Handicapped, Inc.

PERSONAL

Mr. Elmer Mahn,
Vice-President,
Bro. of Teamsters, Chauffeurs & Warehousemen,
100 Indiana Ave., NW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Brother Mohn:

There are many matters of mutual concern to your Brotherhood, and this Federation, in development and application of a national program, beneficial to our 38,000,000 Handicapped, among whom, no doubt, are numbered many members of the Teamsters, and their families.

To bring this to a head, I cordially invite you to have luncheon with me, National Press Club, (which is on same floor with our office,) at 12 O'clock noon, on Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday, of next week, (April 25 beginning.)

I will be glad to get together with you and thresh this matter out, so that the Board of the Teamsters may have a clear insight into just what this means to them, and to all other Laborites.

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN
President

P.S. Please call my Secretary, Mrs. Smith, and arrange for the luncheon, if possible. Or, set a date, sufficiently in advance, so that it will be mutually agreeable.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

Statement of Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped
1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. (Phone: Republic 7-1314)
To: Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Public Welfare
On: S. 2570, to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED
Wednesday, April 7, 1954

Mr. Chairman: FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY

The most important problem before the Nation today is, safeguarding and improving the health and economic conditions of our own citizenry.

Rehabilitation and Employment of our 38,000,000 Handicapped citizens, including the Blind, Partially Sighted, Deaf, Hard of Hearing, Amputees, Arthritics, Cardiacs, Cerebral Palsied, Diabetics, Epileptics, victims of Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Rheumatism, Tuberculosis, and other "cripplers", as well as those having Congenital Defects and Deformities, is, of necessity, of prime concern to you, and to all Members of Congress, generally.

After more than 40 years of study and practice in this field, and in the light of the multitude of needs of our Handicapped people, we have developed and there is now pending before you, the bill, S. 2570, to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED.

THIS BILL DOES WHAT NO OTHER BILL NOW PENDING PROPOSES: It provides a practical blue-print of a program - not just an excuse for a program, - to show you, and all others, a clearly defined plan. It is not vague, nor does it evade meeting issues that have been ignored, largely, by existing Federal agencies. In short, it shows exactly what is proposed to be done for the Handicapped, - what agency would be best qualified to do it; how the job would be done; to whom it would be done; the cost, and the results. TODAY, THERE IS NO COORDINATION of 35 agencies now existing, each having a piece of the program.

We respectfully point out the necessity of establishing this Agency, not only for the advancement of welfare of Handicapped, themselves, but for the benefit of the whole Nation, and, briefly, the bill would -

1. Establish an Independent Agency, based for housekeeping purposes in the Department of Labor.

2. Establish in said Agency, an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, consisting of three representing Employers; three representing Labor; three representing Physically Handicapped, themselves, (who, after all, are the chief persons concerned, and who, therefore, should and must be so represented,); three to represent Farmers and Stock-raisers, and three experienced in public affairs.

3. Establishes an Office of Services for Blind in the Agency and brings into it all far-flung agencies for blind now in Federal Service, thus consolidating and making more efficient such services.

4. Establishes Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped Revolving Fund, with $10,000,000 as initial appropriation, to take the first step towards providing Handicapped a practical means to be trained in business and job conditions, so they may stand on their own feet, and gradually get away from the pitifully inadequate and uneconomic so-called Public Assistance programs, which, at best, are only stop-gaps, and in addition to being a continual drain upon the finances of the people, solve nothing and provide no permanent remedies.

5. Establishes a Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, to coordinate activities of the present 35 Federal Agencies each of which, now, has a piece of the program. We respectfully point out the necessity for establishing such Committee. Previous testimony before this Committee has concentrated upon the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation with one or two corollary agencies in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and have completely ignored the fact that a multitude of activities, costing hundreds of millions of dollars annually, which are within the orbit of an over-all Handicapped program, are very much in the

pictura. Such agencies, surely, as good business policy, should have one focal point, the proposed Inter-Agency Committee, through which the results of their efforts could and would be evaluated. This would not only prevent usaless duplication of effort and expense, but would facilitate continual improvement in the over-all program.

6. Provides a $60 monthly Federal grant to totally disabled persons, who are unfeasible for rehabilitation. It is pointed out that this grant provides a Federal base, to which States may add additional sums, as it is clear that no person, totally disabled and unable to support himself or hersalf, could be medically treated; fed, clothed and housed, to say nothing of necessary incidental living expanses, on $60 per month.

. Further, the $60 would NOT be given, unless competent medical examinations, once yearly, prove such person to be totally disabled, and unfeasible for rehabilitation. In short, the initial placement of a person on such grant does not mean such person is so supported eternally, as is often now the case, but, they would have to prove, by annual examinations, that they are still unfeasible in every way for rehabilitation.

7. Provides $5,000,000 initial, and $2,000,000 annual continuing appropriation, for grants for training of home-bound persons.

   This is very important, since, particularly in rural areas, today, there is little or no means for providing this essential service at all, and, given such training, many such home-bound, could support themselves, wholly, or in part.

8. Provides $10,000,000 Revolving Loan Fund, from which States which have exhausted their appropriations for rehebilitation may borrow, between sessions of their own Legislatures.

   It may surprise the Committee to know that, despite under present laws, wherein the Federal contribution takes care of administrative expenses of the State set-ups, on an annual basis, yet, because of exhaustion of appropriations, prevent States from rendering any actual services to Handicapped FOR MORE THAN HALF THE TIME.

9. Establishes a Division for Handicapped in the United States Civil Service Commission. As we are dealing with millions of Handicapped, including Disabled Veterans, facilitating their examinations, tests for physical capacities, and ultimate appointment, make such Division imperative.

10. Provides for promotion of public safety programs designed to safeguard life and limb on Federal property. This, no doubt, would save the Government millions of dollars in present cost of accidents and disease.

11. Provides for reports from Federal agencies having parts of the Handicapped program, so that there would be a continual and continuing check on over-all activities, and improvements designed and applied, in the light of experience.

12. Provides special programs for the Severely Handicapped, (those from 60 to 100% disabled,) of whom it is estimated, on basis of composite reports from all reliable public and private agencies that there are now from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 in such categories.

13. Provides for Rehabilitation Centers throughout the Nation. This is a vital necessity to development of

the program.

14. Establishes a Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund, something which has been vitally needed for the past 50 years, and which, when functioning, will enable hundreds of thousands of Severely Handicapped, with multiple disabilities, to secure and hold remunerative employment, and thus be enabled to support themselves, their families, and make their contribution to the Nation, as a whole, by paying Federal, State, County and Municipal taxes.

15. Provides legal definitions of a Physically Handicapped person, and, persons who are totally dissbled and unfeasible for rehabilitation. Lack of clear definitions, today, are not only confusing, but often sriously obstruct the application of benefits needed by the individuel.

* * * * * * *

The foregoing, Mr. Chairman, is more definitively outlined in the statement which I made, in July, 1953, to the House Committee on Education and Labor, and I am attaching and sending a copy of this statement to each Member of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with respectful request that Members give it careful study, as it outlines each section of S. 2570, so that you will know exactly what is intended, and what, when established, the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED will be prepared to do.

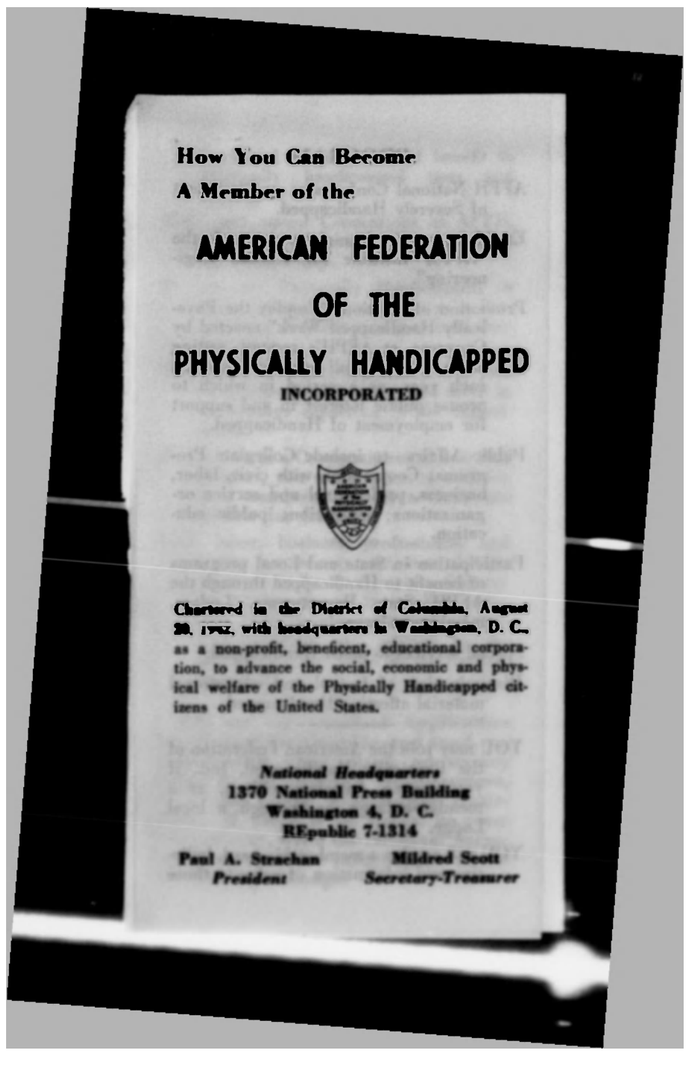
Such a program, Mr. Chairman - and I emphasize "program" - rather than "bill", is essential today, both as a means of providing vitally important manpower for our national defense, and to develop continuing means of medical, educational, guidance, and placement services for all Handicapped who require such services.

We are today at that point where, as a matter of national policy, we must determine whether or not we shall continue the expensive fallacy of so-called Public Assistance, which produces nothing, and provides no remedies other than magra, temporary aid, or, that we shall make a capital investment in the individuel Handicapped citizens and get them onto their feet so they may make their own contribution to our economic and social life, and be tax-payers, instead of tax-eaters.

Our Federation, with associated organizations supporting this necessary program, brings to you the pleas of more than 15,000,000 American citizens to support this bill 100%. Enactment of this bill would not diaturb the basic principles of the present Federal-State setup.

For the betterment of our people, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, and for the preservation of our Nation, itself, we respectfully urge that you substitute S. 2570 for all other pending measures, which are totally inadequate, unrealistic, and will do nothing more than continue the miserably ineffective, inefficient, and unbusinesslike present programs.

RECEIVED


How You Can Become
A Member of the
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF THE
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
INCORPORATED
Chartered in the District of Columbia, August
20, 1952, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.,
as a non-profit, beneficent, educational corpora-
tion, to advance the social, economic and phys-
ical welfare of the Physically Handicapped cit-
izens of the United States.
National Headquarters
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314
Paul A. Strachan
President
Mildred Scott
Secretary-Treasurer

PROGRAM

AFPH National Conferences on Placement of Severely Handicapped.

Establishment and maintenance of the "AFPH Institute for Human Engineering".

Promotion of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" enacted by Congress, at AFPH's request, setting aside the first full week of October, each year, as a period in which to arouse public interest in and support for employment of Handicapped.

Public Affairs—to include Collegiate Programs: Cooperation with civic, labor, business, professional and service organizations; legislation; public education.

Participation in State and Local programs of benefit to Handicapped through the AFPH State Departments, Lodges, members-at-large.

Special services to assist Handicapped.

Dissemination of factual and educational material affecting Handicapped.

YOU may join the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., if you are an American citizen, as a member-at-large, or through a local Lodge.

YOU will receive a membership card, bulletins and information of value to those interested in programs of benefit to physically handicapped men and women.

YOU may attend Conventions of AFPH, and such other special meetings of the membership.

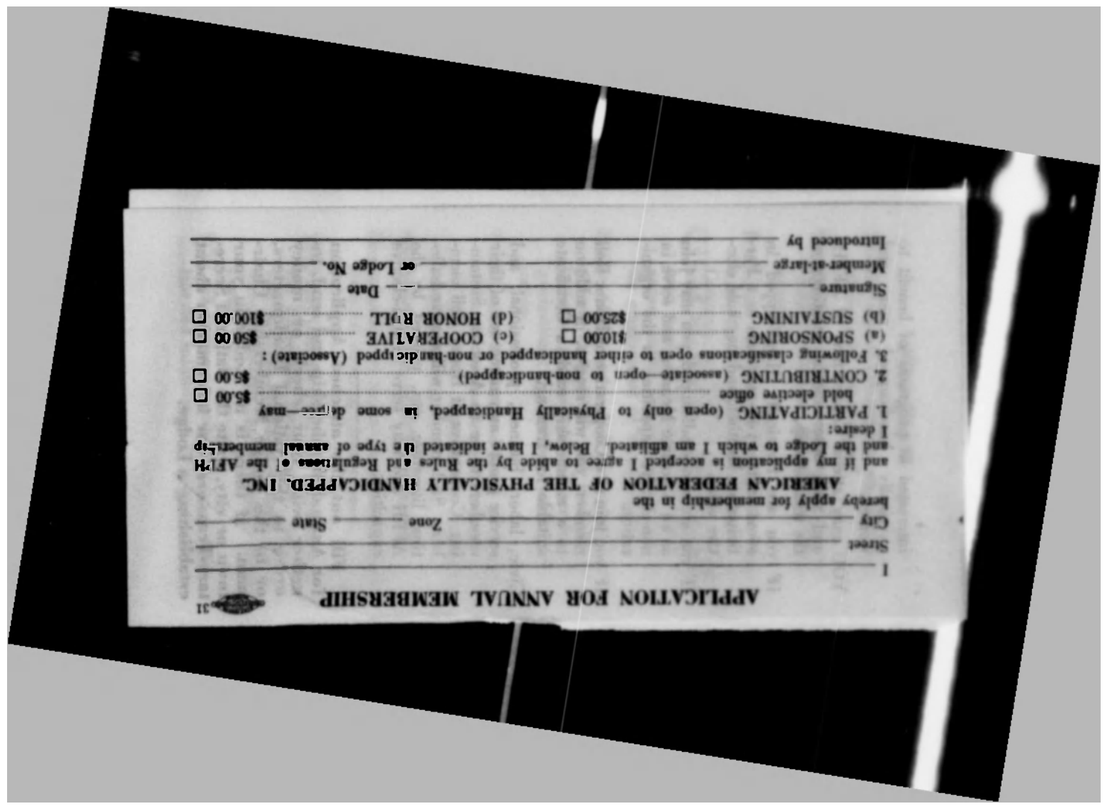
IF you are Physically Handicapped in some degree, you may join as a Participating Member, and may hold elective office.

IF you are non-handicapped, you may join as an Associate Member, and serve in non-elective capacities in the organization.

IF you join as a Cooperative or Honor Roll member, you will receive, in addition to a membership card, a Certificate suitable for framing.

Civic, labor, business, professional, and service groups may name one of their members to be an Associate Sustaining, Cooperative or Honor Roll member. Such member will receive bulletins, literature, etc., printed by the AFPH and may serve in non-elective capacities.

Fill out the attached Application for Annual Membership and send, together with your check or money order to the National Headquarters, or to the Lodge Membership Chairman. If there is no Lodge in your town or city, write the National Secretary-Treasurer for information about establishing a Lodge.



APPLICATION FOR ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP

I _____

Street _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

hereby apply for membership in the

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

and if my application is accepted I agree to abide by the Rules and Regulations of the AFPH and the Lodge to which I am affiliated. Below, I have indicated the type of annual membership I desire:

1. PARTICIPATING (open only to Physically Handicapped, in some degree—may hold elective office ..... $5.00 ☐

2. CONTRIBUTING (associate—open to non-handicapped) ..... $5.00 ☐

3. Following classifications open to either handicapped or non-handicapped (Associate):

(a) SPONSORING ..... $100.00 ☐ (c) COOPERATIVE ..... $50.00 ☐

(b) SUSTAINING ..... $25.00 ☐ (d) HONOR ROLL ..... $100.00 ☐

Signature _____ Date _____

Member-at-large _____ or Lodge No. _____

Introduced by _____

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

AFPH NATIONAL RALLY DAY

Paul A. Strachan, President, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, with National Headquarters, in Washington, D. C., has proclaimed Saturday, May 29, as AFPH NATIONAL RALLY DAY. Its purpose is to better acquaint the public with the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, not only citing some of its accomplishments, but to let interested persons know what the AFPH is doing and plans to do in the future.

Approximately one out of every four persons in these United States is, in some degree, physically handicapped. Of the more than 38,000,000, from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 are Severely Handicapped with disabilities ranging from 60 to 100%. Of this number, it is estimated that approximately 3,000,000 are totally disabled and unfeasible for rehabilitation—6,000,000—although possibly ambulant, in many instances, lack education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible if latent abilities were developed. Reliable sources show that approximately 200,000 are permanently injured each year, but many could earn their way, if adequate training facilities are available. This is in addition to those incurring disability because of illness and disease.

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, chartered in Washington, D. C., in 1942, has shunned the "charity approach". Its membership includes men and women in all walks of life, many with severe handicaps—both visible and invisible—who have been willing to give of their time, knowledge, and experiences in developing programs to make it possible for more of our handicapped citizens to earn their way.

Action is expected this Session, in Congress, on bills to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED. The bill provides—as no other pending legislation does—medical, educational, guidance and counseling, and placement services for Handicapped. It also provides for extensive coordination of the present activities of the 35 Federal agencies, each of which now has a part of the program, but with no central channel through which we may know just what is being done; for whom it is being done; by whom it is being done; the costs, and the results. Under the present setup which is entirely inadequate, inefficient and provocative of endless duplication and waste, the "customers" (those in need of services) often do not know where to turn. The Federal Agency for Handicapped bills also provide for Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped, as a means of training those who are so incapacitated that they cannot compete in the Labor market, against non-handicapped, without such training.

Other phases of the program of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, are outlined in a folder "How You Can Become a Member of AFPH" and a pamphlet entitled "America's Greatest Undeveloped Asset", copy of which may be had by writing to the National Headquarters, 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C.

You may be interested in joining as a member-at-large, or through an AFPH Lodge. If there is no Lodge, information is available, on how to organize one. A chartered Lodge not only has all the advantages of being part of the national organization, but can plan programs of interest to its members and community.

—AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C. REpublic 7-1314

Miss Mildred Scott, Secretary-Treasurer
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc. Date _____
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Please send AFPH literature to the following persons who are, in some degree, Physically Handicapped, or are interested in the welfare of the handicapped.

NAME _____ NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____ CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____

NAME _____ NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____ CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____

NAME _____ NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____ CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____

NAME _____ NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____ CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____

NAME _____ NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____ CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____

NAME _____ NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ ADDRESS _____

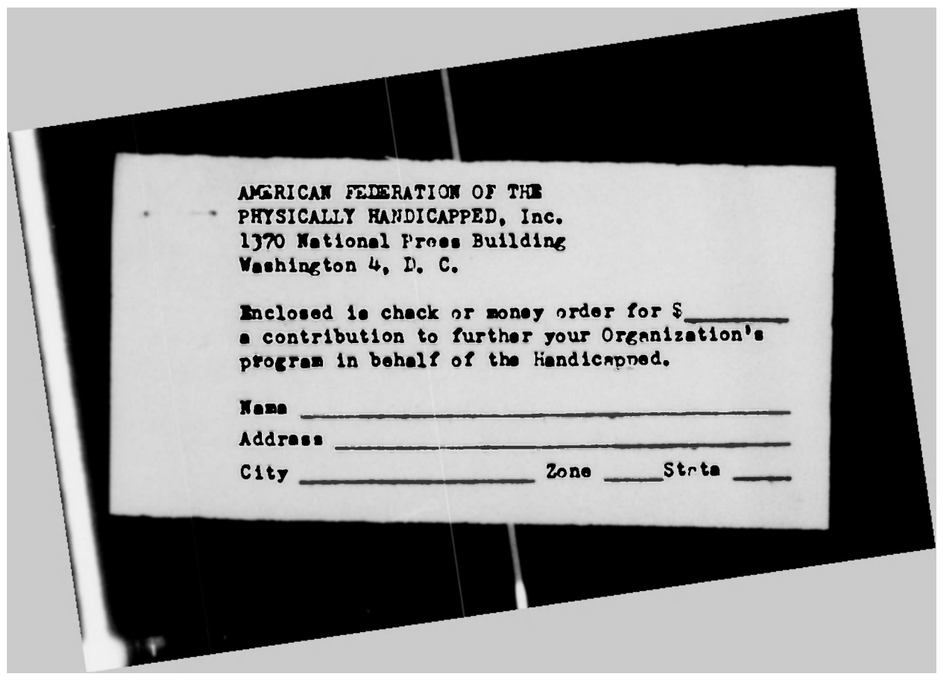
CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____ CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____

NAME _____ NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____ CITY _____ ZONE___ STATE_____

Signature _____


AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Enclosed is check or money order for $_____
a contribution to further your Organization's
program in behalf of the Handicapped.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone ____ State ____

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE

FROM: AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

March 17, 195

To Editors
LABOR PAPERS

We sincerely appreciate the support you have given the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped in its fight for an adequate program for all types of physically handicapped persons, whether the disability is the result of illness, or an injury on the job necessitating retraining so the individual can earn his or her way in some other kind of work.

Since Sen. James E. Murray, together with 19-co-sponsors, introduced our bill to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED - S. 2570 - which has the support of all Labor, Sen. H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey has introduced the Administration Bill, S. 2759 which is a complete farce and will only make a bad matter worse; and Sen. Charles E. Potter introduced S. 3039, to amend the present rehabilitation act. Neither of these bills provide for a comprehensive or a realistic program to meet the needs of handicapped men and women. A brief outline of the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill - S. 2570 is attached.

You have assisted, through your papers, to help in a nationwide educational campaign focusing attention on the employment of qualified handicapped men and women, by participating in the annual observance of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" - this year to be observed during the week of October 3-9. AFPH is the author and chief sponsor.

Many representatives of labor organizations have participated in our AFPH NATIONAL CONFERENCES ON PLACEMENT OF SEVERELY HANDICAPPED, three of which have already been held. Procedings of each of the conferences have been printed, and may be purchased through our National Headquarters. While no definite date has been set for the fourth in the series of Conferences, it will probably be held in the late fall.

Plans are progressing for the establishment of our AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, to be located in Florida, and was recently chartered under the Florida statutes.

A pamphlet entitled "AMERICA'S GREATEST UNDEVELOPED ASSET", gives a brief history of AFPH and an outline of its overall program. Copy is attached.

In 1953 we succeeded in getting hearings before the House Labor and Education Committee, and temporarily defeated opposition measures. Hearings were tentetively scheduled in Senate but have been postponed. We must, however, continue to press forward and continue our campaign for enactment of the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill - S. 2570.

Your readers can help by:

1. Calling upon, writing, wiring, or phoning their Senators and Representatives to oppose S. 2759 and S. 3039, and demanding enactment of S. 2570.

2. By sending a contribution to AFPH Headquarters, 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C., to assist in furthering its program.

Thanks for your support.

Officers and members of the
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped

THUMBNAIL SKETCH of bills to establish a
FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED - H.R. 2096 and S. 2570 (At least 14 members of House of Representatives have introduced the identical bill, and S. 2570 19 co-sponsors with Sen. Murray.)

The bill is a comprehensive, overall approach to the problems and needs of our 3[illegible],000,000 Handicapped citizens and provides, among other things:

1. An independent agency for Handicapped, based, for housekeeping purposes, in the Department of Labor.

2. Establishes in said Agency, an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, consisting of three to represent employers; three to represent Labor; three to represent physically handicapped; three to represent farmers and stock-raisers, and three who are experienced in public affairs.

3. Establishes an Offices of Services for Blind in the agency and brings into it all far-flung services for Blind in Federal Service.

4. Establishes Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped revolving fund, with $10,000,000 as initial appropriation.

5. Establishes a Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, to coordinate activities of the present 35 Federal agencies each of which has part of the program, but, have no coordination, and none is provided for in any other existing bill.

6. Provides a $60 monthly Federal grant to totally disabled persons, who are unfeasible for rehabilitation.

7. Provides $5,000,000 initial, and $2,000,000 annual continuing appropriation for Grants for Training of Home-Bound Persons.

8. Provides $10,000,000 Revolving Loan Fund, from which States which have exhausted their appropriation for rehabilitation, may borrow, between sessions of their own legislatures.

9. Establishes a Division for Handicapped in the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

10. Provides for Promotion of Public Safety Programs, particularly with safeguards to life and limb on Federal property.

11. Provides for Reports from Federal agencies having parts of the Handicapped program.

12. Provides Special Programs for the Severely Handicapped (of whom it is estimated there are from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 from 60% to 100% disabled.)

13. Provides for establishment of Rehabilitation Centers throughout the Country.

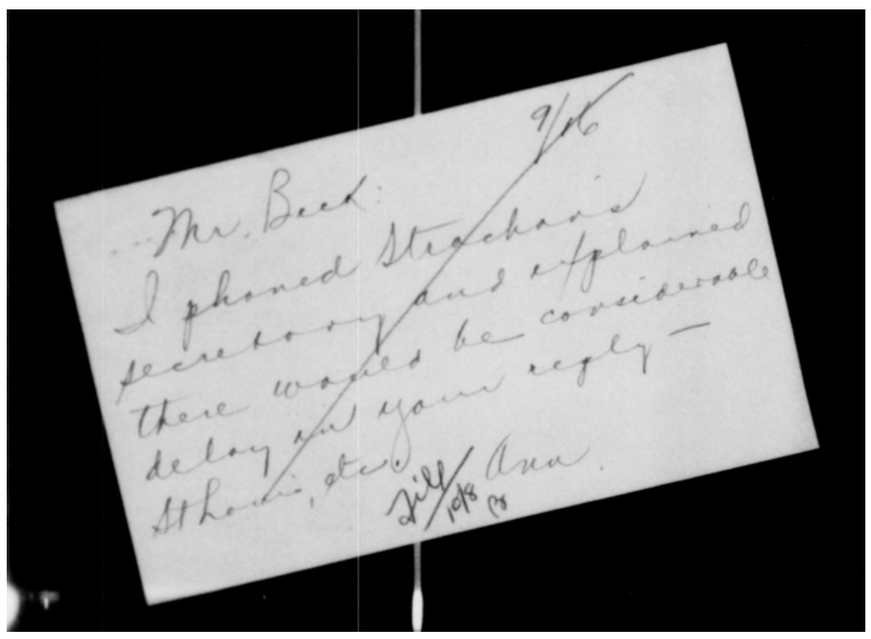
14. Establishes a Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund, something which has been badly needed for many, many years.

15. Provides legal definitions of a physically handicapped person and a person totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation.

Paul A. Strachan, Pres., American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, recently stated, "We are at the cross-roads today and must determine, henceforth, whether or not we shall follow the will-o-the-wisp of so-called 'public assistance' which produces nothing and provides no remedies other than meagre, temporary aid, or, that we shall make a capital investment in our individual Handicapped citizens and thus them onto their feet so they may make their own contribution to our economic and social life, and become tax-payers, instead of tax-eaters.

"The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped", Mr. Strachan stated, "and its associated organizations, numbering more than 15,000,000 people, will support these bills 100%, as they are the only proposals pending which, if and when enacted, will be the means of Congress, the President, the public, and the Handicapped, themselves, knowing what is being done - to whom it is being done - how it is being done - the results, and the cost. This bill should have the full and enthusiastic support of all American citizens."

Released by AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C. REpublic 7-1314


Mr. Beed:
I phoned Stegeheide
secretary and explained
there would be considerable
delay in your reply —
St Louis, etc
Yours
Bill
1918

Chartered August 30, 1942, in Washington, D. C.
Affiliates: AFPH Educational Fund, AFPH Institute for Master Engineering
(Contributions to AFPH Educational Fund are tax-deductible)

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.

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Authors and Sponsors "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" - October 4-10, 1953

National Headquarters: 1370 National Press Building, Washington 4, D. C. • Telephone REpublic 7-1314

Sept. 15, 1953.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
AF of the Physically Handicapped Inc.
Invitation

PERSONAL

Mr. Dave Beck, President,
Int. Bro. Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Warehousemen and Helpers of America,
100 Indiana Ave., NW
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear Brother Beck:

Noting that you are scheduled to speak at the Luncheon of the National Press Club (of which I am a member,) on October 20, I cordially invite you, upon conclusion of that luncheon, (which I shall attend,) to visit our Office.

It is on the same floor with the Press Club, in fact, only a few feet away, Suite 1370.

We would be pleased to greet you, and show you something of our work on this program for Handicapped.

Your acknowledgment would be appreciated.

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN
President

M

Mr Stratton
Called 10/8/53
" says Dave will not be able to stop in - leaving for N.Y. immediately after - will be on a split second schedule cannot possibly make it.
BJ

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1942

Affiliates—AFPH Educational Fund*
AFPH Institute for Human Engineering*

PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

National Headquarters
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
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Alvin A. Shapiro, D.D.S.
William Thornton Spence, M.D.
Jean J. Vivino, M.D.

August 12, 1953

To Secretaries
International Unions;
State Federations of Labor, and
State Industrial Union Councils

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

I am enclosing two copies of Resolutions which, as models, may serve your purpose, in initiating an important movement to insure Labor Representation in the (1) HOOVER COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT (which has already been established) and (2) the FEDERAL-STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION, proposed, and approved, at the recent Conference of all States' Governors, at Seattle.

Time is the essence in this matter, and, because many officials of Labor are engaged, at present, in Conventions and Council meetings, and might not, therefore, see this correspondance soon, I am taking the "shot-gun approach", to insure wide-spread knowledge of this matter.

This is purely suggestion, and you are, in no way, obligated, except to see to it that Labor is NOT left out of these important Commissions in YOUR OWN INTEREST.

I hope that you will, at once, take appropriate steps to write to the President; Members of Congress; and Governors, to demand Labor representation in these Commissions, in every activity, undertaken by them.

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN
President

Authors and Sponsors—"National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week"—October 4-10, 1953

*Contributions to AFPH Educational Fund and AFPH Institute for Human Engineering are tax-exempt

Suggested Resolution #1
From: Paul A. Strachan, Pres.
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

RE: HOOVER COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

WHEREAS: There has been established "THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT", of which Committee President Eisenhower has appointed the Honorable Herbert Hoover, as Chairmen, while the Speaker of the House, and the Vice-President have appointed still other members of said Committee, and,

WHEREAS: This Committee will study and recommend plans to reorganize the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, and

WHEREAS: There are hundreds of thousands of members of various branches of Organized Labor who are employees of the Federal Government, whose interests are at stake in the activities of such Committee, and

WHEREAS: There are approximately 17,000,000 members of Organized Labor in the United States, who, with their families, constitute approximately 70,000,000 citizens, who thus form the largest body of tax payers in our population, and they, too have a vital and direct stake in the reorganization of the Federal Government, and

WHEREAS: In the previous, so-called "Hoover Commission on Reorganization of the Executive Branch", Organized Labor was not invited to participate, in the central body of the Commission at all, although, amongst Labor members are many who are fully qualified, by ability and experience, to participate in the deliberations and conclusions of any such Commission, now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED: That the . . . . . .
(name of organization)
in Convention assembled, in the city of . . . . . .
on this, the . . . . . day of . . . . . 1953, hereby calls upon the President of the United States, and the Vice-President, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as well as all Members of Congress at interest, to see to it that Organized Labor is invited to participate in the work of the "COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT", and, also, calls upon the Honorable Herbert Hoover, as Chairman of said Committee, to establish appropriate subcommittees of the committee, to provide Organized Labor with direct representation in every activity of said Committee, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this Resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, and to all Members of Congress, and, the Press.

Suggested Resolution #2

From: Paul A. Strachan, Pres.
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

RE: FEDERAL-STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION

WHEREAS: It was announced at the recent Conference of Governors, held in Seattle, Washington, by the Chairman of that Conference, as well as President Eisenhower, that there would be established a FEDERAL-STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION, and

WHEREAS: Such Commission would, among other things, define the limitations of the powers of the Federal and/or State Governments on such matters as -

1. Taxation

2. Federal, or State primacy in operation of varied functions of Government

3. Correlation of Federal-State activities,

and

WHEREAS: Such Commission, unquestionably, would study the whole structure of Federal-State relations, and recommend action to the Congress, and States' Legislatures, and

WHEREAS: Organized Labor, representing 17,000,000 organized workers in the American economy, who, with their families, constitute approximately 70,000,000 of our citizenry, and are the largest taxpaying group in our population, has a tremendous stake in the activities and recommendations of such Commission, not only as tax-payers, but, as persons directly concerned with Governmental operations on both Federal and State levels, because there are hundreds of thousands of members of Organized Labor functioning as officials and employees of Federal and State Governments, now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED:

That the . . . . . .
(name of Organization)
in Convention assembled, this, the . . . . . day of . . . . . 1953, in the city of . . . . . ., do hereby call upon the President of the United States, and all Members of Congress at interest, as well as all Governors of States and Territories, to see to it that Organized Labor is invited to participate in the deliberations and recommendations of such Commission, and that appropriate subcommittees are established in said Commission so that Organized Labor will have direct representation in all functions of the Commission, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED: That copies of this Resolution be sent to the President of the United States; all Members of the Congress, all Governors of States and Territories, and the Press.

ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
Amer. Fed. of the Physically Handicapped
X
X

AUGUST 19, 1953

Mr. Paul A. Strachan, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.
National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

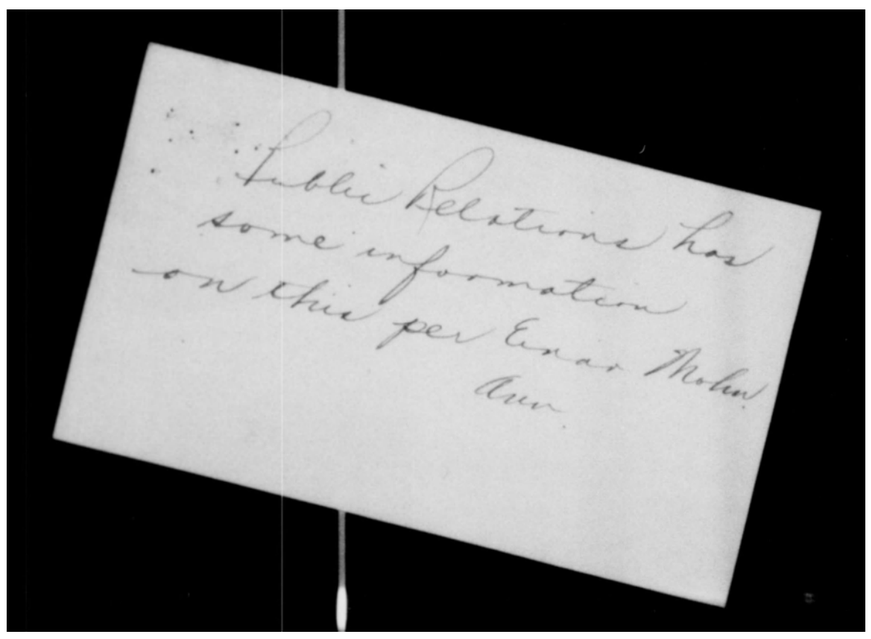
Dear Sir:

This is in reply to your letter of July 30. I regret that we will not at this time make a contribution to your organization.

Yours very truly,

DB:aw

FROM THE OFFICE OF
DAVE BECK, GENERAL PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS


Public Relations has
some information
on this per Evar Nolin
Ann

AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

International Brotherhood of
TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS of America

DAVE BECK
General President

100 INDIANA AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 1, D. C. • STERLING 3-0525

FOLLOW FILE
WANTED Aug 11
BY Einar W.

JULY 31, 1953

Mr. Dave Beck, General President
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
552 Denny Way
Seattle 9, Washington

Dear Mr. Beck: Re: Strachan, American Foundation of Physically Handicapped.

I am sending you the original of Mr. Strachan's letter. Early last spring when he first communicated with this office, you had me advise him that his plea would receive serious consideration and, since then Einar Mohn further assured him of our interest. Will you drop me a note to let me know if this should be discussed on the occasion of your next visit to Washington, when we can call a meeting of the Contributions Committee on this and other matters? A short memo will permit me to write to Mr. Strachan along the lines that you desire.

All my best.

Sincerely yours,

Ann Watkins.

aw
enc.

Ann: I will look into this when I am in Washington.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 20, 1948

Affiliates—AFPH Educational Fund*
AFPH Institute for Human Engineering*

PAUL A. BRACHAN, President
MISS MILDRED SCOTT, Secretary-Treasurer

National Headquarters
1370 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
Telephone: REpublic 7-1314

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Jean J. Vivino, M.D.

ADMINISTRATIVE
x Legislative
x Contributions
x 170 PH

July 30, 1953

Mr. Dave Beck, President
Mr. John F. English, Secy-Treasurer
Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America
100 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Brothers Beck and English:

I am enclosing a copy of my statement before the Committee on the Federal Agency for Handicapped Bills, hearings on which have just concluded.

As you well know, it was extremely difficult to get these hearings because Labor has many bills on which, as yet, hearings have been denied. McConnell says that the Committee will consider the Bill and try to bring out one for early action next session, and we are having the Bill introduced in the Senate tomorrow by Jim Murray, and a bunch of co-sponsors, just to get it started there.

Just before we got these hearings, when our bankroll was flat, I explained this matter to Mr. John L. Lewis and to Mr. David J. McDonald, and their Internationals contributed $10,000 at that critical time to get us off of the hump, and we most respectfully urge that the great Teamsters Union lend its support to this program for Handicapped by making an equal contribution.

We have been told by Vice President Mohn that this matter would be brought before the Teamsters Council, but we have not heard anything further, and because of the urgency of our need are again bringing this matter to your attention.

AFL, CIO, Brotherhoods, and Mine Workers all testified for this Bill, and of course the members and families of members of your great Brotherhood are directly concerned.

I remind you I can not last forever and progressive disability may take me off at any time. I have been, am, and always will be devoted to Labor, as you know, but I think it high time that Labor show some reciprocation, and the best way they can do that would be to see that I have relatively modest amounts of money needed to do this job. I call upon you to lend your influence and help at this critical time when we need it most.

Please let me have your comments and your help on this, and with kind personal regards, I am

Fraternally,

PAUL A. TRACHAN

President

PAS:s
Encl.
cc: Mr. Einar Mohn

Statement of Paul A. Strachan, President,
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED,
To: House Committee on Education and Labor
On: Bills to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED
July 28, 1953.

1. Introduction:

2. I am appreciative of the privilege of appearing before your Committee on this important matter, but, admit that I had some misgivings when I read the formal notification, because it stated that these hearings would be investigative and exploratory.

Mr. Chairman, the Handicapped have been investigated and explored more than any other group in the country, and, HAD LESS action taken in their behalf, despite these investigations.

It reminds me that, when I was a youth, I visited the great State of Kentucky, of which your colleague, Mr. Perkins, is a shining exemplar, and I went to Mammoth Cave, which, as you all know, is one of the natural wonders of the world.

On entering the cave, after about two hours, I came upon a side-passage, very narrow and dark. Being far more adventurous in those days than now, I asked ths guide, "Where does this go?" "Could we explore this passage?"

The old gentleman shifted his cud, and replied, "Well, son, you can explore it if you have a mind to, BUT, YOU WOULD ONLY END UP IN ANOTHER CAVE!"

So, I hope, Mr. Chairman, that this Committee will not just explore, and wind up in another cave, but, instead, take the Handicapped by the hand, and lead them into the sunshine of a brighter and more hopeful future.

3. It may be that I should cite some qualifications for being here in this capacity. I was one of the three who carried through the first Federal Votstional Training Act, of June 20, 1920, from which all subsequent legislation in this field stemmed. I was one of those who made the first groping starts in effectuating tesmplay in this process,-- tying the work of the doctors, educators, counselors, and placement specialists together. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that I do not need to rely upon "book history" for my knowledge of thia subject. I WAS THERE, - PARTICIPATED in DEVELOPING THE PROGRAM, PERSONALLY, and I did this, if you please, long before ANY of these so-called "rehabilitation experts" from whom you have heard, were even in the picture.

I am, myself, 90% disabled, as a result of 10 disabilities, and I can speak, therefore, from personal experience, as one Severely Handicapped.

I am author of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", which was the greatest bargain Congress ever bought, because, it sparkplugged a program that was instrumental in placing approximately 3,000,000 Handicapped in suitable employment.

I conceivsd, organized, and wrote the policies for "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED", the initial function of which was, to carry on promotion of "NEPHW". I brought into that Committee what was the first effort to bring together, representatives of Industry and Business, Labor, Veterans, Education, Medicine and Surgery, Farm and Stock Raising groups, Women's Clubs, Civic and Fraternal Organizations. Scientific bodies, etc. More than 250 National Organizations and interested individuals, thus, were brought into the orbit, to study the program and apply their collective abilities and strength to furthering it. I am thus also responsible for organization of the present GOVERNORS COMMITTEES ON "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", which have been mentioned here.

It is strange, Mr. Chairman, but, when the "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE" was established, the National Rehabilitation Association, and the States' Directors of Rehabilitation, fought it, tooth and toenail, and did their best to obstruct its work.

Now, finding they could not lick us, they followed the old saying, "If you can't lick 'em, j'ine 'em!" and they are in the forefront of these Governors' Committees now.

(more)

Each year, it is my policy to write all Governors a letter, citing the over-all progress of the program, and offering such suggestions as seem practical, to improve it. I respectfully request, Mr. Chairman, that my this year's letter be inserted in the record of hearings at this point, and I will, if there is no objection, provide the Clerk with copies.

4. I founded, and have served as President of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped for nearly 13 years, an organization devoted to advancement of an adequate program, beneficial to all Handicapped, in the interest of good public policy. This Federation has members in all States, and has associates, whose organizations have endorsed the program, with more than 15,000,000 members.

5. With the aid of the leadership on both sides of the aisle, including, particularly, the Hon. Robert Ramspeck, and your eminent colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. Kelley, we were successful in having the House establish, in 1944, the "HOUSE LABOR SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AID TO THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED", and which Committee, as Mr. Kelley, the Chairman, can testify, sat for nearly three years; heard more than 500 witnesses, many of whom were foremost specialists in the respective fields covering the Handicapped program, and the compilation of their testimony shows that this was the first, and most complete survey of the facilities, trained personnel, funds, and needs, in this program.

I may say, again, Mr. Chairman, in initiating that Committee, we received no help from the National Rehabilitation Association, or the States' Directors of Rehabilitation, although, of course, once it was established - much to their surprise - they moved in, and sung their song to the Committee.

* * * * * * * * * * *

THE BILLS

6. Because I am thinking in terms of an over-all program, and not alone of any agency, even OVR, some criticism has been leveled at our bills to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED.

Mr. Chairman, I can prove that this IS a tremendous project, and not at all, as has been said by one witness, "over-exaggerated". Of course, to a minnow, a whale would be an "over-exaggeration".

In the earlier days of the program, when all of us were groping in the dark to find sound means of achieving desired ends, I, too, had many different ideas than at present.

But age and experience have tempered me. St.Paul said, "When I was a child, I spake as a child: I understood as a child: but when I became a man, I put away childish things."

In that connection, Mr. Chairman. I have prayed, for years, that the so-called Rehabilitation Specialists in this field would grow up, put on long pants, and see this picture, not just as one confined to their small, feudal baronies, but, as a panoramic sweep that affects, in some form, the lives of nearly every person in our population today, and certainly affects the draining of our resources, as a Nation, by continuing to permit waste of human lives and capacities.

7. Because the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills have been pending longer before your Committee than any others, and because they do provide a blueprint for Committee action, I hope your Committee will make them the vehicle of its final plan.

Moreover, taking up the bills, in detail, I shall briefly outline reasons why the Committee may well adopt them:

First: There have been certain areas of agreement here, amongst most witnesses:

It is agreed that we need more money; trained personnel; research; facilities, etc.

The FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills provide for that. However, I point out, we have not, therein, invaded jurisdiction of other Congressional Committees now.

((more)

Committees.' For example; I spearheaded the campaign that eventuated, August 15, 1950, in enactment of the Omnibus Medical Research Act.

That was done in the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce which has, today, I believe, jurisdiction in such matters.

Therefore, in the FAH bills, we have not gone to the point of Medical research, or grants-in-aid for medical services, although we recognize that your Committee has the right to recommend whatever it deems proper, in that field.

8. THE FAH bills, if enacted -

DO NOT CHANGE THE FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONSHIP.

There is no Federal primacy established therein, except, of course, there are provisions applying to check up on proper expenditures of funds, which is necessary and proper.

State Agencies still would have the control, in their areas.

IT DOES NOT CHANGE THE DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP.

In that connection, I may say, Mr. Chairman, we have, on our Medical Board, some of the most eminent specialists in Medical Science in the world today. All of those men are pillars of the Medical Fraternity, and, I assure you, if they felt that we were, in any way, trying to undermine and rot out the foundations of the Republic by our program, they would oppose us, with all their might.

You know, of course, that the present Medical services to Handicapped are, in the main, contract services, provided under existing law by the States. WE DO NOT CHANGE THAT CONDITION.

9. COORDINATION: Mr. Chairman, I insist that the greatest need in this field, today, as preliminary to over-all development of a program, is COORDINATION.

And, surely, it is the authority and responsibility of your Committee to see that such coordination begins at the top, on the Federal end. We can talk about coordination on local levels, and our FAH bills provide many avenues to do that, as well as furnish more means of both States and private agencies to function more effectively, - but, before we start telling local people what to do, and how to do it, we should set the Federal house in order, FIRST.

Therefore, I beg to call to the Committee's attention, this Chart, showing the 35 Federal agencies which, each, have a piece of the program.

It is immaterial that many of them are not, primarily, agencies for the Handicapped. But, they share in the program, and their contribution, thus, must be considered, evaluated, and integrated into the program as a whole.

DEMONSTRATION: (CHART)

Now, we can see, here, that coordination, in the Federal Service is almost wholly lacking. How can we best provide for it? By arbitrarily throwing all such agencies into one pot, as was somewhat surprisingly indicated by one witness here?

NO! If that were done, we would only create more chaos, if that could be possible, than now exists. For example: The Bureau of Mines has, as you know, Mr. Chairman, a Health & Safety Program of its own. It would be unwise, indeed, to take that program willy-nilly into one agency for Handicapped, because it relates, specifically, to those who work in the Mines. But, the mines, themselves, have special problems apart from administration of a program. For example, Silicosis, in particular, is frequently found as an affliction of those who work underground, and I insist that the progress and results of research and findings thereof, on Silicosis, should be known to all Handicapped who might be thus afflicted, and that can best be done through a Coordinating Agency, which would have frequent contact with the Bureau of Mines, through the proposed INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON REHABILITATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED, contained in the FAH bills.

There are numerous other instances, - among others, the Safety Program of the Interstate Commerce Commission which, of course, deals with the problems of those working in Rail, water, or Truck Transportation.

(more)

Therefore, as is shown in Title I of the bill, unquestionably, we provide therein, in the INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE shown, the most practical and practicable means of setting up coordination and cooperation between and among Federal agencies, and doing this without serious disruption or interference with their normal functions.

I may say, Mr. Chairman, that I participated in organising just such a Committee, when the former Retraining and Reemployment Administration was functioning, and I regret, sincerely, that no real effort has been made to reactivate it and carry on this important work, since that Agency folded up.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY MOST DESIRABLE

10. Mr. Chairman, when I came to Congress with this problem, some 12 years ago, I urged establishment then, in the light of known facts and evidence concerning the needs of our more than 30,000,000 Handicapped, that the best way to meet those needs would be, to set up an Independent Agency for Handicapped.

NOTHING HAS DEVELOPED SINCE THAT TIME TO CHANGE MY MIND.

Surely, the problems of more than 30,000,000 Handicapped citizens can be dealt with better, in an agency of their own, than otherwise. We have ample precedent for that: Banks have their opposite number in the Federal Government in the Treasury, Federal Reserve Board, Farm Credit Administration, R.F.C., etc. Agriculture covers the broad field of farming, stock raising, horticulture, etc. The Veterans Administration, very properly, was set up to deal with all Veterans' Affairs. Nearly every Department and Establishment reflects the conditions, and viewpoints and needs, in some particular phase of our economic life.

Why, then, are the Handicapped, - the lowest economic group in the United States, although the largest numerical one, - denied the same opportunity for adequate representation?

Is it not true that you, in Congress, harassed and beset by many problems, cannot well look to the infinite details of policies and management of many agencies, and therefore, are unable, in most cases, to know what is being done; to whom it is being done; how it is being done; the cost, and the results?

Would it not be far better to concentrate the salient phases of the program in one place, and give such Agency powers to do the job, and, HOLD THEM TO STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY FOR IT?

As it is, there is too much buck-passing. One agency tells the Handicapped, "See another agency, and another, and another", and we wear our bodies and souls out chasing around, like a pup dog chasing its tail, but, GETTING NOWHERE!

11. I say, then, from every angle of practicality of proper administration, surely an Independent Agency is needed. I am not impressed with all this bow-wow about the number of Agencies. I have been acquainted with the Federal Government at long intervals, for nearly 40 years, and Mr. Chairman, WE HAVE ORGANIZED AND REORGANIZED, CONTINUOUSLY, MANY PHASES OF OUR FEDERAL STRUCTURE, ALL DURING THAT PERIOD, AND WE ARE NOT THROUGH YET, BECAUSE, RIGHT NOW, WE PROPOSE SPLITTING, FOR EXAMPLE, THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS, AND SETTING UP A PIECE OF IT IN THE DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION, and there are other instances.

The point I wish to make is, there is nothing sacred about where any Agency should be based, but, theoretically, it should be based where it can perform the best service to the public in the most efficient and economical manner.

12. A great deal has been said before the Committee about alleged "experts" agreeing to base such an Agency, or leave such an Agency in the present Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I may say, Mr. Chairman, that, first of all, I regard H.E.W. with many misgivings, because it is a hodge-podge. Health, for example, should, in my opinion, be dealt with by giving the present Public Health Service Cabinet Status, and confining its work, under direction of qualified medical specialists, to its own field.

(more)

Education, surely, should stand on its own feet, because we cannot blink the fact that public education is one of the great pillars of our Republic, and should be considered and dealt with by the Congress, as an agency in its own right.

Welfare is such an all-inclusive term that I hesitate to attempt to define it. But, primarily, because of the work done by welfare agencies, generally, we have come to associate it with public assistance and social security, and these, too, are important enough to rate Cabinet status in their activities.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that H.E.W. today, is but a passing phase, and akin to trying to mix Oil, Water, and Vinegar.

It is said that Rehabilitation should remain there, because of corollary services in that Agency. Well, the history of Rehabilitation, briefly, is this:

The old FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, was the first effort. Its activities, later, were absorbed, largely, by the then War Risk Insurance Bureau. A bit later, coincident with the War Risk development, a Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was set up in the then Office of Education, which was then in the Interior Department. Later, when F.S.A. was formed, and enabling acts passed by Congress, the present OVR was established, in FSA.

But, there have been no special plans of education of the Physically Handicapped developed by the present Office of Education, now also in H.E.W., since it was in the Department of the Interior, with jurisdiction over Rehabilitation. There are a few, five or six, perhaps, in O.V.R., presumed to be specialists for the Blind, and Deaf. But, these two groups represent a small minority of the total Handicapped population. So, whatever education, generally, of Handicapped, there is, today, has not been developed through Government agencies, but rather, through private groups. And, where are the Educational Programs, for example, for the Severely Handicapped, -- the Arthritics, Amputees, Cardiacs, Epileptics, victims of Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis, Paraplegia, and other ailments, results of injury, or congenital defects or deformities? Surely, Mr. Chairman, the evidence proves such programs to be almost non-existent, today.

I yield to no one in my admiration for the Public Health Service. Devoted scientists there have brought about miracles in development of Health Programs, generally. But, USPHS is NOT a service agency, primarily, and its work principally lies in the fields of research, grants-in-aid, etc. Its own hospitals confine themselves, for example, largely, to treatment of Leprosy (Hanson's Disease), at Carville, La.; treatment of those in the Merchant Marine Services, or other Federal Services, etc. While it is true that the more than 3,000 local Public Health Officers report, weekly, on the incidence of epidemics and disease, generally, yet, it cannot be said that the Public Health Service today furnishes over-all treatments for the civilian population.

If the Congress wishes to expand U.S. Public Health Service and give it authority and responsibility for treatment of individual citizens, then I will certainly not oppose this, but, at present, that is not being done.

The Social Security Board, an important arm of Government indeed, is performing a splendid task, under great difficulties. Although, personally, I have objected to expenditures of public funds for the Handicapped, unless the primary objective is, to get that person onto his feet, so he can do, and possibly earn, for himself, yet, I recognize that there are legitimate fields in which the Social Security Board must operate,-- Old Age Assistance; Old Age Insurance; Aid to Needy; etc. But, again, the Social Security Board is NOT a Service Agency, generally speaking.

I do not wish, at this time, to disturb, in any way, the splendid work of the Children's Bureau. I remind you, however, that its work is not in the field of Adult Handicapped, and its benefits cease, theoretically, at least, at the age of 15, for children, which I object to, because, at that stage, a Handicapped child is just beginning to find himself, and needs, even more than ever, further treatment and training, in many instances. Another thing, the Children's Bureau administers Maternity Benefits, which we do not touch upon in the FAH bills at all and which, although desirable and necessary, are not strictly in the orbit of a Handicapped program.

(more)

I am, of course, well aware that there are millions of Handicapped, to whom Congress owes recognition, who need various Medical and Educational Services, but who might not, even if so provided, be enabled to compete in employment. We have provided, in our bills, for such services, knowing that the home-bound, and shut-ins, etc., are entitled to services that will aid them to do for themselves, even if they cannot be employed in industry or business.

I insist, Mr. Chairman, that the modern-day program for Handicapped has been successful only in the degree that we have been able to prove that they can perform many jobs, if given suitable employment. For example, when I began NFPH, the first thing done was, to endeavor to ascertain just what jobs, of the 25,339 in the Occupational Directory, could be satisfactorily filled by Handicapped.

That was 13 years ago, approximately. Since that time, we have been able to prove that more than 8,600 of these 25,339 jobs can be filled by variously Handicapped people. We are continuing this effort through the NFPH NATIONAL CONFERENCES ON PLACEMENT OF SEVERELY HANDICAPPED, of which three have already been held, and participated in by eminent physicians, educators, representatives of Industry and Business, Labor, Veterans, Government Counseling Officers, and Placement Experts, etc.

In short, when EMPLOYMENT is the objective, we can ask, "Why cannot this man or woman work?" "Is it because he or she needs medical treatment, education, guidance and counseling, or selective placement in work wherein his or her particular disability is not a factor?" If so, then, we can proceed to apply what is needed.

One witness here stated that the present program is geared to employment. Coming from a physician, that was a surprising statement. And, an untrue one. I only wish it were, because, then we would see all phases of the program fall into their proper slots. And, I say this, still mindful of the millions previously mentioned who need treatment and training, but who could not or would not be able to participate in our economic life.

With this prelude, I cite: The act creating the Department of Labor, March 3, 1913, specifically stated that the purpose of the Department "shall be to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the United States; to improve their working conditions, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment".

There it is, Mr. Chairman. The ground is completely covered, in that statement, because, surely, "improving their conditions", could, and did mean, (and I know, because I was there, and was privy to the intent of the founders,) applying needed assistance, both in an educational, and even a medical sense.

The Department, therefore, represents the interest of the more than 60,000,000 wage earners of the United States who, with their families, constitutes the preponderant majority of our entire citizenry.

I will not say that witnesses deliberately intend to delude the Committee, but, there has been a glossing over of the indubitable fact that the Federal - State Rehabilitation program would not have shown the success - the very meager success, contrasted with the needs of the Handicapped - that it has shown, if the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security, and its affiliated States Employment Services DID NOT DO THE PLACEMENT JOB FOR REHABILITATION.

I have here a copy of the Federal-State Interagency Agreement, covering this point, and ask, respectfully, that it be made a part of the record of these hearings.

When we say that approximately 271,000 Handicapped were placed by the Employment Services in 1952-53, of whom approximately 119,000 were disabled Veterans, and contrast that with the allegation that 65,000 were "rehabilitated and employed", by the efforts of Rehabilitation Agencies, I can only say that the great majority of these placements were made by the Employment Services.

The Department of Labor, then, today, has:

1. Bureau of Employment Security, which, with its affiliated State Employment Services, has placed approximately THREE MILLION HANDICAPPED in the past 11 or 12 years.

(more)

2. Veterans Employment Service, has conducted a splendidly effective program, nationally, to stimulate employment of Veterans, particularly those disabled.

3. The Bureau of Apprenticeship is concerned, of course, with training problems of Handicapped as well as non-Handicapped.

4. Bureau of Employees' Compensation, I point out, not only administers its functions on behalf of Federal Employees, but, it also covers the workers in Washington, D. C., on the Water Front, - through the Longshoremen, et al.

5. Bureau of Labor Standards provides us the only reliable statistics on incidence of accident, injury, and disease, in Industry, and has made studies, especially, of the Handicapped, at work, in collaboration with other Federal agencies, which provide that Handicapped, when properly placed -

   (a) Perform as great a volume of work, as non-handicapped.

   (b) Have less absenteeism.

   (c) Are less liable to accident, because, having already experienced disability, they are careful NOT to incur additional disability through laxness, etc.

   (d) That they are loyal workers, and on the whole, well regarded by their employers, and associates.

6. Bureau of Veterans' Employment Rights, which safeguards the rights, under law, of all Veterans, disabled, or not.

7. Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division. On this point, Mr. Chairman, we must watch, carefully, to see that, under the guise of "philanthropy", some unscrupulous employers do not take advantage of unfortunate Handicapped, particularly those home-bound, by "contracting" for various services at LESS than recognized standards of pay, and working conditions. This is being done, today, in some instances, and I certainly believe that no Member of this Committee would permit such a condition, if it could be remedied, and the Wages & Hours and Public Contracts Division, although today sadly deficient in funds to do a real job, is the place to put such supervision.

8. The Women's Bureau, logically, concerns itself with the problems of working women, in particular, and, of late years, has delved into conditions affecting Handicapped women.

In short, there are, unquestionably, more active service agencies in the Department of Labor, including the Bureau of Labor Standards, which constantly strives to improve conditions of employment, as well as national Safety Programs, and, the aforementioned, "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED", which concerns itself with the promotional aspects of this important work.

9. Also, Mr. Chairman, I remind you that our President, General Eisenhower, specifically stated, in his campaign, that he would build up the Department of Labor. Certainly, this would be an excellent and feasible place to do such building.

10. Further, I want, here, to pay my respects to Organized Labor, for its part in developing the Handicapped program, as a whole. Nearly every law now on the books, in the field of Workmen's Compensation, Second Injuries, Medical and other care for the injured, diseased, and permanently crippled, was first initiated and carried into execution by Organized Labor.

The American Federation of Labor was primarily responsible for enactment of the first Federal Vocational Training Act of June 20, 1920, which, as I have said, was the fore-runner of all legislation in the Handicapped field, and the AFL has consistently supported expanded, needed programs, at all times since that time. I may say that the AFL, by 1952 Convention action, endorsed our program for a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED.

The C.I.O., although a much younger body, has militantly campaigned both Federally, and in the States, for continual and continuous improvement in all Handicapped programs, and has made many contributions along these lines. The CIO, by 1952 Convention action endorsed the AFH program

(more)

I say, without fear of contradiction, that John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers of America, have made possible greater development of a real program for civilian disabled, than any agency of Government, or of private industry. The Welfare and Retirement Program of the UMW. has given tremendous impetus to development of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, results of which have benefited and will benefit the whole population. I believe that the UMW., realists that they are, spent more money on rehabilitation, in first two years of operation of their program, than did the Federal and State Governments, combined, for the first 20 years of the Government programs.

11. Many International Unions, today, have some form of health and disability programs written into their Collective Bargaining Agreements. Among these are, the Ladies' Garment Workers, which has a splendid program; Amalgamated Clothing Workers; United Auto Workers; various Railroad Brotherhoods; the Mine Workers; the Carpenters; Electrical Workers; Lathers; Maintenance of Way Employees; United Steelworkers; CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, and many others, including the International Typographical Union which has, for more than 100 years, given consideration to the over-all needs of its members, as does, also, the Printing Pressmen.

It is true, then, Mr. Chairman, that the endorsement of Union Labor, as a whole, for the AFPH program, comes from groups which have long personal experience with rehabilitation and it is significant that they all desire such program based in the Department of Labor.

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C O N C L U S I O N

It is plain, Mr. Chairman, that time is not available for a breakdown of our bill, by individual sections, and my remarks, in this instance, have been devoted to a general exposition of the background, history, and immediate needs for such a program.

In my formal statement, I have shown a brief summary of each of these sections, and why they should be included in any bill drawn for this purpose.

But, if it is the intent of the Committee to give further study to this matter, I hope that you will accept my services to aid in working out an acceptable bill. Other officers of AFPH, who are also qualified would, I am sure, also be glad to serve in any way possible.

PERSONAL REFERENCES

Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a few personal observations. As one who, in his own way, has done all possible to advance a national program for Handicapped, naturally, I have had to step on many toes.

To present, and carry on a program for Handicapped, you need -

1. The wisdom of Solomon,
2. The patience of Job,
3. The eloquence of Demosthenes,
4. The graphic pictorial genius of Michaelangelo,
5. The wealth of Rockefeller,
6. The stern conviction of St. Paul,
7. The persistence of the Devil,
8. And, the endurance of 40 Army mules.

I hasten to say that I lack all of these attributes, except, the conviction, based upon 40 years study and practice in the Handicapped field, and, as some Members will doubtless concede, I do have persistence. And there are those who will say that I have the endurance, and even the kicking ability of the mule, an animal which, in my judgment, has not been properly appreciated, because it has

(more)

many sterling virtues as a beast of burden, a sagacious and trail-wise companion, and, of course, the stubbornness that comes from inner belief in being right.

On that point, if two others, and myself, had not been "stubborn" 33 years ago, when we were chiefly responsible for putting the first Federal Vocational Training Act on the books, in the face of great public ignorance and inertia, and opposition, there might not have been ANY so-called Vocational Rehabilitation program today at all, and then, many of those who enjoy criticizing and squabbling with me, would have no reason to do so, because THEY WOULD HAVE NO JOBS TO DEFEND.

I have given freely of my time and effort, and of what money I could get, to aid the Congress in this work, over many years, as can be attested by several Members. I have tried, at all times, to be truthful; to prove contentions by facts and evidence, and, to take into consideration your problems, as Members, apart from this work.

But, I have never been a mealy-mouth, and I will not begin, now, to don the mask of hypocrisy. I say, on the evidence, and I have traveled just as much, and more, than some witnesses who boasted of such travels in this field, that the present program of Federal-State Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped is wholly inadequate.

In citing a personal opinion, I could say, of that program, what General Sherman did, when he remarked, "If I owned Hell, and Texas, I would sell Texas, and live in Hell!" He grossly libelled a great State, in that remark, but, that is the way I feel about the various agencies of Rehabilitation, today.

It is idle to say that there are perhaps good men working in them. But, integrity, while invaluable, is still not the only requisite. In addition, there must be, capacity to understand; ability to envision constantly improving programs, and, the knowledge of public affairs, particularly Government, that would enable them to see, and mesh, an over-all program.

I know how little I know, - contrary to the Rehab boys, who allege they know it all. I used to get mad at them. But, in my later years, ripened by experience, I merely pity them, and even laugh at their pretenses. Do you think that I do not understand, from bitter personal experiences, the problems of Handicapped, and their miseries, growing out of want and neglect? Am I here to represent, defend, or whitewash, ANY Federal or State Agency? NO, I AM HERE, and others from our Federation were here, at their own expense, TO PRESENT THIS PROGRAM FROM THE PUBLIC'S POINT OF VIEW, - free from domination of any group, public or private.

I have faith, Mr. Chairman. I believe in God, the American way of life, and I believe that if this Committee will study this thing, and delve into its heart for the real answer, it will recommend and fight for a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED, and thus leave, for posterity, an indelible imprint upon the annals of our times, as being a group with a self-less devotion to the public weal.

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Statement of Paul A. Strachan, President
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

To: House Committee on Education and Labor

On: Bills to ESTABLISH A FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED
July 28, 1953

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Paul A. Strachan, President, American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, an organization of Handicapped people, with membership in all States. I am here to testify on bills to ESTABLISH A FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED.

A background of understanding, on the part of the Committee, of the tremendous scope of this problem will be helpful in evaluating, or improving these bills.

Today, Government, Industry, Labor, and the general public recognize the great value of Handicapped workers. Our pressing need for more and more manpower, as the war situation develops, necessitates immediate enactment of this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill. The purposes of this act are in furtherance of the general welfare; to aid National Defense; and to promote rehabilitation and employment of our 30,000,000 Handicapped citizens to the utmost, so they may play a strong part in defending our beloved Country, by thus becoming enabled to be effective industrial, agricultural, and general workers, etc.

THE PROBLEM:

For the past 14 years, the average number of industrial accidents annually, reported by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, has approximated 2,000,000 of which approximately 100,000 have had some form of physical handicap imposed upon them as a result of such accidents, either as total or permanent-partial disability.

The National Safety Council's 1952 Report shows a total of 9,400,000 non-fatal injuries for the preceding year, of which 9,050,000 were temporary total disabilities and 350,000 were permanent impairments.

NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED IN THE UNITED STATES

The Report of the National Health Survey (1935-36) estimated that there were then 23,600,000 handicapped, of whom 16,000,000 were in the non-Social Security benefit ages between 16 and 60. Since that time,--18 years have elapsed, and two Wars have been, or are being fought, and disabilities have mounted to new highs.

The Retraining and Re-employment Administration, in 1944, estimated that there were then 28,000,000 persons in some degree handicapped, and since that time reports from official and private agencies, including both veterans and civilians, estimate an additional 6,000,000 have been added.

Experts testifying before the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in 1944-45-46, estimated that there were a total of approximately 38,000,000,--Blind, partially Sighted; Deaf, Hard of Hearing; Amputees; Arthritics; Cardio-Vascular victims; Cerebral Palsied; Epileptics; victims of Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclorosis, Poliomyelitis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Tuberculosis, and Congenital Defects and Deformities. Previously, the American Medical Association had estimated that there are some 55,000,000 in our population in some degree disabled.

To lend further weight to the disability list, I am citing the latest figures on our annual toll of injuries for the past 10 years.

	Total	Fatal	Permanent Total	Permanent Partial	Temporary Total
1943	2,414,000	18,400	1,700	108,000	2,285,900
1944	2,230,400	15,900	1,700	94,800	2,118,400
1945	2,020,300	16,500	1,800	88,100	1,913,900
1946	2,056,000	16,500	1,800	92,400	1,945,300
1947	2,059,000	17,000	1,700	90,000	1,950,200
1948	1,960,000	16,500	1,900	83,700	1,858,000
1949	1,870,000	15,000	1,600	79,400	1,774,000
1950	1,952,000	15,500	1,600	83,300	1,851,000
1951	2,121,000	16,000	1,600	89,400	2,014,000
1952	2,031,000	15,000	1,500	82,500	1,932,000

There were, during World War II, a grand total of 11,112,600 injuries, and 88,100 fatalities, while in the various branches of the armed forces there were 296,602 killed and died, and 670,379 wounded in action; total military casualties, 966,981.

We can see, thus, the tremendous scope of the disabilities incurred, and perhaps dimly realize that we have only scratched the surface in applying any effective means to remedy this situation.

Over-all statistics on casualties, and ensuing fatalities and permanent or partial disabilities, are not available at this time, although preliminary estimates indicate as great a number as in World War II.

Because some Handicapped have two or more different types of disabilities, it is probable, conservatively, that one person out of five, or more than 30,000,000 of our population, is physically handicapped. Of that number, approximately 7,000,000 are severely disabled--from 60% to 100% handicapped, and it is estimated that approximately 3,000,000 of these are totally disabled, and unfeasible for rehabilitation. The remainder, 4,000,000, although possibly ambulant, or able to move around in some degree, have not the present physical ability, and often not the education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible, if they were provided means to develop latent abilities, physically and otherwise, so as to be able to perform some sort of employment where their particular disabilities were not factors, and thus earn their living wholly, or in part.

PRESENT FACILITIES, FUNDS, AND PERSONNEL INADEQUATE

Public and private institutions, today,--hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, rehabilitation centers, etc., are wholly inadequate to meet the needs and there is, alac, great need of more physiciens, therapists, nurses, and specialists, such as counselors and placement experts, in the varied fields of Handicapped work, particularly educators who are trained in the psychology of the handicapped. It is particularly noted that many thousands of well trained vocational guidance experts and selective placement specialists are needed, now.

LACK OF SPECIAL TRAINING FACILITIES FOR HANDICAPPED, AND FOR THOSE WHO WORK WITH, OR TRAIN HANDICAPPED

It is an astonishing fact that there is not a single place in the United States or, for that matter, the entire world, today, where a Handicapped person might be treated medically, surgically, or therapeutically, be given vocational counseling and guidance, provided with such education and training as may be necessary to fully develop latent talents, including physical assets theretofore unused and undevaloped, and, after full evaluation of such person's abilities and training, lead them, through Selective Placement, to employment where their particular disability is not a factor.

Taking cognizance of this great, national need, the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped intends establishing THE AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, in Florida, where climatic conditions will permit the pupils and patients benefits of a warm sun, salt and fresh water, and balmy air that cannot help but improve the general health tone.

But, to make a beginning on solving these problems as a whole, the Federal Government must take the lead, and act at once. The problems and difficulties of these millions of Handicapped citizens are growing more acute each day, and they are specialized problems, which must be dealt with by specialists in a specialized way.

Administration of the Federal Agency should be independent of other phases of Government, so that the Chief Executive, the Congress, and the public may have a clear understanding of its responsibilities and functions and thus be enabled to get full value of every tax dollar spent therefor. The agency should be based where its functions are understood and given sympathetic consideration, but in the main, under control of the President and the Congress, it should be free to develop its program in the most effective manner.

After 40 years' study and practice in this field, we are convinced that this bill offers the best plan yet submitted to do this important job. Congress, in enacting this bill, will thus prove its long-expressed desire and intention to deal fairly and adequately with the millions of its constituents who are handicapped,--as well as their families, and communities. Coordinating the activities of many of the multitude of agencies now scattered throughout Government under one general head, will make for far better administration and be more economical and efficient in operation.

We assert, on the evidence and results, that the present Federal-State Rehabilitation program is totally inadequate. Few, if any new ideas and methods for effactusting the program have been developed. Under strain of War-time necessity and emergency, unless this bill is enacted now, it will make only a snail's progress for many years to come. We should gear up, now, to go into production of better men and women, physically, and otherwise, as is supposed to be the purpose for which the Federal-State Rehabilitation agencies were established, rather than continue a situation wherein, in 1952, the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation reports that some 7,000 LESS persons were serviced than in 1951, and this, in the face of a tremendous, unfulfilled demand!

OUTLINE OF EACH SECTION OF THE BILL

Title I. Purposes

This briefly outlines the scope of the Act by citing 15 objectives.

Title II. Organization

Outlines and defines functions of the Agency and the Administrator thereof. The present duplication of work, and consequent waste of money would, largely, disappaar, under more business-like administration of the over-all program.

This Titlo transfers the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to the Agency; sets up the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, composed of representatives of employers, labor, those qualified in public affairs, and the Handicapped, themselves. Such an independent Council is clearly essential to proper development of the program.

Establishes the Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, consisting of qualified representatives from each of the Federal departments and agencies at interest, to coordinate all activities--which is NOT done NOW--so as to render better and more economical service to the Handicapped.

Provides a base for the present "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED," the main purpose of which Committee is to promote "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" to give vigorous leadership to the national movement to increase employment of Handicapped as a continuing, all-year-round program.

Establishes a FEDERAL SECOND INJURY FUND, to aid in removing many present barriers to employment of Severely Handicapped, and to remove unfair restrictions against both employers, and employees.

Title III. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Congress should provide the means whereby Severely Handicapped persons, many of whom are commonly termed "shut-ins", home or bed-bound, etc., may learn, and earn, under conditions of employment where their handicap is not a factor, or, at least, is properly evaluated and provided against.

Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a great range of benefits for Handicapped people, such as sheltered workshops, which are not a new concept, but have already proven their great value in many respects. Yet, they are too few in number; have insdequate facilities, personnel, and funds; and in many instances, lack proper business management. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a practical solution for the lack of training schools, as well as a means of affording incomes for otherwise capable, willing, and ambitious Handicapped people, who never had opportunity to earn a living, especially when pitted against non-handicapped in our competitive economy.

Title IV. Grants to States for Aid to the Totally Disabled, Unfeasible for Rehabilitation

About 9 years ago, the Social Security Board estimated that there were then, conservatively, 3,600,000 totally and permanently disabled people in the United States, and since that time, unquestionably, there has been a very material increase, and today's estimates would safely approximate 7,000,000 Severely Handicapped.

Many of these are termed "unemployable, and unfeasible for rehabilitation". Many are bedfast, confined to wheel-chairs, or on crutches, and a considerable number are destitute and wholly dependent upon uncertain charity to provide even the barest necessities of life.

In the light of continued improvement in medicine, surgery, and therapeutics, as well as discovery and application of new drugs and new types of treatment, it is believed--as has already been shown in many instances--that many such cases, rated unfeasible today, or yesterday, may, within a week, a month, or a year, or even longer, because of some new discovery, become entirely feasible of rehabilitation.

On the other hand, when only superficial examinations or treatment are given, or, because of the extremely serious condition of the patient, the expense of such treatments as might be given are deemed too expensive to meet under present budgets of rehabilitation and social agencies, as no doubt in many instances has been the case when the applicant is termed unfeasible, there is room for considerable margin of doubt, if not positive error, in such diagnosis and findings, and no medical examination should be accepted that is not thorough in every respect, and such examinations should be given at reasonably frequent intervals, as a means of proper determination of facts and progress, in any case.

The only practicable, just, and humane way to deal with this matter is to see that such persons are afforded thorough diagnosis by qualified physicians, and, if the findings show such persons to be totally unfeasible for rehabilitation, then, if they are destitute or wholly dependent upon others for livelihood, and these others, themselves, are unable to bear the expense of providing a

living for such unfeasibles, such unfeasibles should be certified by the Agency as being wholly unemployable, and provided, initially, with a Federal grant--the modest sum of $60 per month.

Operations under this title would act as an effective double-check, and would reveal, over the long run, a more accurate picture of the so-called shut-ins, and provide for their needs--however meagerly--by recognizing the Federal obligation to them by a small monthly grant, if they are disqualified for rehabilitation and cannot support themselves.

Rehabilitation agencies would have the responsibility of periodically giving medical examination, at least once each year, to such unfeasible cases, so that the real objective would be carried out,--rehabilitation, and NOT pension or grant, unless the latter is absolutely necessary. But, as an alternative, there would be a means of meeting and routing the fear of poverty, illness, and the misery of being wholly dependent upon others who lack means themselves, in the minds of destitute and totally handicapped persons.

Moreover, this would afford a means to put the Nation on record that, hereafter, the first consideration of its Handicapped shall be TO GET THEM WELL, AND BACK TO WORK, if possible, rather than leave them to charity in the guise of public assistance, or hold the false hopes of pension in front of the noses of such Handicapped people.

This Title also provides for States' participation and administration, and we strongly urge upon Congress the great need and desirability of approving this title.

Title V. Grants for Training of Home-bound Handicapped Persons

Many Handicapped, especially those in rural, sparsely settled areas, are denied access to educational facilities. In many cases, schools are located considerable distances from the homes of persons where, for example, there are Handicapped children, and it is not practicable for such Handicapped children, or even adults, to attend such schools.

This Title provides a modest beginning on development of a great and essential program--that of teaching the home-bound Handicapped. In the case of shut-ins, it would provide a Godsend, indeed, as development of this program within the next few years would, doubtless, bring the priceless boon of all latest and most scientific means of learning right to the bedside, by radio, television, motion pictures, sound recordings, etc.

Title VI. Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund

Under this Title there would be established a revolving loan fund, with an initial sum of $10,000,000, from which States which have exhausted their own funds for vocational rehabilitation may borrow, so that this important work could be carried on without interruption.

Operations of the present Federal-State vocational rehabilitation system has shown that, periodically, under the stress of continually increasing numbers of applications for services therefrom, States frequently go broke, and are unable to give the full service to Handicapped. Such a condition, today, exists

in some 25 or more States where, although administrative costs are paid for officials and employees, very little or no real services to Handicapped can be performed, for lack of other money.

Title VII. United States Civil Service Commission

Mounting requirements of Federal Civil Service, dealing with Handicapped people, necessitates establishing a Division within the Civil Service Commission for that express purpose. The expense would be nominal; examination and placement facilitated; the effects far-reaching the beneficial; and operations under this Title would implement the declaration of Congressional policy exemplified in H. R. 4236 (80th Cong. 2d Session), which provides that no handicapped person, otherwise qualified, shall be denied examination or appointment to positions for which they may be fitted.

Title VIII. Aid to the Blind

This continues and expands present assistance and rehabilitation to the blind. It provides additional means of training, over the present setup, of which the blind may avail themselves, if they so desire.

This Title amends the Randolph-Sheppard Act, to permit a wider variety of Handicapped people to utilize the privileges of establishing vending stands in Federal buildings, in addition to the blind.

This Title also establishes an "Office for the Blind" with a Director, to group present far-flung activities in the Federal Government under one head.

Title IX. United States Employment Services

This Title amends the Wagner-Peyser Employment Act, to provide inclusion therein of services for counseling and placement of Handicapped. This would broaden the base and improve the whole tenor of operations in employment for Handicapped, both on Federal, and States' levels.

Title X. Promotion of Public Safety Programs

This provides for collaboration and cooperation with Federal and private agencies, to develop inspection services not now in general use, but badly needed, both from the standpoint of conserving the health of employees of the Government, and the public, using Government buildings, and would actually save money for the Government by eliminating causes of accident and disease to Federal workers and others.

The Federal Government should immediately take steps to prevent accidents and disease by erecting or reconditioning buildings, institutions, and parks, and the equipping thereof, to provide such safeguards as may be necessary. The advice of authorities, such as sanitary and safety engineers, may be used for this purpose.

Title XI. Reports on Handicapped From Federal Agencies

This provides for coordination of reports from Federal agencies. With but rare exceptions, diseases and accidents leading to physical handicaps are not static, but dynamic. They get better or worse, as the case may be, but they should be immediately treated, if the individual is to have fair chance of full recovery.

It would expedite recovery if Federal agencies such as the Public Health Service, Bureau of Mines, Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, and other Federal agencies at interest, would provide reports to the Agency as soon as such accidents or epidemics occur, so that no time would be lost in getting remedial activities under way. Such agencies already receive such reports from their field staffs, and there is no good reason why the field representatives of the Agency could not, after such reports had been transmitted to them, make investigation to determine whether or not the Agency's services could and/or should be utilized advantageously.

Title XII. Special Programs for the Severely Handicapped

This outlines the varied procedures, plans, and methods of operation of the program on behalf of the Severely Handicapped. It also provides a method of computing payment to the States, etc.

Title XIII. Rehabilitation Centers

This provides the policy, method of operation, division of costs, etc., for establishing and maintaining so-called rehabilitation centers in various parts of the U.S.A.

Title XIV. Federal Percentage

This defines and fixes the Federal and States' financial relationship under this program.

Title XV. Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund

The present lack of a uniform standard of Second Injury laws throughout the States causes both employers and employees many difficulties, and imposes a serious barrier to employment of Severely Handicapped.

This Title provides establishment of a FEDERAL SECOND INJURY TAX AND FUND which, if enacted, would be a great benefit to both Industry and the employees thereof.

Title XVI. General Provisions

This Title provides for appropriations which may be necessary to operate the Agency; shows what type of person would not be eligible for the benefits administered by the Agency; defines "States"; defines "physically handicapped person", and "a person totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation"; provides a penalty for Federal or State officials or employees who use moneys appropriated under this Act to lobby for or against future legislation in this field, etc.

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Statement of Paul A. Strachan, President
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

To: House Committee on Education and Labor

On: Bills to ESTABLISH A FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED
July 28, 1953

Mr. Chairman:

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THE PROBLEM

For the past 14 years, the average number of industrial accidents annually, reported by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, has approximated 2,000,000 of which approximately 100,000 have had some form of physical handicap imposed upon them as a result of such accidents, either as total or permanent-partial disability.

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1952	2,031,000	15,000	1,500	82,500	1,932,000

There were, during World War II, a grand total of 11,112,600 injuries, and 88,100 fatalities, while in the various branches of the armed forces there were 296,602 killed and died, and 670,379 wounded in action; total military casualties, 966,981.

We can see, thus, the tremendous scope of the disabilities incurred, and perhaps dimly realize that we have only scratched the surface in applying any effective means to remedy this situation.

Over-all statistics on casualties, and ensuing fatalities and permanent or partial disabilities, are not available at this time, although preliminary estimates indicate as great a number as in World War II.

Because some Handicapped have two or more different types of disabilities, it is probable, conservatively, that one person out of five, or more than 30,000,000 of our population, is physically handicapped. Of that number, approximately 7,000,000 are severely disabled--from 60% to 100% handicapped, and it is estimated that approximately 3,000,000 of these are totally disabled, and unfeasible for rehabilitation. The remainder, 4,000,000, although possibly ambulant, or able to move around in some degree, have not the present physical ability, and often not the education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible, if they were provided means to develop latent abilities, physically and otherwise, so as to be able to perform some sort of employment where their particular disabilities were not factors, and thus earn their living wholly, or in part.

PRESENT FACILITIES, FUNDS, AND PERSONNEL INADEQUATE

Public and private institutions, today,--hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, rehabilitation centers, etc., are wholly inadequate to meet the needs and there is, also, great need of more physicians, therapists, nurses, and specialists, such as counselors and placement experts, in the varied fields of Handicapped work, particularly educators who are trained in the psychology of the handicapped. It is particularly noted that many thousands of well trained vocational guidance experts and selective placement specialists are needed, now.

LACK OF SPECIAL TRAINING FACILITIES FOR HANDICAPPED, AND FOR THOSE WHO WORK WITH, OR TRAIN HANDICAPPED

It is an astonishing fact that there is not a single place in the United States or, for that matter, the entire world, today, where a Handicapped person might be treated medically, surgically, or therapeutically, be given vocational counseling and guidance, provided with such education and training as may be necessary to fully develop latent talents, including physical assets theretofore unused and undeveloped, and, after full evaluation of such person's abilities and training, lead them, through Selective Placement, to employment where their particular disability is not a factor.

Taking cognizance of this great, national need, the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped intends establishing THE AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, in Florida, where climatic conditions will permit the pupils and patients benefits of a warm sun, salt and fresh water, and balmy air that cannot help but improve the general health tone.

But, to make a beginning on solving these problems as a whole, the Federal Government must take the lead, and act at once. The problems and difficulties of these millions of Handicapped citizens are growing more acute each day, and they are specialized problems, which must be dealt with by specialists in a specialized way.

Administration of the Federal Agency should be independent of other phases of Government, so that the Chief Executive, the Congress, and the public may have a clear understanding of its responsibilities and functions and thus be enabled to get full value of every tax dollar spent therefor. The agency should be based where its functions are understood and given sympathetic consideration, but in the main, under control of the President and the Congress, it should be free to develop its program in the most effective manner.

After 10 years' study and practice in this field, we are convinced that this bill offers the best plan yet submitted to do this important job. Congress, in enacting this bill, will thus prove its long-expressed desire and intention to deal fairly and adequately with the millions of its constituents who are handicapped,--as well as their families, and communities. Coordinating the activities of many of the multitude of agencies now scattered throughout Government under one general head, will make for far better administration and be more economical and efficient in operation.

We assert, on the evidence and results, that the present Federal-State Rehabilitation program is totally inadequate. Few, if any new ideas and methods for effectuating the program have been developed. Under strain of War-time necessity and emergency, unless this bill is enacted now, it will make only a snail's progress for many years to come. We should gear up, now, to go into production of better men and women, physically, and otherwise, as is supposed to be the purpose for which the Federal-State Rehabilitation agencies were established, rather than continue a situation wherein, in 1952, the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation reports that some 7,000 LESS persons were serviced than in 1951, and this, in the face of a tremendous, unfulfilled demand!

OUTLINE OF EACH SECTION OF THE BILL

Title I. Purposes

This briefly outlines the scope of the Act by citing 15 objectives.

Title II. Organization

Outlines and defines functions of the Agency and the Administrator thereof. The present duplication of work, and consequent waste of money would, largely, disappear, under more business-like administration of the over-all program.

This Title transfers the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to the Agency; sets up the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, composed of representatives of employers, labor, those qualified in public affairs, and the Handicapped, themselves. Such an independent Council is clearly essential to proper development of the program.

Establishes the Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, consisting of qualified representatives from each of the Federal departments and agencies at interest, to coordinate all activities--which is NOT done NOW--so as to render better and more economical service to the Handicapped.

Provides a base for the present "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED," the main purpose of which Committee is to promote "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" to give vigorous leadership to the national movement to increase employment of Handicapped as a continuing, all-year-round program.

Establishes a FEDERAL SECOND INJURY FUND, to aid in removing many present barriers to employment of Severely Handicapped, and to remove unfair restrictions against both employers, and employees.

Title III. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Congress should provide the means whereby Severely Handicapped persons, many of whom are commonly termed "shut-ins", home or bed-bound, etc., may learn, and earn, under conditions of employment where their handicap is not a factor, or, at least, is properly evaluated and provided against.

Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a great range of benefits for Handicapped people, such as sheltered workshops, which are not a new concept, but have already proven their great value in many respects. Yet, they are too few in number; have inadequate facilities, personnel, and funds; and in many instances, lack proper business management. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a practical solution for the lack of training schools, as well as a means of affording incomes for otherwise capable, willing, and ambitious Handicapped people, who never had opportunity to earn a living, especially when pitted against non-handicapped in our competitive economy.

Title IV. Grants to States for Aid to the Totally Disabled, Unfeasible for Rehabilitation

About 9 years ago, the Social Security Board estimated that there were then, conservatively, 3,600,000 totally and permanently disabled people in the United States, and since that time, unquestionably, there has been a very material increase, and today's estimates would safely approximate 7,000,000 Severely Handicapped.

Many of these are termed "unemployable, and unfeasible for rehabilitation". Many are bedfast, confined to wheel-chairs, or on crutches, and a considerable number are destitute and wholly dependent upon uncertain charity to provide even the barest necessities of life.

In the light of continued improvement in medicine, surgery, and therapeutics, as well as discovery and application of new drugs and new types of treatment, it is believed--as has already been shown in many instances--that many such cases, rated unfeasible today, or yesterday, may, within a week, a month, or a year, or even longer, because of some new discovery, become entirely feasible of rehabilitation.

On the other hand, when only superficial examinations or treatment are given, or, because of the extremely serious condition of the patient, the expense of such treatments as might be given are deemed too expensive to meet under present budgets of rehabilitation and social agencies, as no doubt in many instances has been the case when the applicant is termed unfeasible, there is room for considerable margin of doubt, if not positive error, in such diagnosis and findings, and no medical examination should be accepted that is not thorough in every respect, and such examinations should be given at reasonably frequent intervals, as a means of proper determination of facts and progress, in any case.

The only practicable, just, and humane way to deal with this matter is to see that such persons are afforded thorough diagnosis by qualified physicians, and, if the findings show such persons to be totally unfeasible for rehabilitation, then, if they are destitute or wholly dependent upon others for livelihood, and these others, themselves, are unable to bear the expense of providing a

living for such unfeasibles, such unfeasibles should be certified by the Agency as being wholly unemployable, and provided, initially, with a Federal grant--the modest sum of $60 per month.

Operations under this title would act as an effective double-check, and would reveal, over the long run, a more accurate picture of the so-called shut-ins, and provide for their needs--however meagerly--by recognizing the Federal obligation to them by a small monthly grant, if they are disqualified for rehabilitation and cannot support themselves.

Rehabilitation agencies would have the responsibility of periodically giving medical examination, at least once each year, to such unfeasible cases, so that the real objective would be carried out,--rehabilitation, and NOT pension or grant, unless the latter is absolutely necessary. But, as an alternative, there would be a means of meeting and routing the fear of poverty, illness, and the misery of being wholly dependent upon others who lack means themselves, in the minds of destitute and totally handicapped persons.

Moreover, this would afford a means to put the Nation on record that, hereafter, the first consideration of its Handicapped shall be TO GET THEM WELL, AND BACK TO WORK, if possible, rather than leave them to charity in the guise of public assistance, or hold the false hopes of pension in front of the noses of such Handicapped people.

This Title also provides for States' participation and administration, and we strongly urge upon Congress the great need and desirability of approving this title.

Title V. Grants for Training of Home-bound Handicapped Persons

Many Handicapped, especially those in rural, sparsely settled areas, are denied access to educational facilities. In many cases, schools are located considerable distances from the homes of persons where, for example, there are Handicapped children, and it is not practicable for such Handicapped children, or even adults, to attend such schools.

This Title provides a modest beginning on development of a great and essential program--that of teaching the home-bound Handicapped. In the case of shut-ins, it would provide a Godsend, indeed, as development of this program within the next few years would, doubtless, bring the priceless boon of all latest and most scientific means of learning right to the bedside, by radio, television, motion pictures, sound recordings, etc.

Title VI. Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund

Under this Title there would be established a revolving loan fund, with an initial sum of $10,000,000, from which States which have exhausted their own funds for vocational rehabilitation may borrow, so that this important work could be carried on without interruption.

Operations of the present Federal-State vocational rehabilitation system has shown that, periodically, under the stress of continually increasing numbers of applications for services therefrom, States frequently go broke, and are unable to give the full service to Handicapped. Such a condition, today, exists

in some 25 or more States where, although administrative costs are paid for officials and employees, very little or no real services to Handicapped can be performed, for lack of other money.

Title VII. United States Civil Service Commission

Mounting requirements of Federal Civil Service, dealing with Handicapped people, necessitates establishing a Division within the Civil Service Commission for that express purpose. The expense would be nominal; examination and placement facilitated; the effects far-reaching the beneficial; and operations under this Title would implement the declaration of Congressional policy exemplified in H. R. 4236 (80th Cong. 2d Session), which provides that no handicapped person, otherwise qualified, shall be denied examination or appointment to positions for which they may be fitted.

Title VIII. Aid to the Blind

This continues and expands present assistance and rehabilitation to the blind. It provides additional means of training, over the present setup, of which the blind may avail themselves, if they so desire.

This Title amends the Randolph-Sheppard Act, to permit a wider variety of Handicapped people to utilize the privileges of establishing vending stands in Federal buildings, in addition to the blind.

This Title also establishes an "Office for the Blind" with a Director, to group present far-flung activities in the Federal Government under one head.

Title IX. United States Employment Services

This Title amends the Wagner-Peyser Employment Act, to provide inclusion therein of services for counseling and placement of Handicapped. This would broaden the base and improve the whole tenor of operations in employment for Handicapped, both on Federal, and States' levels.

Title X. Promotion of Public Safety Programs

This provides for collaboration and cooperation with Federal and private agencies, to develop inspection services not now in general use, but badly needed, both from the standpoint of conserving the health of employees of the Government, and the public, using Government buildings, and would actually save money for the Government by eliminating causes of accident and disease to Federal workers and others.

The Federal Government should immediately take steps to prevent accidents and disease by erecting or reconditioning buildings, institutions, and parks, and the equipping thereof, to provide such safeguards as may be necessary. The advice of authorities, such as sanitary and safety engineers, may be used for this purpose.

Title XI. Reports on Handicapped From Federal Agencies

This provides for coordination of reports from Federal agencies. With but rare exceptions, diseases and accidents leading to physical handicaps are not static, but dynamic. They get better or worse, as the case may be, but they should be immediately treated, if the individual is to have fair chance of full recovery.

It would expedite recovery if Federal agencies such as the Public Health Service, Bureau of Mines, Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, and other Federal agencies at interest, would provide reports to the Agency as soon as such accidents or epidemics occur, so that no time would be lost in getting remedial activities under way. Such agencies already receive such reports from their field staffs, and there is no good reason why the field representatives of the Agency could not, after such reports had been transmitted to them, make investigation to determine whether or not the Agency's services could and/or should be utilized advantageously.

Title XII. Special Programs for the Severely Handicapped

This outlines the varied procedures, plans, and methods of operation of the program on behalf of the Severely Handicapped. It also provides a method of computing payment to the States, etc.

Title XIII. Rehabilitation Centers

This provides the policy, method of operation, division of costs, etc., for establishing and maintaining so-called rehabilitation centers in various parts of the U.S.A.

Title XIV. Federal Percentage

This defines and fixes the Federal and States' financial relationship under this program.

Title XV. Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund

The present lack of a uniform standard of Second Injury laws throughout the States causes both employers and employees many difficulties, and imposes a serious barrier to employment of Severely Handicapped.

This Title provides establishment of a FEDERAL SECOND INJURY TAX AND FUND which, if enacted, would be a great benefit to both Industry and the employees thereof.

Title XVI. General Provisions

This Title provides for appropriations which may be necessary to operate the Agency; shows what type of person would not be eligible for the benefits administered by the Agency; defines "States"; defines "physically handicapped person", and "a person totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation"; provides a penalty for Federal or State officials or employees who use moneys appropriated under this Act to lobby for or against future legislation in this field, etc.

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Statement of Paul A. Strachan, President,
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED,
To: House Committee on Education and Labor.
On: Bills to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED [illegible]
July 28, 1953.

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1. Introduction:

2. I am appreciative of the privilege of appearing before your Committee on this important matter, but, admit that I had some misgivings when I read the formal notification, because it stated that these hearings would be investigative and exploratory.

Mr. Chairman, the Handicapped have been investigated and explored more than any other group in the country, and, HAD LESS action taken in their behalf, despite these investigations.

It reminds me that, when I was a youth, I visited the great State of Kentucky, of which your colleague, Mr. Perkins, is a shining exemplar, and I went to Mammoth Cave, which, as you all know, is one of the natural wonders of the world.

On entering the cave, after about two hours, I came upon a side-passage, very narrow and dark. Being far more adventurous in those days than now, I asked the guide, "Where does this go?" "Could we explore this passage?"

The old gentleman shifted his cud, and replied, "Well, son, you can explore it if you have a mind to, BUT, YOU WOULD ONLY END UP IN ANOTHER CAVE!"

So, I hope, Mr. Chairman, that this Committee will not just explore, and wind up in another cave, but, instead, take the Handicapped by the hand, and lead them into the sunshine of a brighter and more hopeful future.

3. It may be that I should cite some qualifications for being here in this capacity. I was one of the three who carried through the first Federal Vocational Training Act, of June 20, 1920, from which all subsequent legislation in this field stemmed. I was one of those who made the first groping starts in effectuating teamplay in this process,-- tying the work of the doctors, educators, counselors, and placement specialists together. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that I do not need to rely upon "book history" for my knowledge of this subject. I WAS THERE, - PARTICIPATED in DEVELOPING THE PROGRAM, PERSONALLY, and I did this, if you please, long before ANY of these so-called "rehabilitation experts" from whom you have heard, were even in the picture.

I am, myself, 90% disabled, as a result of 10 disabilities, and I can speak, therefore, from personal experience, as one Severely Handicapped.

I am author of "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", which was the greatest bargain Congress ever bought, because, it sparkplugged a program that was instrumental in placing approximately 3,000,000 Handicapped in suitable employment.

I conceived, organized, and wrote the policies for "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED", the initial function of which was, to carry on promotion of "NEPHW". I brought into that Committee what was the first effort to bring together, representatives of Industry and Business, Labor, Veterans, Education, Medicine and Surgery, Farm and Stock Raising groups, Women's Clubs, Civic and Fraternal Organizations. Scientific bodies, etc. More than 250 National Organizations and interested individuals, thus, were brought into the orbit, to study the program and apply their collective abilities and strength to furthering it. I am thus also responsible for organization of the present GOVERNORS COMMITTEES ON "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK", which have been mentioned here.

It is strange, Mr. Chairman, but, when the "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE" was established, the National Rehabilitation Association, and the States' Directors of Rehabilitation, fought it, tooth and toenail, and did their best to obstruct its work.

Now, finding they could not lick us, they followed the old saying, "If you can't lick 'em, join 'em!" and they are in the forefront of these Governors' Committees now.

(more)

Each year, it is my policy to write all Governors a letter, citing the over-all progress of the program, and offering such suggestions as seem practical, to improve it. I respectfully request, Mr. Chairman, that my this year's letter be inserted in the record of hearings at this point, and I will, if there is no objection, provide the Clerk with copies.

4. I founded, and have served as President of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped for nearly 13 years, an organization devoted to advancement of an adequate program, beneficial to all Handicapped, in the interest of good public policy. This Federation has members in all States, and has associates, whose organizations have endorsed the program, with more than 15,000,000 members.

5. With the aid of the leadership on both sides of the aisle, including, particularly, the Hon. Robert Ramspeck, and your eminent colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. Kelley, we were successful in having the House establish, in 19[illegible]. the "HOUSE LABOR SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AID TO THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED", and which Committee, as Mr. Kelley, the Chairman, can testify, sat for nearly three years, heard more than 500 witnesses, many of whom were foremost specialists in the respective fields covering the Handicapped program, and the compilation of their testimony shows that this was the first, and most complete survey of the facilities, trained personnel, funds, and needs, in this program.

I may say, again, Mr. Chairman, in initiating that Committee, we received no help from the National Rehabilitation Association, or the States' Directors of Rehabilitation, although, of course, once it was established - much to their surprise - they moved in, and sung their song to the Committee.

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T H E B I L L S

6. Because I am thinking in terms of an over-all program, and not alone of any agency, even OVR, some criticism has been leveled at our bills to establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED.

Mr. Chairman, I can prove that this IS a tremendous project, and not at all, as has been said by one witness, "over-exaggerated". Of course, to a minnow, a whale would be an "over-exaggerstion".

In the earlier days of the program, when all of us were groping in the dark to find sound means of achieving desired ends, I, too, had many different ideas than at present.

But are one experience have tempered me. St.Paul said, "When I was a child, I spake as a child: I understood as a child: but when I becsme a man, I put away childish things."

In that connection, Mr. Chairman, I have prayed, for years, that the so-called Rehabilitation Specialists in this field would grow up, put on long pants, and see this picture, not just as one confined to their small, feudal baronies, but, as a panoramic sweep that affects, in some form, the lives of nearly every person in our population today, and certainly affects the draining of our recources, as a Nation, by continuing to permit waste of human lives and capacities.

7. Because the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills have been pending longer before your Committee than any others, and because they do provide a blueprint for Committee action, I hope your Committee will make them the vehicle of its final plans.

Moreover, taking up the bills, in detail, I shall briefly outline reasons why the Committee may well adopt them:

First: There have been certain areas of agreement here, amongst most witnesses:

It is agreed that we need more money; trained personnel; research; facilities, etc.

THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills provide for that. However, I point out, we have, already, invested [illegible] in Congressional appropriations.

(more)

Committees. For example; I spearheaded the campaign that eventuated, August 15, 1950, in enactment of the Omnibus Medical Research Act.

That was done in the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce which has, today, I believe, jurisdiction in such matters.

Therefore, in the FAH bills, we have not gone to the point of Medical research, or grants-in-aid for medical services, although we recognize that your Committee has the right to recommend whatever it deems proper, in that field.

8. THE FAH bills, if enacted -

DO NOT CHANGE THE FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONSHIP.

There is no Federal primacy established therein, except, of course, there are provisions applying to check up on proper expenditures of funds, which is necessary and proper.

State Agencies still would have the control, in their areas.

IT DOES NOT CHANGE THE DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP.

In that connection, I may say, Mr. Chairman, we have, on our Medical Board, some of the most eminent specialists in Medical Science in the world today. All of these men are pillars of the Medical Fraternity, and, I assure you, if they felt that we were, in any way, trying to undermine and rot out the foundations of the Republic by our program, they would oppose us, with all their might.

You know, of course, that the present Medical services to Handicapped are, in the main, contract services, provided under existing law by the States. WE DO NOT CHANGE THAT CONDITION.

9. COORDINATION: Mr. Chairman, I insist that the greatest need in this field, today, as preliminary to over-all development of a program, is COORDINATION.

And, surely, it is the authority and responsibility of your Committee to see that such coordination begins at the top, on the Federal end. We can talk about coordination on local levels, and our FAH bills provide many avenues to do that, as well as furnish more means of both States and private agencies to function more effectively, - but, before we start telling local people what to do, and how to do it, we should set the Federal house in order, FIRST.

Therefore, I beg to call to the Committee's attention, this Chart, showing the 35 Federal agencies which, each, have a piece of the program.

It is immaterial that many of them are not, primarily, agencies for the Handicapped. But, they share in the program, and their contribution, thus, must be considered, evaluated, and integrated into the program as a whole.

DEMONSTRATION: (CHART)

Now, we can see, here, that coordination, in the Federal Service is almost wholly lacking. How can we best provide for it? By arbitrarily throwing all such agencies into one pot, as was somewhat surprisingly indicated by one witness here?

NO! If that were done, we would only create more chaos, if that could be possible, than now exists. For example: The Bureau of Mines has, as you know, Mr. Chairman, a Health & Safety Program of its own. It would be unwise, indeed, to take that program willy-nilly into one agency for Handicapped, because it relates, specifically, to those who work in the Mines. But, the mines, themselves, have special problems apart from administration of a program. For example, Silicosis, in particular, is frequently found as an affliction of those who work underground, and I insist that the progress and results of research and findings thereof, on Silicosis, should be known to all Handicapped who might be thus afflicted, and that can best be done through a Coordinating Agency, which would have frequent contact with the Bureau of Mines, through the proposed INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON REHABILITATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED, contained in the FAH bills.

There are numerous other instances, - among others, the Safety Program of the Interstate Commerce Commission which, of course, deals with the problems of those working in Rail, water, or Truck Transportation.

(more)

Therefore, as is shown in Title I of the bill, unquestionably, we provide therein, in the INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE shown, the most practical and practicable means of setting up coordination and cooperation between and among Federal agencies, and doing this without serious disruption or interference with their normal functions.

I may say, Mr. Chairman, that I participated in organising just such a Committee, when the former Retraining and Reemployment Administration was functioning, and I regret, sincerely, that no real effort has been made to reactivate it and carry on this important work, since that Agency folded up.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY MOST DESIRABLE

10. Mr. Chairman, when I came to Congress with this problem, some 12 years ago, I urged establishment then, in the light of known facts and evidence concerning the needs of our more than 30,000,000 Handicapped, that the best way to meet those needs would be, to set up an Independent Agency for Handicapped.

NOTHING HAS DEVELOPED SINCE THAT TIME TO CHANGE MY MIND.

Surely, the problems of more than 30,000,000 Handicapped citizens can be dealt with better, in an agency of their own, than otherwise. We have ample precedent for that: Banks have their opposite number in the Federal Government in the Treasury, Federal Reserve Board, Farm Credit Administration, R.F.C., etc. Agriculture covers the broad field of farming, stock raising, horticulture, etc. The Veterans Administration, very properly, was set up to deal with all Veterans' Affairs. Nearly every Department and Establishment reflects the conditions, and viewpoints and needs, in some particular phase of our economic life.

Why, then, are the Handicapped, - the lowest economic group in the United States, although the largest numerical one, - denied the same opportunity for adequate representation?

Is it not true that you, in Congress, harassed and beset by many problems, cannot well look to the infinite details of policies and management of many agencies, and therefore, are unable, in most cases, to know what is being done; to whom it is being done; how it is being done; the cost, and the results?

Would it not be far better to concentrate the salient phases of the program in one place, and give such Agency powers to do the job, and, HOLD THEM TO STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY FOR IT?

As it is, there is too much buck-passing. One agency tells the Handicapped, "See another agency, and another, and another", and we wear our bodies and souls out chasing around, like a pup dog chasing its tail, but, GETTING NOWHERE!

11. I say, then, from every angle of practicality of proper administration, surely an Independent Agency is needed. I am not impressed with all this bow-wow about the number of Agencies. I have been acquainted with the Federal Government at long intervals, for nearly 40 years, and Mr. Chairman, WE HAVE ORGANIZED AND REORGANIZED, CONTINUOUSLY, MANY PHASES OF OUR FEDERAL STRUCTURE, ALL DURING THAT PERIOD, AND WE ARE NOT THROUGH YET, BECAUSE, RIGHT NOW, WE PROPOSE SPLITTING, FOR EXAMPLE, THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS, AND SETTING UP A PIECE OF IT IN THE DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION, and there are other instances.

The point I wish to make is, there is nothing sacred about where any Agency should be based, but, theoretically, it should be based where it can perform the best service to the public in the most efficient and economical manner.

12. A great deal has been said before the Committee about alleged "experts" agreeing to base such an Agency, or leave such an Agency in the present Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

I may say, Mr. Chairman, that, first of all, I regard H.E.W. with many misgivings, because it is a hodge-podge. Health, for example, should, in my opinion, be dealt with by giving the present Public Health Service Cabinet Status, and confining its work, under direction of qualified medical specialists, to its own field.

(more)

Education, surely, should stand on its own feet, because we cannot blink the fact that public education is one of the great pillars of our Republic, and should be considered and dealt with by the Congress, as an agency in its own right.

Welfare is such an all-inclusive term that I hesitate to attempt to define it. But, primarily, because of the work done by welfare agencies, generally, we have come to associate it with public assistance and social security, and these, too, are important enough to rate Cabinet status in their activities.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that H.E.W. today, is but a passing phase, and akin to trying to mix Oil, Water, and Vinegar.

It is said that Rehabilitation should remain there, because of corollary services in that Agency. Well, the history of Rehabilitation, briefly, is this:

The old FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, was the first effort. Its activities, later, were absorbed, largely, by the then War Risk Insurance Bureau. A bit later, coincident with the War Risk development, a Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was set up in the then Office of Education, which was then in the Interior Department. Later, when F.S.A. was formed, and enabling acts passed by Congress, the present OVR was established, in FSA.

But, there have been no special plans of education of the Physically Handicapped developed by the present Office of Education, now also in H.E.W., since it was in the Department of the Interior, with jurisdiction over Rehabilitation. There are a few, five or six, perhaps, in O.V.R., presumed to be specialists for the Blind, and Deaf. But, these two groups represent a small minority of the total Handicapped population. So, whatever education, generally, of Handicapped, there is, today, has not been developed through Government agencies, but rather, through private groups. And, where are the Educational Programs, for example, for the Severely Handicapped, -- the Arthritics, Amputees, Cardiacs, Epileptics, victims of Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis, Paraplegia, and other ailments, results of injury, or congenital defects or deformities? Surely, Mr. Chairman, the evidence proves such programs to be almost non-existent, today.

I yield to no one in my admiration for the Public Health Service. Devoted scientists there have brought about miracles in development of Health Programs, generally. But, USPHS is NOT a service agency, primarily, and its work principally lies in the fields of research, grants-in-aid, etc. Its own hospitals confine themselves, for example, largely, to treatment of Leprosy (Hansen's Disease), at Carville, La.; treatment of those in the Merchant Marine Services, or other Federal Services, etc. While it is true that the more than 3,000 local Public Health Officers report, weekly, on the incidence of epidemics and disease, generally, yet, it cannot be said that the Public Health Service today furnishes over-all treatments for the civilian population.

If the Congress wishes to expand U.S. Public Health Service and give it authority and responsibility for treatment of individual citizens, then I will certainly not oppose this, but, at present, that is not being done.

The Social Security Board, an important arm of Government indeed, is performing a splendid task, under great difficulties. Although, personally, I have objected to expenditures of public funds for the Handicapped, unless the primary objective is, to get that person onto his feet, so he can do, and possibly earn, for himself, yet, I recognize that there are legitimate fields in which the Social Security Board must operate,-- Old Age Assistance; Old Age Insurance; Aid to Needy; etc. But, again, the Social Security Board is NOT a Service Agency, generally speaking.

I do not wish, at this time, to disturb, in any way, the splendid work of the Children's Bureau. I remind you, however, that its work is not in the field of Adult Handicapped, and its benefits cease, theoretically, at least, at the age of 15, for children, which I object to, because, at that stage, a Handicapped child is just beginning to find himself, and needs, even more than ever, further treatment and training, in many instances. Another thing, the Children's Bureau administers Maternity Benefits, which we do not touch upon in the FAH bills at all and which, although desirable and necessary, are not strictly in the orbit of a Handicapped program.

(more)

I do not consider the present Office of Vocational Rehabilitation possessed of either the administrative ability, or the capacity, to organize and operate an over-all Agency for Handicapped. For several years, I have been publicly critical of its work, and in consequence thereof, have been scorned and villified by its representatives and their allies.

It is relevant to say, Mr. Chairman, that, right now, your own Appropriations Committee joined the chorus of critics, and I shall ask that the Committee include, as a part of my statement, here, excerpts from the formal report of Rep. Busbey's Subcommittee on Appropriations:

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Payments to States.--The bill includes $20,600,000, a reduction of $2,400,000 from the request and $1,650,000 from the appropriation for 1953. The committee has long thought that this was an excellent program, but serious doubts have been cast on this assumption by the failure of States to support this activity. The committee has strongly urged greater State support and, according to the testimony of officials of the Office, they have done likewise but the States still are only contributing 34 cents of each dollar spent on the program. If a better basic law is required to correct this situation, the Department is urged to take prompt action in making recommendations to the proper legislative committees.

Serious doubts as to the proper administration of the program were raised by reports of the committee's investigation staff regarding mal-administration of these funds. From many illustrative cases brought to the attention of the committee, a very few examples are cited of specific expenditures that seem very questionable:

College education for a young man who had lost three toes on his right foot but who, despite his vocational handicap, became the Eastern Intercollegiate wrestling champion while being rehabilitated.

Spending $1,443 to rehabilitate a minister whose only disability consisted of squinting and slight nervousness.

Payment for cataract operations and hospitalization for 74 and 80 year old housewives who had been on public assistance for a number of years.

These and many other similar cases of mal-administration by the State administrators have been brought to the attention of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation with absolutely no action taken on the part of that Office to force restitution of the Federal funds involved. The committee has cause to wonder if the Director is not more interested in getting the maximum amount of Federal funds for the States than she is in making certain that the Federal funds are properly utilized.

Salaries and expenses.--The bill includes $500,000, a reduction of $225,000 from the request and $200,000 from the appropriations for 1953. The committee desires that none of this reduction be applied against the activity, "Approval of State plans and grants".

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Now, Mr. Chairman, surely I did not inspire these remarks on the part of this Committee, and yet, you must consider them in your summary of findings as to whether or not the present OVR is competent, and practically equipped to properly administer this program.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

But, as my good friend, Tom Kennedy of the Mine Workers said, "We are practical people", and if this Committee decides against establishing an Independent Agency for Handicapped which I fervently pray that the Committee will not do, then, I urge that you base the agency in the Department of Labor.

There are numerous reasons for this: First of all, I repeat what has been my thesis ever since I began promoting this program: "What is the use of spending public moneys on the Handicapped for so-called Counseling Services, or Education, or Medical Services, unless the end means is a job that will enable the individual so processed to make his contribution as a taxpaying citizen."

(more)

I am, of course, well aware that there are millions of Handicapped, to whom Congress owes recognition, who need various Medical and Educational Services, but who might not, even if so provided, be enabled to compete in employment. We have provided, in our bills, for such services, knowing that the home-bound, and shut-ins, etc., are entitled to services that will aid them to do for themselves, even if they cannot be employed in industry or business.

I insist, Mr. Chairman, that the modern-day program for Handicapped has been successful only in the degree that we have been able to prove that they can perform many jobs, if given suitable employment. For example, when I began NFPH, the first thing done was, to endeavor to ascertain just what jobs, of the 25,339 in the Occupational Directory, could be satisfactorily filled by Handicapped.

That was 13 years ago, approximately. Since that time, we have been able to prove that more than 8,600 of these 25,339 jobs can be filled by variously Handicapped people. We are continuing this effort through the NFPH NATIONAL CONFERENCES ON PLACEMENT OF SEVERELY HANDICAPPED, of which three have already been held, and participated in by eminent physicians, educators, representatives of Industry and Business, Labor, Veterans, Government Counseling Officers, and Placement Experts, etc.

In short, when EMPLOYMENT is the objective, we can ask, "Why cannot this man or woman work?" "Is it because he or she needs medical treatment, education, guidance and counseling, or selective placement in work wherein his or her particular disability is not a factor?" If so, then, we can proceed to apply what is needed.

One witness here stated that the present program is geared to employment. Coming from a physician, that was a surprising statement. And, an untrue one. I only wish it were, because, then we would see all phases of the program fall into their proper slots. And, I say this, still mindful of the millions previously mentioned who need treatment and training, but who could not or would not be able to participate in our economic life.

With this prelude, I cite: The act creating the Department of Labor, March 3, 1913, specifically stated that the purpose of the Department "shall be to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the United States; to improve their working conditions, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment".

There it is, Mr. Chairman. The ground is completely covered, in that statement, because, surely, "improving their conditions", could, and did mean, (and I know, because I was there, and was privy to the intent of the founders,) applying needed assistance, both in an educational, and even a medical sense.

The Department, therefore, represents the interest of the more than 60,000,000 wage earners of the United States who, with their families, constitutes the preponderant majority of our entire citizenry.

I will not say that witnesses deliberately intend to delude the Committee, but, there has been a glossing over of the indubitable fact that the Federal - State Rehabilitation program would not have shown the success - the very meager success, contrasted with the needs of the Handicapped - that it has shown, if the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security, and its affiliated States Employment Services DID NOT DO THE PLACEMENT JOB FOR REHABILITATION.

I have here a copy of the Federal-State Interagency Agreement, covering this point, and ask, respectfully, that it be made a part of the record of these hearings.

When we say that approximately 271,000 Handicapped were placed by the Employment Services in 1952-53, of whom approximately 119,000 were disabled Veterans, and contrast that with the allegation that 65,000 were "rehabilitated and employed", by the efforts of Rehabilitation Agencies, I can only say that the great majority of these placements were made by the Employment Services.

The Department of Labor, then, today, has:

1. Bureau of Employment Security, which, with its affiliated State Employment Services, has placed approximately THREE MILLION HANDICAPPED in the past 11 or 12 years.

(more)

2. Veterans Employment Service, has conducted a splendidly effective program, nationally, to stimulate employment of Veterans, particularly those disabled.

3. The Bureau of Apprenticeship is concerned, of course, with training problems of Handicapped as well as non-Handicapped.

4. Bureau of Employees' Compensation, I point out, not only administers its functions on behalf of Federal Employees, but, it also covers the workers in Washington, D. C., on the Water Front, - through the Longshoremen, et al.

5. Bureau of Labor Standards provides us the only reliable statistics on incidence of accident, injury, and disease, in Industry, and has made studies, especially, of the Handicapped, at work, in collaboration with other Federal agencies, which provide that Handicapped, when properly placed -

(a) Perform as great a volume of work, as non-handicapped.

(b) Have less absenteeism.

(c) Are less liable to accident, because, having already experienced disability, they are careful NOT to incur additional disability through laxness, etc.

(d) That they are loyal workers, and on the whole, well regarded by their employers, and associates.

6. Bureau of Veterans' Employment Rights, which safeguards the rights, under law, of all Veterans, disabled, or not.

7. Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division. On this point, Mr. Chairman, we must watch, carefully, to see that, under the guise of "philanthropy", some unscrupulous employers do not take advantage of unfortunate Handicapped, particularly those home-bound, by "contracting" for various services at LESS than recognized standards of pay, and working conditions. This is being done, today, in some instances, and I certainly believe that no Member of this Committee would permit such a condition, if it could be remedied, and the Wages & Hours and Public Contracts Division, although today sadly deficient in funds to do a real job, is the place to put such supervision.

8. The Women's Bureau, logically, concerns itself with the problems of working women, in particular, and, of late years, has delved into conditions affecting Handicapped women.

In short, there are, unquestionably, more active service agencies in the Department of Labor, including the Bureau of Labor Standards, which constantly strives to improve conditions of employment, as well as national Safety Programs, and, the aforementioned, "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED", which concerns itself with the promotional aspects of this important work.

9. Also, Mr. Chairman, I remind you that our President, General Eisenhower, specifically stated, in his campaign, that he would build up the Department of Labor. Certainly, this would be an excellent and feasible place to do such building.

10. Further, I want, here, to pay my respects to Organized Labor, for its part in developing the Handicapped program, as a whole. Nearly every law now on the books, in the field of Workmen's Compensation, Second Injuries, Medical and other care for the injured, diseased, and permanently crippled, has been initiated and carried into execution by Organized Labor.

The American Federation of Labor was primarily responsible for enactment of the first Federal Vocational Training Act of June 20, 1920, which, as I have said, was the fore-runner of all legislation in the Handicapped field, and the AFL has consistently supported expanded, needed programs, at all times since that time. I may say that the AFL, by 1952 Convention action, endorsed our program for a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED.

The C.I.O., although a much younger body, has militantly campaigned both Federally, and in the States, for continual and continuous improvement in all Handicapped programs, and has made many contributions along these lines. The CIO, by 1952 Convention action endorsed the NPHH program.

(more)

I say, without fear of contradiction, that John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers of America, have made possible greater development of a real program for civilian disabled, than any agency of Government, or of private industry. The Welfare and Retirement Program of the UMWA has given tremendous impetus to development of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, results of which have benefited and will benefit the whole population. I believe that the UMWA, realists that they are, spent more money on rehabilitation, in first two years of operation of their program, than did the Federal and State Governments, combined, for the first 20 years of the Government programs.

11. Many International Unions, today, have some form of health and disability programs written into their Collective Bargaining Agreements. Among these are, the Ladies' Garment Workers, which has a splendid program; Amalgamated Clothing Workers; United Auto Workers; various Railroad Brotherhoods; the Mine Workers; the Carpenters; Electrical Workers; Lathers; Maintenance of Way Employees; United Steelworkers; CIO Gas, Coke & Chemical Workers, and many others, including the International Typographical Union which has, for more than 100 years, given consideration to the over-all needs of its members, as does, also, the Printing Pressmen.

It is true, then, Mr. Chairman, that the endorsement of Union Labor, as a whole, for the NFPH program, comes from groups which have long personal experience with rehabilitation and it is significant that they all desire such program based in the Department of Labor.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

C O N C L U S I O N

It is plain, Mr. Chairman, that time is not available for a breakdown of our bill, by individual sections, and my remarks, in this instance, have been devoted to a general exposition of the background, history, and immediate needs for such a program.

In my formal statement, I have shown a brief summary of each of these sections, and why they should be included in any bill drawn for this purpose.

But, if it is the intent of the Committee to give further study to this matter, I hope that you will accept my services to aid in working out an acceptable bill. Other officers of NFPH, who are also qualified would, I am sure, also be glad to serve in any way possible.

PERSONAL REFERENCES

Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a few personal observations. As one who, in his own way, has done all possible to advance a national program for Handicapped, naturally, I have had to step on many toes.

To present, and carry on a program for Handicapped, you need -

1. The wisdom of Solomon,
2. The patience of Job,
3. The eloquence of Demosthenes,
4. The graphic pictorial genius of Michaelangelo,
5. The wealth of Rockefeller,
6. The stern conviction of St. Paul,
7. The persistence of the Devil,
8. And, the endurance of 40 Army mules.

I hasten to say that I lack all of these attributes, except, the conviction, based upon 40 years study and practice in the Handicapped field, and, as some Members will doubtless concede, I do have persistence. And there are those who will say that I have the endurance, and even the kicking ability of the mule, an animal which, in my judgment, has not been properly appreciated, because it has

(more)

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 28, 1942

Affiliates—AFPH Educational Fund*
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August 3, 1953

To all Members of
AFPH Labor Associates Committee

Dear Associates:

The regular monthly meeting of the AFPH Labor Associates Committee will be held Tuesday, August 11, 12:00 Noon, Veto Room, Congressional Hotel. Please make your reservation for the luncheon on the 11th by calling Miss Scott or Mrs. Smith at REpublic 7-1314.

You will note it has been necessary to change the luncheon date from the third Tuesday to the second Tuesday -- for August only.

Paul Strachan has been advised that the FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED BILL has been introduced in the Senate by Senator James E. Murray of Minnesota. The number of the Senate bill is S.2570.

Please make every effort to attend.

Fraternally,

George Nelson

George Nelson, Chairman
AFPH Labor Associates Committee

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NEWS RELEASE

From—

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED
1370 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.
REpublic 7-1314

AUTHORS AND SPONSORS—"National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week"—OCTOBER 4 - 10, 1953

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE August 3, 1953

FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED BILL INTRODUCED BY SENATOR MURRAY

Senator James E. Murray of Montana, in collaboration with Senators Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado; Harley M. Kilgore and Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia; William Langer, North Dakota; John J. Sparkman of Alabama; Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota; Estes Kefauver, Tennessee; and Herbert H. Lehman, New York, in the last hours of the closing Session, introduced a bill, S. 2570, to Establish a Federal Agency for Handicapped, on which hearings have just concluded, in the House, and which bill is sponsored by the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

Senator Murray stated: "The varied, and acute problems of our 30,000,000 Handicapped citizens, deserve, and must have the early attention of the Congress. We cannot afford to continue to expend our human resources in such a wasteful manner as is done at present.

"The FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill provides a blue-print to bring together, in one orbit, the activities of 35 Federal agencies, each of which now has a piece of the program, but, almost entirely without any coordination. This is unbusiness-like, and does not provide either the services needed, or the economical and efficient administration of these services to which the taxpayers are entitled.

"We shall press for early action in the Senate, next Session."

* * * *

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, *Inc.*

Chartered in Washington, D. C. • August 28, 1948

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ADMINISTRATIVE FILE
American Federation of
the Physically Handicapped
Inc.

July 20, 1953

To the Presidents--
All International Unions

Greeting:

Hearings on our FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills, endorsed by AFL, CIO, Brotherhoods, and United Mine Workers, are now in progress, and will terminate July 28.

Several International Unions have forwarded to me statements, addressed to Hon. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., Chairman, House Committee on Education and Labor, endorsing these bills, and these statements will be incorporated in the record of hearings.

All Internationals which have not as yet prepared and forwarded such statements are urged to do so, at once, as the time is short.

All Internationals which have not contributed to AFPH, financially, to aid in carrying on legislative and other phases of its program, are also urged to do so at once, as we need funds urgently.

Fraternally,

PAUL A. STRACHAN

President

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June 9, 1953

To Members -
AFPH Labor Associates Committee

Dear Associates:

The regular monthly meeting of the AFPH Labor Associates Committee will be held Tuesday, June 16, 12:15 P.M., Veto Room, Congressional Hotel. Please make your reservation for the luncheon on the 16th by calling Miss Scott or Mrs. Smith at REpublic 7-1314. Because of increased gratuities luncheon charge is now $2.35.

Kindly make every effort to be at Veto Room at 12:15 P.M. so that luncheon may be served promptly as meetings usually adjourn at 1:30 and never later than 2:00 P.M.

We are waiting momentarily to have definite dates for the pending hearings on our FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED BILL.

Fraternally,

George Nelson

George Nelson, Chairman
AFPH Labor Associates Committee

Vice Presidents

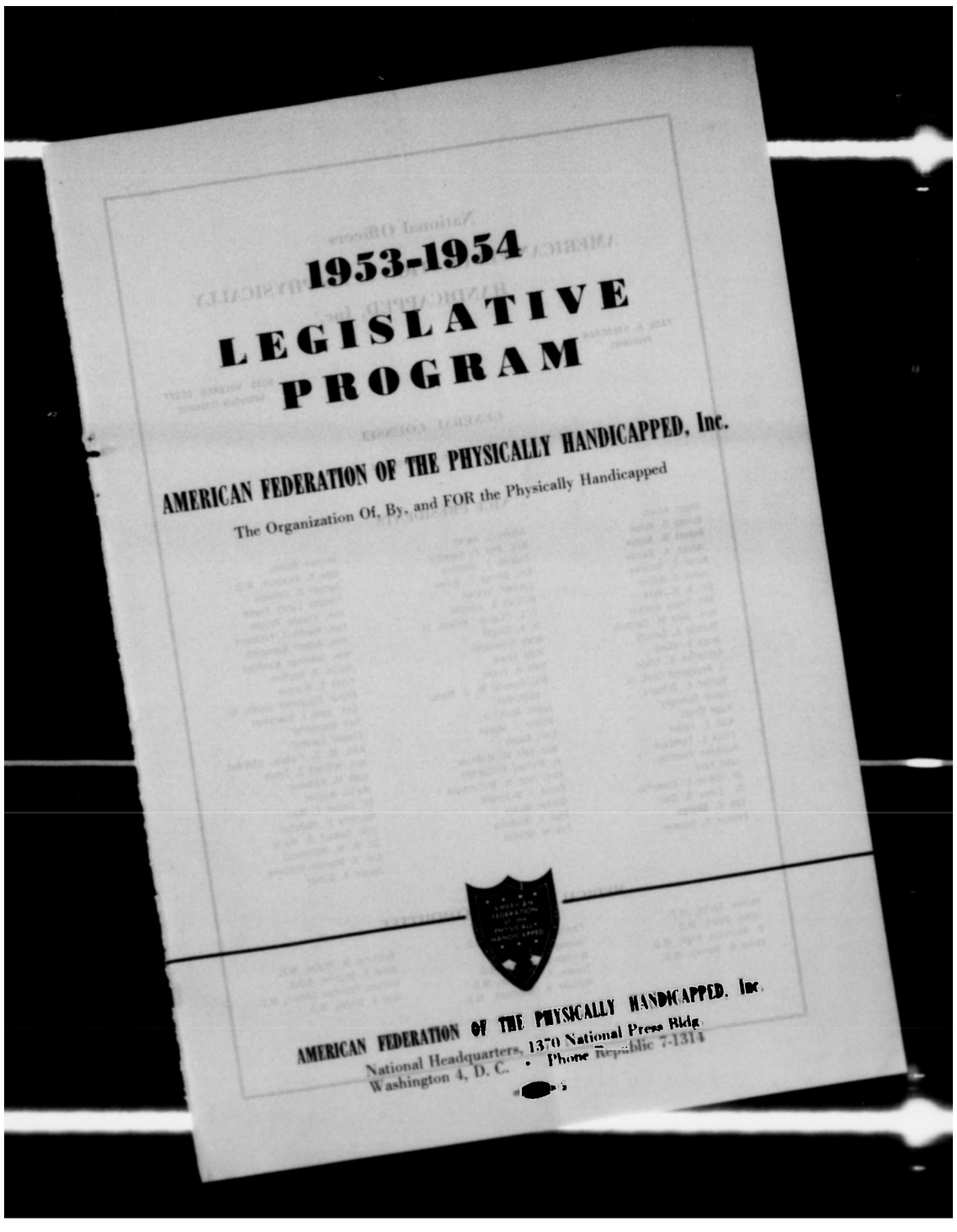
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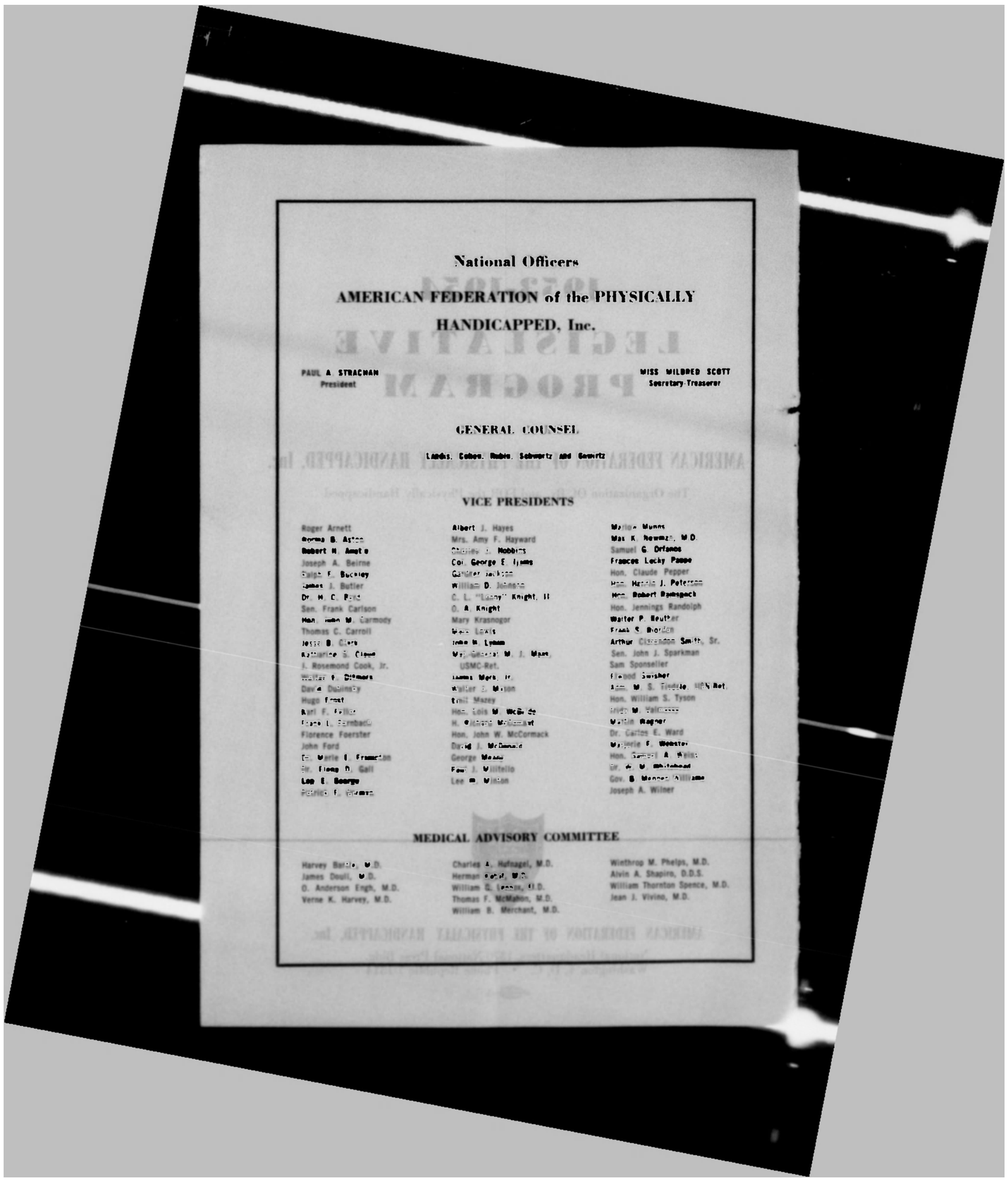
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LEGISLATIVE
PROGRAM
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, Inc.
The Organization Of, By, and FOR the Physically Handicapped
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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF AFPH

The American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc. was chartered in the District of Columbia, August 20th, 1942, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., as a non-profit, beneficent, educational corporation. The Federation believes that the economic standards of the handicapped can be raised through an organization of handicapped persons and their friends devoted to a program and policy which would enable the handicapped to assume their rightful place as self-sustaining citizens.

The AFPH is author and sponsor of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" enacted by 79th Congress—now Public Law 76, setting aside the first full week in October of each year for the purpose of a nationwide campaign to promote employment of Handicapped, and other economic programs beneficial to all Handicapped.

It has also been instrumental in having other legislation enacted into law as well as effectuating administrative policies in both Government and Private Industry.

Program and Special Projects

Annual National and Regional Conferences on Placement of Severely Handicapped.

Participation in State and Local programs of benefit to handicapped, through the Federation's State Departments, Lodges, members-at-large; and in cooperation with agencies and other organizations.

Special services to assist Handicapped.

Promotion of the annual observance of "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week."

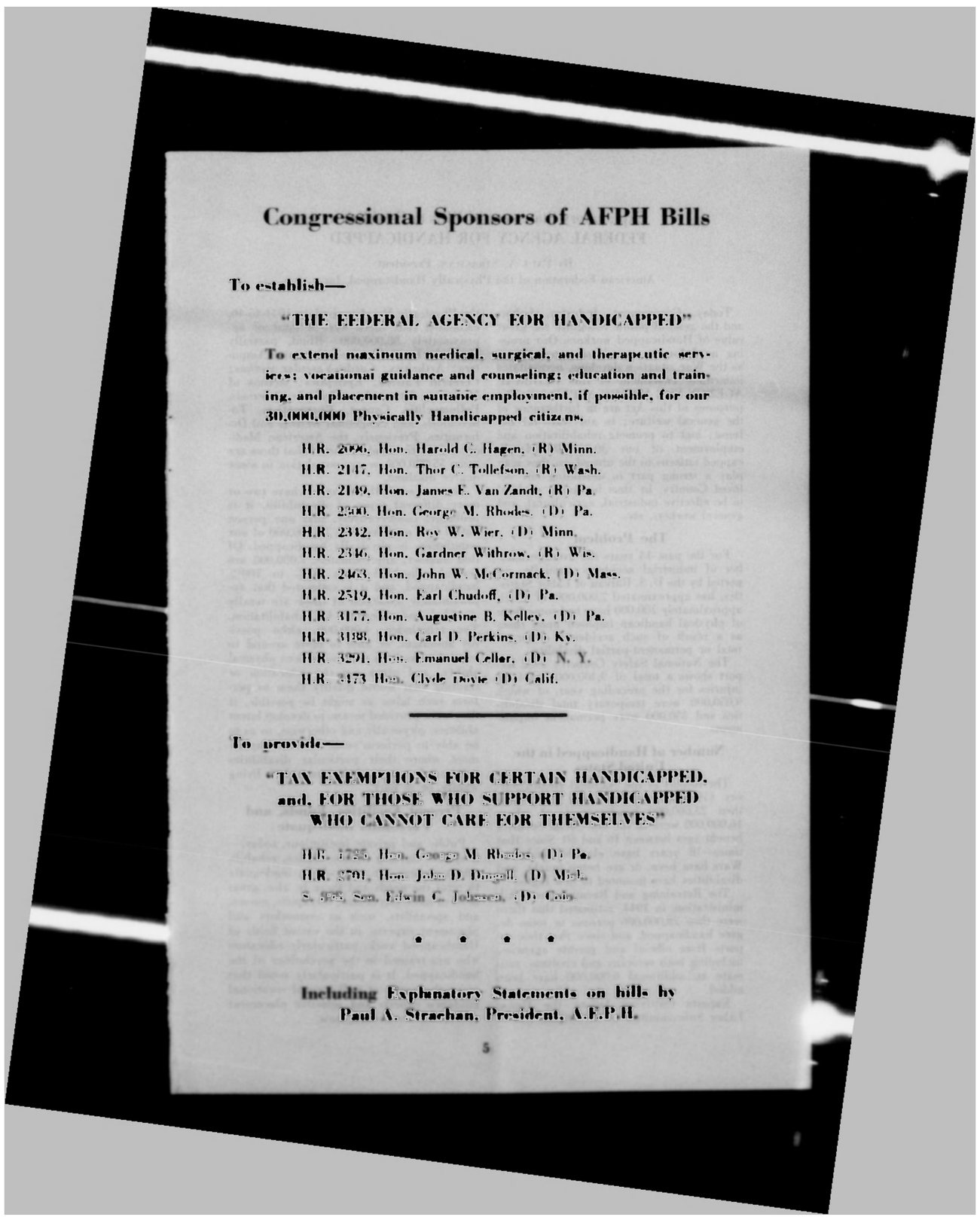
Dissemination of factual and educational material affecting Handicapped. VALOR is its official publication.

Establishment and maintenance of the "AFPH Institute for Human Engineering" to be located in Florida.

The Federation is a membership organization, with Participating Membership open to those handicapped, in some degree: Associate Membership is open to non-handicapped.

The AFPH program has been endorsed by many leading national organizations who have, in turn, called upon their State and local units to assist in all ways possible.

Contributions to the AFPH Educational Fund are tax exempt.



Congressional Sponsors of AFPH Bills

To establish—

"THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED"

To extend maximum medical, surgical, and therapeutic services; vocational guidance and counseling; education and training, and placement in suitable employment, if possible, for our 30,000,000 Physically Handicapped citizens.

H.R. 2096, Hon. Harold C. Hagen, (R) Minn.
H.R. 2147, Hon. Thor C. Tollefson, (R) Wash.
H.R. 2149, Hon. James E. Van Zandt, (R) Pa.
H.R. 2500, Hon. George M. Rhodes, (D) Pa.
H.R. 2342, Hon. Roy W. Wier, (D) Minn.
H.R. 2346, Hon. Gardner Withrow, (R) Wis.
H.R. 2463, Hon. John W. McCormack, (D) Mass.
H.R. 2519, Hon. Earl Chudoff, (D) Pa.
H.R. 3177, Hon. Augustine B. Kelley, (D) Pa.
H.R. 3198, Hon. Carl D. Perkins, (D) Ky.
H.R. 3291, Hon. Emanuel Celler, (D) N. Y.
H.R. 3473 Hon. Clyde Doyle (D) Calif.

To provide—

"TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED, and, FOR THOSE WHO SUPPORT HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT CARE FOR THEMSELVES"

H.R. 1755, Hon. George M. Rhodes, (D) Pa.
H.R. 3791, Hon. John D. Dingell, (D) Mich.
S. 895, Sen. Edwin C. Johnson, (D) Colo.

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Including Explanatory Statements on bills by Paul A. Strachan, President, A.F.P.H.

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Explanatory Statement of Bills to Establish a FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED

By PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

Today, Government, Industry, Labor, and the general public recognize the great value of Handicapped workers. Our pressing need for more and more manpower, as the War situation develops, necessitates immediate enactment of this FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bill. The purposes of this Act are in furtherance of the general welfare; to aid National Defense; and to promote rehabilitation and employment of our 30,000,000 Handicapped citizens to the utmost, so they may play a strong part in defending our beloved Country, by thus becoming enabled to be effective industrial, agricultural, and general workers, etc.

The Problem

For the past 14 years the average number of industrial accidents annually, reported by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, has approximated 2,000,000, of which approximately 100,000 have had some form of physical handicap imposed upon them as a result of such accidents, either as total or permanent-partial disability.

The National Safety Council's 1952 Report shows a total of 9,400,000 non-fatal injuries for the preceding year, of which 9,050,000 were temporary total disabilities and 350,000 were permanent impairments.

Number of Handicapped in the United States

The Report of the National Health Survey (1935-36) estimated that there were then 23,600,000 handicapped, of whom 16,000,000 were in the non-Social Security benefit ages between 10 and 60. Since that time, 18 years have elapsed, and two Wars have been, or are being fought, and disabilities have mounted to new highs.

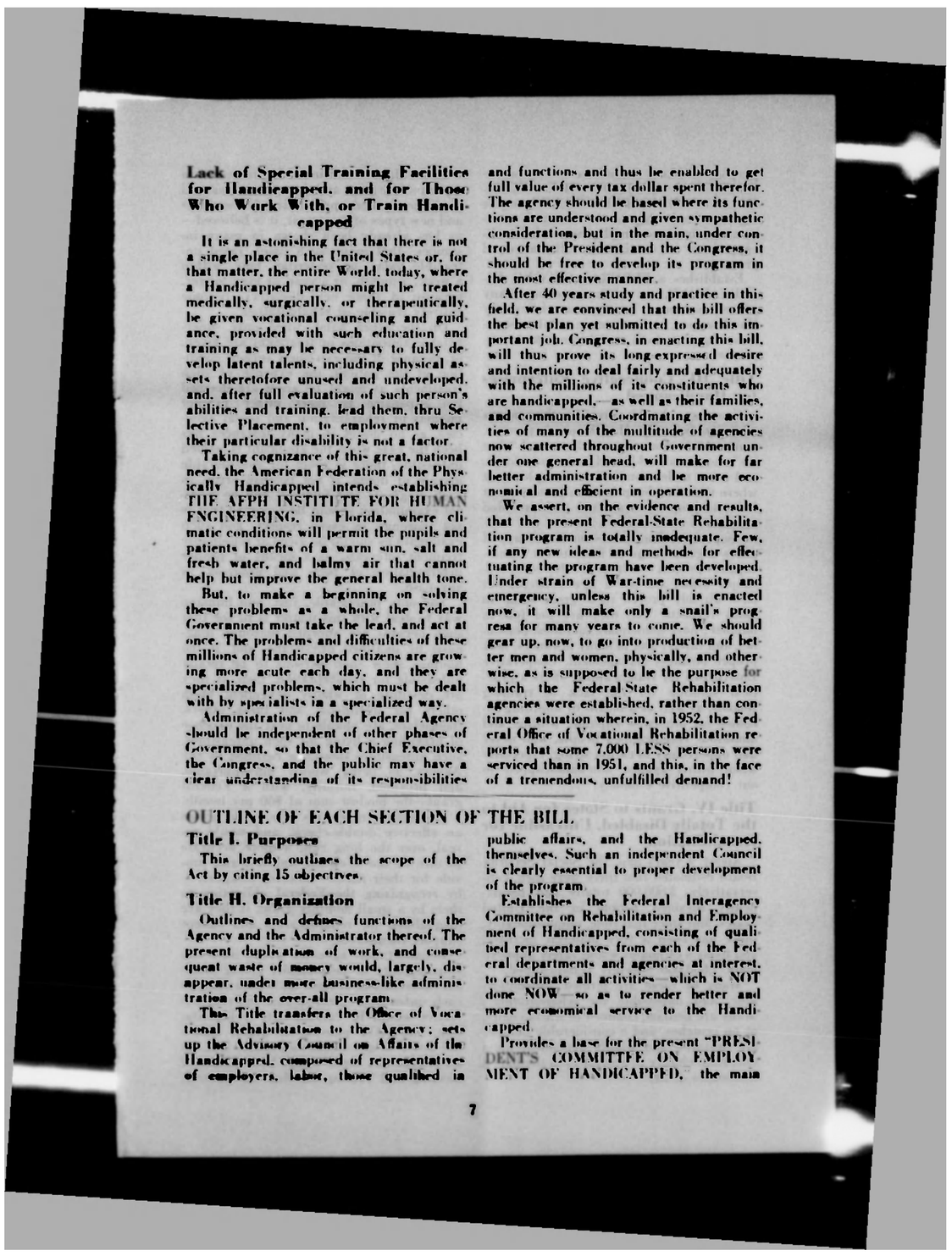
The Retraining and Reemployment Administration, in 1944, estimated that there were then 28,000,000 persons in some degree handicapped, and since that time reports from official and private agencies, including both veterans and civilians, estimate an additional 6,000,000 have been added.

Experts testifying before the House Labor Subcommittee to Investigate Aid to the Physically Handicapped, in 1944-45-46, estimated that there were a total of approximately 38,000,000.—Blind, partially Sighted; Deaf, Hard of Hearing; Amputees; Arthritics; Cardio-Vascular victims; Cerebral Palsied; Epileptics; victims of Muscular Dystrophy, Multiple Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Cancer, Rheumatism, Tuberculosis, and Congenital Defects and Deformities. Previously, the American Medical Association had estimated that there are some 55,000,000 in our population in some degree disabled.

Because some Handicapped have two or more different types of disabilities, it is probable, conservatively, that one person out of five, or more than 30,000,000 of our population, is physically handicapped. Of that number, approximately 7,000,000 are severely disabled—from 60% to 100% handicapped, and it is estimated that approximately 3,000,000 of these are totally disabled, and unfeasible for rehabilitation. The remainder, 4,000,000, altho possibly ambulant, or able to move around in some degree, have not the present physical ability, and often not the education or training that would qualify them to perform such labor as might be possible, if they were provided means to develop latent abilities, physically and otherwise, so as to be able to perform some sort of employment where their particular disabilities were not factors, and thus earn their living wholly, or in part.

Present Facilities, Funds, and Personnel Inadequate

Public and private institutions, today, hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, rehabilitation centers, etc., are wholly inadequate to meet the needs and there is, also, great need of more physicians, therapists, nurses, and specialists, such as counselors and placement experts, in the varied fields of Handicapped work, particularly educators who are trained in the psychology of the handicapped. It is particularly noted that many thousands of well trained vocational guidance experts and selective placement specialists are needed, now.



Lack of Special Training Facilities for Handicapped, and for Those Who Work With, or Train Handicapped

It is an astonishing fact that there is not a single place in the United States or, for that matter, the entire World, today, where a Handicapped person might be treated medically, surgically, or therapeutically, be given vocational counseling and guidance, provided with such education and training as may be necessary to fully develop latent talents, including physical assets theretofore unused and undeveloped, and, after full evaluation of such person's abilities and training, lead them, thru Selective Placement, to employment where their particular disability is not a factor.

Taking cognizance of this great, national need, the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped intends establishing THE AFPH INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN ENGINEERING, in Florida, where climatic conditions will permit the pupils and patients benefits of a warm sun, salt and fresh water, and balmy air that cannot help but improve the general health tone.

But, to make a beginning on solving these problems as a whole, the Federal Government must take the lead, and act at once. The problems and difficulties of these millions of Handicapped citizens are growing more acute each day, and they are specialized problems, which must be dealt with by specialists in a specialized way.

Administration of the Federal Agency should be independent of other phases of Government, so that the Chief Executive, the Congress, and the public may have a clear understanding of its responsibilities and functions and thus be enabled to get full value of every tax dollar spent therefor. The agency should be based where its functions are understood and given sympathetic consideration, but in the main, under control of the President and the Congress, it should be free to develop its program in the most effective manner.

After 40 years study and practice in this field, we are convinced that this bill offers the best plan yet submitted to do this important job. Congress, in enacting this bill, will thus prove its long expressed desire and intention to deal fairly and adequately with the millions of its constituents who are handicapped,—as well as their families, and communities. Coordmating the activities of many of the multitude of agencies now scattered throughout Government under one general head, will make for far better administration and be more economical and efficient in operation.

We assert, on the evidence and results, that the present Federal-State Rehabilitation program is totally inadequate. Few, if any new ideas and methods for effectuating the program have been developed. Under strain of War-time necessity and emergency, unless this bill is enacted now, it will make only a snail's progresa for many years to come. We should gear up, now, to go into production of better men and women, physically, and otherwise, as is supposed to be the purpose for which the Federal-State Rehabilitation agencies were established, rather than continue a situation wherein, in 1952, the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation reports that some 7,000 LESS persons were serviced than in 1951, and this, in the face of a tremendous, unfulfilled demand!

OUTLINE OF EACH SECTION OF THE BILL

Title I. Purposes

This briefly outlines the scope of the Act by citing 15 objectives.

Title II. Organization

Outlines and defines functions of the Agency and the Administrator thereof. The present duplication of work, and consequent waste of money would, largely, disappear, under more business-like administration of the over-all program.

This Title transfers the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to the Agency; sets up the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, composed of representatives of employers, labor, those qualified in public affairs, and the Handicapped, themselves. Such an independent Council is clearly essential to proper development of the program.

Establishes the Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of Handicapped, consisting of qualified representatives from each of the Federal departments and agencies at interest, to coordinate all activities—which is NOT done NOW—so as to render better and more economical service to the Handicapped.

Provides a base for the present "PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED," the main

purpose of which Committee is to promote "NATIONAL EMPLOY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED WEEK" to give vigorous leadership to the national movement to increase employment of Handicapped as a continuing, all-year-round program.

Establishes a FEDERAL SECOND INJURY FUND, to aid in removing many present barriers to employment of Severely Handicapped, and to remove unfair restrictions against both employers, and employees.

Title III. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

Congress should provide the means whereby Severely Handicapped persons, many of whom are commonly termed "shut ins", home or bed-bound, etc., may learn, and earn, under conditions of employment where their handicap is not a factor, or, at least, is properly evaluated and provided against.

Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a great range of benefits for Handicapped people, such as sheltered workshops, which are not a new concept, but have already proven their great value in many respects. Yet, they are too few in number; have inadequate facilities, personnel, and funds; and in many instances, lack proper business management. Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped offers a practical solution for the lack of training schools, as well as a means of affording incomes for otherwise capable, willing, and ambitious Handicapped people, who never had opportunity to earn a living, especially when pitted against non-handicapped in our competitive economy.

Title IV. Grants to States for Aid to the Totally Disabled, Unfeasible for Rehabilitation

About 9 years ago, the Social Security Board estimated that there were then, conservatively, 3,600,000 totally and permanently disabled people in the United States, and since that time, unquestionably, there has been a very material increase, and today's estimates would safely approximate 7,000,000 Severely Handicapped.

Many of these are termed "unemployable, and unfeasible for rehabilitation". Many are bedfast, confined to wheelchairs, or on crutches, and a considerable number are destitute and wholly dependent upon uncertain charity to provide even the barest necessities of life.

In the light of continued improvement in medicine, surgery, and therapeutics, as well as discovery and application of new drugs and new types of treatment, it is believed—as has already been shown in many instances—that many such cases, rated unfeasible today, or yesterday, may, within a week, a month, or a year, or even longer, because of some new discovery, become entirely feasible of rehabilitation.

On the other hand, when only superficial examinations or treatment are given, or, because of the extremely serious condition of the patient, the expense of such treatments as might be given are deemed too expensive to meet under present budgets of rehabilitation and social agencies, as no doubt in many instances has been the case when the applicant is termed unfeasible, there is room for considerable margin of doubt, if not positive error, in such diagnosis and findings, and no medical examination should be accepted that is not thorough in every respect, and such examinations should be given at reasonably frequent intervals, as a means of proper determination of facts and progress, in any case.

The only practicable, just, and humane way to deal with this matter is to see that such persons are afforded thorough diagnosis by qualified physicians, and, if the findings show such persons to be totally unfeasible for rehabilitation, then, if they are destitute or wholly dependent upon others for livelihood, and these others, themselves, are unable to bear the expense of providing a living for such unfeasibles, such unfeasibles should be certified by the Agency as being wholly unemployable, and provided, initially, with a Federal grant—the modest sum of $60 per month.

Operations under this title would act as an effective double-check, and would reveal, over the long run, a more accurate picture of the so-called shut-ins, and provide for their needs—however meagerly—by recognizing the Federal obligation to them by a small monthly grant, if they are disqualified for rehabilitation and cannot support themselves.

Rehabilitation agencies would have the responsibility of periodically giving medical examination, at least once each year, to such unfeasible cases, so that the real objective would be carried out,—rehabilitation, and NOT pension or grant, unless the latter is absolutely necessary. But, as an alternative, there would be a means of meeting and routing the fear of poverty,

illness, and the misery of being wholly dependent upon others who lack means themselves, in the minds of destitute and totally handicapped persons.

Moreover, this would afford a means to put the Nation on record that, hereafter, the first consideration of its Handicapped shall be TO GET THEM WELL, AND BACK TO WORK, if possible, rather than lease them to charity in the guise of public assistance, or hold the false hopes of pension in front of the noses of such Handicapped people.

This Title also provides for States' participation and administration, and we strongly urge upon Congress the great need and desirability of approving this title.

Title V. Grants for Training of Home-bound Handicapped Persons

Many Handicapped, especially those in rural, sparsely settled areas, are denied access to educational facilities. In many cases, schools are located considerable distances from the homes of persons where, for example, there are Handicapped children, and it is not practicable for such Handicapped children, or even adults, to attend such schools.

This Title provides a modest beginning on development of a great and essential program—that of teaching the home bound Handicapped. In the case of shut-ins, it would provide a Godsend, indeed, as development of this program within the next few years would, doubtless, bring the priceless boon of all latest and most scientific means of learning right to the bedside, by radio, television, motion pictures, sound recordings, etc.

Title VI. Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund

Under this Title there would be established a revolving loan fund, with an initial sum of $10,000,000, from which States which have exhausted their own funds for vocational rehabilitation may borrow, so that this important work could be carried on without interruption.

Operations of the present Federal-State vocational rehabilitation system has shown that, periodically, under the stress of continually increasing numbers of applications for services therefrom, States frequently go broke, and are unable to give the full service to Handicapped. Such a condition, today, exists in some 25 or more States where, ablebodied administrative costs are paid for officials and employees, very little or no real services to Handicapped can be performed, for lack of other money.

Title VII. United States Civil Service Commission

Mounting requirements of Federal Civil Service, dealing with Handicapped people, necessitates establishing a Division within the Civil Service Commission for that express purpose. The expense would be nominal; examination and placement facilitated; the effects far-reaching and beneficial; and operations under this Title would implement the declaration of Congressional policy exemplified in H.R. 4236 (80th Cong., 2d Session), which provides that no handicapped person, otherwise qualified, shall be denied examination or appointment to positions for which they may be fitted.

Title VIII. Aid to the Blind

This continues and expands present assistance and rehabilitation to the blind. It provides additional means of training, over the present setup, of which the blind may avail themselves, if they so desire.

This Title amends the Randolph-Sheppard Act, to permit a wider variety of Handicapped people to utilize the privileges of establishing vending stands in Federal buildings, in addition to the blind.

This Title also establishes an "Office for the Blind" with a Director, to group present far-flung activities in the Federal Government under one head.

Title IX. United States Employment Services

This Title amends the Wagner-Peyser Employment Act, to provide inclusion therein of services for counseling and placement of Handicapped. This would broaden the base and improve the whole tenor of operations in employment for Handicapped, both on Federal, and States' levels.

Title X. Promotion of Public Safety Programs

This provides for collaboration and cooperation with Federal and private agencies, to develop inspection services not now in general use, but badly needed, both from the standpoint of conserving the health of employees of the Government, and the public, using Government buildings, and would actually save money for the Government by

eliminating causes of accident and disease to Federal workers and others.

The Federal Government should immediately take steps to prevent accidents and disease by erecting or reconditioning buildings, institutions, and parks, and the equipping thereof, to provide such safeguards as may be necessary. The advice of authorities, such as sanitary and safety engineers, may be used for this purpose.

Title XI. Reports on Handicapped From Federal Agencies

This provides for coordination of reports from Federal agencies. With but rare exceptions, diseases and accidents leading to physical handicaps are not static, but dynamic. They get better or worse, as the case may be, but they should be immediately treated, if the individual is to have fair chance of full recovery.

It would expedite recovery if Federal agencies such as the Public Health Service, Bureau of Mines, Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Board, and other Federal agencies at interest, would provide reports to the Agency as soon as such accidents or epidemics occur, so that no time would be lost in getting remedial activities under way. Such agencies already receive such reports from their field staffs, and there is no good reason why the field representatives of the Agency could not, after such reports had been transmitted to them, make investigation to determine whether or not the Agency's services could and or should be utilized advantageously.

Title XII. Special Programs for the Severely Handicapped

This outlines the varied procedures, plans, and methods of operation of the program on behalf of the Severely Handicapped. It also provides a method of computing payment to the States, etc.

Title XIII. Rehabilitation Centers

This provides the policy, method of operation, division of costs, etc., for establishing and maintaining so-called rehabilitation centers in various parts of the U.S.A.

Title XIV. Federal Percentage

This defines and fixes the Federal and States' financial relationship under this program.

Title XV. Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund

The present lack of a uniform standard of Second Injury laws thruout the States causes both employers and employees many difficulties, and imposes a serious barrier to employment of Severely Handicapped.

This Title provides establishment of a FEDERAL SECOND INJURY TAX AND FUND which, if enacted, would be a great benefit to both Industry and the employees thereof.

Title XVI. General Provisions

This Title provides for appropriations which may be necessary to operate the Agency; shows what type of person would not be eligible for the benefits administered by the Agency; defines "States"; defines "physically handicapped person", and "a person totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation"; provides a penalty for Federal or State officials or employees who use moneys appropriated under this Act to lobby for or against future legislation in this field, etc.

A Bill

THE FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED

To establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as "An Act to increase defense manpower; provide for the general welfare; promote rehabilitation and employment of handicapped; and help preserve our Nation by establishing the Federal Agency for Handicapped".

Title I—Purposes

SEC. 101. The purposes of this Act, in furtherance of the general welfare, and to aid the national defense of the United States, are—

(a) to provide for maximum extension of medical services; vocational guidance; education and training; and full employment opportunities to citizens handicapped by physical or mental disabilities;

(b) to provide for effective coordination of functions relating to rehabilitation and employment of handicapped;

(c) to establish an independent agency, the Federal Agency for Handicapped, and to base it, for housekeeping purposes, in the United States Department of Labor, and to establish in said Agency the Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, and the Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped;

(d) to establish an Office of Services for the Blind in said Agency;

(e) to provide for Cooperative Enterprises for the Handicapped;

(f) to provide for the establishment of rehabilitation centers;

(g) to provide special programs for severely handicapped persons, including establishment of workshops;

(h) to provide financial grants to handicapped who are totally disabled and/or termed by Federal or States rehabilitation agencies to be unfeasible for rehabilitation;

(i) to establish the Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund, from which fund States may borrow money at such times as their own funds for vocational rehabilitation are exhausted, and to appropriate an initial sum of $10,000,000 for such revolving loan fund;

(j) to establish a Division for Handicapped in the United States Civil Service Commission;

(k) to promote public safety programs designed to eliminate and prevent conditions which tend to promote injuries and disease in public buildings, institutions, parks, and so forth;

(l) to provide for reports from all Federal agencies which now receive, or may in future receive, as a part of their functions, reports relating to handicapped persons;

(m) to provide variable grants to States for vocational rehabilitation; and

(n) to provide grants to handicapped who require special, home training, and so forth;

(o) to establish a Federal Second Injury Act.

Title II—Organization

SEC. 201. (a) There is hereby created the Federal Agency for Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Agency") which shall be an independent agency, but based in the United States Department of Labor for housekeeping purposes. The Agency and the provisions of this Act shall be administered under the direction and control of an Administrator of Services for the Handicapped (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator"), who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive compensation at the rate of $17,500 per annum.

(b) The Administrator is authorized to issue rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this Act. He may, subject to the civil-service laws, appoint such employees as he deems necessary to perform the functions and duties required under this Act and shall fix their compensation in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. He may also employ such specialists and consultants as may be required, without reference to civil-service laws. Wherever practicable, persons so appointed shall be drawn from otherwise

qualified but physically handicapped applicants.

(c) The Administrator is authorized to borrow officials and employees, who are specialists in the varied fields of the handicapped program from other Departments and agencies of the Federal or State Governments: *Provided*, That the heads of such Department or agencies approve such action, and the salaries, or per diem, together with allowable expenses, as defined by the Administrator, shall be paid by the Federal Agency for Handicapped.

SEC. 202. (a) All the functions of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and the functions of the Federal Security Administrator, with respect to the administration of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended (20 U. S. C. 1946 edition, sec. 31 to 41), as amended (20 U. S. C., 1946 edition, sec. 107 to 107(), are hereby transferred to the Agency.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this Act, the personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available, or to be made available), of the office of Vocational Rehabilitation, together with so much as the Director of the Budget shall determine, of other personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and funds (available, or to be made available), of the Federal Security Agency, which relate to functions transferred by provisions of this section.

(c) The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation is hereby abolished.

SEC. 203. (a) There is hereby created in the Agency an Advisory Council on Affairs of the Handicapped, to consist of fifteen members, who shall be appointed by the Administrator, without regard to civil service laws, as follows: Three, to represent employers; three, to represent bona fide national labor organizations; three, who themselves, physically handicapped, to represent bona fide national organizations of physically handicapped; three, to represent bona fide organizations of farmers, stock raisers; and three to be citizens experienced in public affairs and sciences.

The Administrator shall be ex officio a member of the Advisory Council, which shall meet at least four times yearly, on call of the Chairman. Members shall serve for a period of three years and shall be paid traveling and other necessary expenses, and a per diem of $50 per day for each day of actual service. Members shall be eligible for reappointment.

(c) The Council is authorized to appoint such special advisory or technical subcommittees as may be useful or necessary in carrying out the functions of the Council under this Act, and the Administrator may appoint such additional advisory and technical subcommittees as may be useful or necessary in carrying out his functions under this Act.

SEC. 204. (a) There is hereby established a Federal Interagency Committee on Rehabilitation and Employment of the Handicapped, which shall be composed of qualified representatives to be chosen by the heads of the Federal departments or agencies which have a substantial or significant participation in activities dealing with problems of the handicapped.

(b) The Administrator shall serve as Chairman of the Inter-Agency Committee and, subject to limitations of the statutes, shall effectuate programs and policies developed by the Committee.

(c) The purposes of this Committee shall be to develop and effectuate more economical and efficient methods of administration of activities relating to the handicapped; to coordinate the functions of the Federal agencies serving the handicapped, and to develop advanced programs for the blind, deaf, hard of hearing, amputees, arthritics, cardiacs, cerebral palsied, diabetics, epileptics, poliomyelitics, victims of muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, rheumatism, silicosis, or any large or distinct group of handicapped. The committee is authorized, among other things—

(1) to collect, tabulate, and publish statistics relating to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(2) to ascertain and publicize the fields of employment available to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(3) to acquaint employers in private industry with the special capabilities of the handicapped, and to encourage their employment where feasible and practicable, on an equal footing with the non-handicapped; and

(4) to cooperate with public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals in the medical and vocational rehabilitation and placement in suitable employment of handicapped persons.

(d) In performing the activities authorized in this section the Committee shall, wherever possible, utilize the services and facilities of the Agency, the Bureau of Labor Standards, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Employment Security, Bureau of Apprenticeship, Civil Service Commission, Social Security Administration, United States Public Health Service, Office of Education, Children's Bureau, and other Federal agencies.

(e) The Administrator is authorized to detail to the Committee, upon its request, any officer or employee of the Agency, and, in his discretion, to reimburse, from funds available for the administration of this Act, the appropriation from which the salary or allowances of such officer or employee is paid.

SEC. 205. (a) The functions of the Division for the Physically Handicapped in the Bureau of Labor Standards are hereby transferred to the Agency and shall hereafter be performed by the Administrator.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Administrator to provide such facilities, staff, and service to the President's Committee on Employment of Handicapped as shall be necessary for proper performance of the Committee's functions in connection with the annual observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, and with the Committee's other, continuing programs. The Administrator is authorized, in his discretion, to reimburse, from funds available for the President's Committee on Employment of Handicapped, the appropriations from which the cost of such services or facilities is paid.

(c) There is authorized to be appropriated, each year, for the work of the President's Committee on Employment of Handicapped, the sum of $250,000.

Title III—Cooperative Enterprises for Handicapped

SEC. 301. The sum of $10,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year 1953-1954, and $5,000,000 annually, for each of the five years thereafter for establishing and maintaining work projects cooperative enterprises for physically or mentally handicapped persons.

SEC. 302. Out of the foregoing sums, the Administrator is authorized and empowered to make loans, on the recommendation of State agencies engaged in the rehabilitation of handicapped persons, to persons, corporations, States, Territories, or subdivisions or agencies thereof, and to cooperative, nonprofit, or limited dividend associations organized under the laws of any State or Territory for the purpose of financing work projects cooperative enterprises for those handicapped persons regarded as unfeasible for rehabilitation, who require special conditions of employment and training. No single loan shall exceed $50,000, and not less than 25 per centum of the loans made in any fiscal year shall be for projects to be established in rural areas. ("Rural Areas" are to be defined by the Administrator.)

SEC. 303. Such loans shall be made on such terms and conditions as the Administrator shall determine: *Provided*, That all loans shall be self-liquidating within a period of twenty years, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding 2 per centum per annum: *Provided further*, That no loans for the purchase, construction, enlargement, rental, or operation of any plan, or property, shall be made in any State except upon the recommendation of the State agency engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped of that State: *And provided further*, That no loans shall be made except upon condition that the recipient thereof provide safeguards to assure the observance, in the operation of the program, of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards, regarding health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial and commercial establishments, and the observance of such requirements, not in conflict with such regulations, laws, or standards, as the Administrator may, by regulation, prescribe, to maintain adequate standards governing health, wages, hours, and working conditions.

Title IV—Grants to States for Aid to the Totally Disabled, Unfeasible for Rehabilitation

SEC. 401. For the purpose of enabling each State to furnish financial assistance

to needy individuals who are physically or mentally incapacitated, and certified, pursuant to section 402 of this Act to be unfeasible for rehabilitation, there is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, the sum of ' and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year thereafter a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of sections 401-45 of this Act. The sums made available under this section shall be used in making payments to States which have submitted, and had approved by the Administrator, State plans for aid to the totally disabled.

SEC. 402. (a) A State plan for aid to the totally disabled must (1) provide that it shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State and, if administered by them, to be mandatory upon them; (2) either provide for the designation or establishment of a single State agency to administer or to supervise the administration of the plan, utilizing present State agencies for vocational rehabilitation, or, if later legislation changes the administration in the States from vocational rehabilitation to some other agency, as provided for in section 202 of this Act; (3) provide for payment of $60 per month to each individual certified by the State agency as totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation, provided such individual qualifies under the provisions of section 1403 of this Act, and regulations issued thereunder; (4) provide for the periodic medical examination, at intervals not to exceed one year apart, of each individual certified as being totally disabled, unfeasible for rehabilitation, and receiving monthly payments of $60, as provided in paragraph 3 hereof; (5) provide for the discontinuance of payments to, and the necessary treatment and training for rehabilitation of certified individuals, pursuant to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C., 1946 edition, secs. 31 to 41), found, after examination to be feasible for rehabilitation: *Provided*, That any such individual found, after treatment and training, to be incapable of self support, shall be immediately eligible to receive the monthly payment of $60; (6) provide for granting to any individual whose claim for aid is denied, an opportunity for a fair hearing before such State agency; (7) provide such methods of administration (including methods relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, except that the Administrator shall exercise no authority with respect to the selection, tenure of office, and compensation of any individual employed in accordance with such methods) as are found by the Administrator to be necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the plan; (8) provide that the State agency will make such reports in such form and containing such information as the Administrator may, from time to time, require, and comply with such provisions as the Administrator may, from time to time, find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; (9) provide safeguards which restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants, and recipients, to purposes directly connected with the administration of aid to the totally disabled.

(b) The Administrator shall approve any plan which fulfills the conditions specified in subsection (a), except that he shall not approve any plan which imposes, as a condition of eligibility for aid to the totally disabled under the plan, (1) any residence requirement which excludes any resident of the State who has resided there for one year immediately preceding the application; or (2) any citizenship requirement which excludes any citizen of the United States.

SEC. 403. PAYMENTS TO STATES.—(a) From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for aid to the totally disabled, conforming to this Act, beginning with the quarter commencing July 1, 1954 (1) an amount which shall be used exclusively as aid to the totally disabled, equal to the product of $60 multiplied by the number of monthly payments made during such quarter to individuals certified by the State agency designated as engaged in the rehabilitation of the handicapped in such State, pursuant to section 402 (not including any individual who had been reported to the Administrator by the State agency as feasible for rehabilitation, unless such individual has been subsequently found to be unfeasible for rehabilitation), and (2) an amount

equal to two-thirds of the sums expended by the State during such quarter for medical examination of applicants and other services which are found necessary by the Administrator for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan.

(b) The method of computing and paying such amounts shall be as follows: (1) The Administrator shall, prior to the beginning of each quarter, estimate the amount to be paid to the State for such quarter under the provisions of subsection (a), such estimate to be based on (A) a report filed by the State containing its estimate of the total sum to be expended in such quarter in accordance with the provisions of such subsection, (B) records showing the number of totally disabled individuals in the States, and (C) such other investigations as the Administrator may find necessary.

(c) The Administrator shall then certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount so estimated by the Administrator, (A) reduced or increased, as the case may be, by any sum which he finds that his estimate for any prior quarter was greater or lesser than the amount which should have been paid to the State under subsection (a) for such quarter, and (B) reduced by the net amount recovered during a prior quarter by the State or any political subdivisaon thereof with respect to aid for the totally disabled, furnished, shall not be made to the extent that such sums have been applied to make the amount certified for any prior quarter greater or less than the amount estimated by the Administrator for such prior quarter: *Provided*, That any part of the amount recovered from the estate of a deceased recipient which is not in excess of the amount expended by the State or any political subdivision thereof for the funeral expenses of the deceased, shall not be considered as a basis for reductiona under the clause (B) of this paragraph.

(d) The Secretary of the Treasury shall, thereupon, through the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department, and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office, pay to the State at the time or times fixed by the Secretary, the amount so certified.

SEC. 404. CHANGE IN OR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH PLANS; STOPPING PAYMENTS.—In the case of any State plan for aid to the totally disabled which has been approved by the Administrator, if the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency administering or supervising the administration of such plan, finds that in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any provision required by section 402 (a) of this Act to be included in the plan, or that the plan has been so changed or administered as to impose any residence or citizenship requirement prohibited by section 402 (b), the Administrator shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made to the State until the Administrator is satisfied that such prohibited requirement is no longer so imposed, or that there is no longer any such failure to comply. Until he is so satisfied, the Administrator shall make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to such State.

SEC. 405. The Administrator, upon compilation of reports received from State agencies administering this program, shall report to the President, and to the Congress, each year, upon the number and types of unfeasible cases, and the disposition made thereof.

Title V—Grants for Training of Homebound Handicapped Persons

SEC. 501. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and $2,000,000 annually thereafter, and, from the amounts hereunder appropriated, the Administrator is authorized and empowered, on the recommendation of State agencies designated in section 301 to make grants to local school boards and local nonprofit educational groups providing special services to handicapped; organized with the objective of affording a means of teaching and training handicapped persons, commonly known as shut-ins, whose disabilities confine them to their homes or beds.

Such grants shall be made for the purpose of providing general ameliorative and vocational training in addition to that now provided by law for such handicapped persons. The total grants to school boards or educational groups in any one State

shall bear the same ratio to the total grants made, pursuant to this section, as the population of the State bears to the total population of the United States: *Provided*, That not less than 25 per centum of all grants in any fiscal year shall be made to groups functioning in rural areas. ("Rural areas" are to be defined by the Administrator.)

Title VI—Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund

SEC. 601. (a) There is hereby established the Federal Services to Handicapped Revolving Loan Fund in the Agency. The Administrator is authorized to make loans from this fund to States making application therefor, pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Administrator, in order to replenish funds used to carry out approved State plans for vocational rehabilitation pursuant to the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U. S. C., 1946 edition, secs. 31 to 41) at such time as such funds are or are about to become exhausted.

(b) A State obtaining such a loan must use not less than 25 per centum of the amount thereof for vocational rehabilitation in rural areas. ("Rural areas" are to be defined by the Administrator.)

(c) The sum of $10,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of the Treasury, from funds not otherwise appropriated, to establish said fund.

(d) Such revolving fund shall consist of all moneys appropriated or gifts made thereto; or repayments of loans made to the States; of interest on such loans, and of income from the investment of moneys in such fund.

(e) Loans made pursuant to this section shall be made for a period expiring not later than two years from the date thereof, and shall bear interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum.

(f) The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to invest and reinvest the moneys in such fund, not required to meet current withdrawals, in interest-bearing obligations of the United States, or in obligations guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the United States.

(g) The Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to appoint such staff and assistants as may be required to operate the fund, and report in detail upon the fund to the President and to the Congress at the beginning of each regular session of Congress.

Title VII—United States Civil Service Commission

SEC. 701. There is hereby established in the United States Civil Service Commission a Division for the Handicapped, with a chief and such staff as may be required. It shall be the duty of the Division to deal with problems attendant upon the recruitment, examination, and appointment of handicapped applicants for employment in the Federal civil service. It is declared to be the policy of the Congress that no citizen who is otherwise qualified shall be denied the right to examination and appointment by reason of physical disability.

SEC. 702. The expense of the administration of the Division for the Handicapped shall hereafter be included in the regular appropriations for the Civil Service Commission. Such sums as are necessary for the establishment and operation of the Division are hereby authorized to be appropriated.

Title VIII—Aid to the Blind

SEC. 801. Benefits now received by the blind shall not prejudice nor debar the blind from seeking or receiving additional benefits as may be made available under this Act.

(a) The functions of the Social Security Administration and the Federal Security Administrator with respect to administration of grants to States for aid to the blind, pursuant to title X of the Act of August 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 645), as amended, are transferred to the Agency.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, so much as the Director of the Budget shall determine, of the personnel, records and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available, or to be made available), of the Social Security Administration and the Federal Security Administrator which relate to the functions so transferred by the provisions of this section.

SEC. 804. (a) The functions of the Library of Congress, and the Librarian

thereof, with respect to books and sound-production records for the adult blind, under the Act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1487), as amended, are transferred to the Agency.

(b) There are transferred to the Agency, for use in connection with the functions transferred by the provisions of this section, so much as the Director of the Budget shall determine of the personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds (available or to be made available) of the Library of Congress which relate to the functions transferred.

SEC. 805. The first sentence of section 1 of the Act of June 25, 1939 (ch. 697, 52 Stat. 1196), is amended to read as follows: "There is hereby created a committee to be known as the Committee on Purchases of Blind-Made Products (hereinafter referred to as the 'Committee'), to be composed of a private citizen conversant with the problems incident to the employment of the blind, and a representative of each of the following Federal agencies: The Department of Defense, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Labor."

SEC. 806. For the purpose of coordinating services to blind persons, the functions transferred by this title shall be placed in an Office of Services for the Blind, which shall be headed by a Director, appointed by the Administrator.

SEC. 807. Public, Numbered 732, the Act of the Seventy-fourth Congress, approved June 20, 1936, as amended (20 U. S. C., secs. 107-107f), entitled "An Act to authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons, and so forth", as amended, is hereby further amended, as follows:

(a) By striking out the title of said Act and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

"To authorize the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons and other severely handicapped persons, to enlarge their economic opportunities; and for other purposes."

(b) By renumbering section 6 of the foregoing Act to be section 7, and renumbering section 7 to be section 8.

(c) by inserting a new section 6, as follows:

"SEC. 6. In addition to blind persons hitherto designated as potential operators of stands in Federal buildings, hereafter, citizens handicapped to the extent of not less than 75 per centum disability, by cerebral palsy, cardiac conditions, arthritis, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, rheumatism, amputations, paraplegia, hemiplegia, quadriplegia, or results of other diseases, injuries, or congenital defects or deformities, if such individual is otherwise qualified, or may be trained in the same manner as have, heretofore, the blind who qualified for such positions, such individuals shall be given equal opportunities with the blind to avail themselves of privileges of operating stands in Federal buildings.".

Title IX—United States Employment Services

SEC. 901. The first sentence of subsection (a) of section 3 of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C., 1946 edition, sec. 49-49f), is hereby amended by inserting between the words "gainful occupations" and the words "to maintain", a comma, and the following: "including employment counseling and placement services for handicapped persons,".

SEC. 902. Section 8 of the Act, as amended, is further amended by inserting after the first sentence thereof a new sentence to read as follows: "Such plans shall include provision for the promotion and development of employment opportunities for handicapped persons and for job counseling and placement of such persons, and for the designation of at least one person in each State or Federal employment office, whose duties shall include the effectuation of such purposes."

SEC. 903. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated from the Treasury such sums as may be necessary.

Title X—Promotion of Public Safety Programs

SEC. 1001. (a) The Administrator is authorized and directed to cooperate with all Federal agencies in devising and arranging proper safeguards to life and limb on Federal property, and assuring to the

development of programs to eliminate conditions tending to promote disease, or cause injury thereupon.

(b) The Administrator may cooperate with the American Institute of Architects and other interested groups and individuals, with a view to having public and other buildings constructed or remodeled with ramps, in addition to stairs and/or elevators, and with railings, to facilitate the free and safe movement of lame and crippled persons.

(c) The Administrator is authorized and directed to cooperate with the Bureau of Labor Standards in the promotion, development, and fostering of standards for establishment and maintenance of safe work places and practices in industry through the cooperation of State labor agencies and of management and labor.

Title XI—Reports on Handicapped From Federal Agencies

SEC. 1101. The United States Public Health Service, United States Bureau of Mines, United States Coast Guard, Interstate Commerce Commission, Civil Aeronautics Administration, and other Federal agencies which may now, or will in future receive, as a regular part of their functions, reports upon persons disabled through accidents, or disease, or in disasters in mines; sinking or disabling of ships; railroad accidents, and aviation crashes or explosions, and so forth, shall transmit to the Agency a report upon epidemics or accidents and, as far as may be possible or practicable, submit the names and addresses of those severely disabled by reason of such epidemics or accidents, as soon after such occurrences as may be possible.

Title XII—Special Programs for the Severely Handicapped

SEC. 1201. Moneys made available pursuant to this title shall be used for making payments to States which, in addition to submitting and having approved plans for vocational rehabilitation in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U. S. C., secs. 31 to 41), have submitted and had approved by the Administrator plans for services to severely handicapped persons.

SEC. 1202. (a) To be approvable under this Act, a State plan for services to severely handicapped persons shall—

(1) fulfill the conditions specified in subsection (A) of section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U. S. C., secs. 31 to 41), except paragraph (d) thereof;

(2) provide the following programs:

(A) services to sheltered workshops employing severely handicapped persons;

(B) assistance to home-bound severely handicapped persons in establishing themselves and continuing in remunerative employment;

(C) establishment and supervision of individual business enterprises programs for severely handicapped persons;

(3) provide such regulations as the Administrator may find appropriate to assure in the operation of services in sheltered workshops and assistance to the homebound—

(A) the observance of all applicable regulations, laws, or standards governing health, safety, wages, hours, and working conditions in industrial or commercial establishments and the observance of such other requirements not in conflict therewith as the Administrator may prescribe to maintain adequate labor standards;

(B) the payment of wages in cash;

(C) the maintenance of accepted business standards, including adequate financial accounting, and personnel records and such financial safeguards (including workmen's compensation and other insurance) as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for program assets;

(4) the provision of such management and supervisory services, including adequate marketing arrangements, instruction, and assistance in the design and production of marketable articles, and insurance protection as may be necessary for the successful operation of enterprises receiving assistance pursuant to this title;

(5) provides for such auxiliary medical and health services as are necessary and practicable to assist in the employment of severely handicapped persons receiving services under any program pursuant to this title;

(6) provide such regulations and standards as the Administrator may find reasonable and necessary with respect to the maximum fees which may be paid for the costs of services are provided other than by the State agency responsible for the administration of the program;

(7) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State with respect to programs pursuant to this title shall be applied to the direct costs of selling articles produced;

(8) provide that all persons selected as operators of individual business enterprises shall be severely handicapped persons and shall be qualified as operators of business enterprises which they elect to operate;

(9) provide that any funds set aside from the proceeds of the operation of the program shall be used only for program purposes;

(10) provide that, if the services of a public agency or private nonprofit corporation or cooperative or limited dividend association are to be utilized in the provision of services in the program, the terms of the agreement between the State agency having jurisdiction, and such public agency or private corporation or association shall contain such provisions as the Administrator may determine to be necessary to insure the retention by the State agency of the responsibility for the management, control, and operation of all phases of the program, and beneficial operations of all program assets;

(11) provide that no funds paid to the State pursuant to this title shall be applied to the cost of any sheltered workshop unless—

(A) the State agency has theretofore submitted such information as the Administrator may find necessary to justify the need for such workshop;

(B) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such workshop and that the plans and specifications for the establishment and operation of such workshops are practicable; and

(C) the Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the applicable conditions specified in subsection (a) hereof, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds thereunder as would (1) substantially increase the costs of the program in the State or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of such plan in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 1203. From the sums made available pursuant to this title, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, with respect to each State which has an approved plan for vocational rehabilitation and an approved plan in conformity with this title, for each quarter of a fiscal year or other period prescribed by the Administrator the sum of amounts the Administrator determines to be comprised as follows:

(a) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to sheltered workshops, for auxiliary services in such workshops, for the acquisition of equipment and supplies necessary for the provision of such auxiliary services, and for management and supervisory services in such workshops.

(b) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to home-bound severely handicapped persons for—

(1) instruction of, and assistance to, the home-bound in the design and production of marketable products; and

(2) acquisition of production equipment stocks and supplies necessary to enable a severely handicapped person to enter upon the production or processing of products in his home, and arrangements for the purchase and regular delivery of stocks and supplies to such persons, where the individual is found to require financial assistance with respect thereto, after full consideration of the eligibility of such individual for any similar benefit by way of pension, compensation, insurance, or other consequential resources.

(c) One-half of the necessary expenditures in such period under a program relating to the establishment and supervision of business enterprise programs for severely handicapped persons in such period for (1) establishing and equipping such business enterprises; (2) stock and supplies

necessary for undertaking the particular type of business enterprise determined to be suitable for such persons; and (3) the management and supervision of such business enterprise program for a period of five years from the effective date of this Act. The Administrator shall prescribe, by appropriate regulation, procedures to govern operation of such business enterprises, after the first five-year period is completed.

(d) One-half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of each program, including necessary administrative costs in connection with providing the foregoing services to severely handicapped individuals.

SEC. 1204. The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to section 1203 shall be as follows:

(a) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this title with respect to each program, such estimate to be based on (1) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the provision of services under each program part of the purposes of subsections (a) through (c) respectively, of section 1203, during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State and the political subdivisions thereof for such expenditures in such period; (2) a report filed by the State agency, containing its estimate for such period of the administrative expenses to be incurred in carrying out such a program; (3) progress reports and records pertaining to subsection (a) of section 1203 with respect to each workshop; and (4) such other information as the Administrator may find necessary.

(b) Certification by the Administrator to, and payments by, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3) of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U. S. C., 1946 edition, secs. 31 to 41).

SEC. 1205. Whenever the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, finds that in the administration of a State plan there is—

(a) a failure to comply substantially with any provision of such plan approved by the Administrator under this title; or

(b) a failure to afford reasonable cooperation with other Federal and State agencies providing similar services,

the Administrator shall notify such State agency that further payments will not be made with respect to such plan until he is satisfied that there will be no longer any such failure. Until he is so satisfied, the Administrator will make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such plan under this Act.

SEC. 1206. Until such time as a plan is submitted hereunder by the agency responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act in the District of Columbia or by whatever agency may be charged with responsibility for this program, and such plan is approved by the Administrator under section 1202, the Administrator, out of funds made available for the purpose, is authorized to establish and provide the services provided for in this title to and for severely handicapped persons actually residing in the District of Columbia. In carrying out his functions under this section, the Administrator is authorized to enter into agreements and cooperative working arrangements with public agencies and private persons, agencies, and institutions, within the United States, its Territories and Possessions, for services and use of facilities of such persons, agencies, and institutions, and to compensate them and such units for such services and use.

SEC. 1207. If any State cannot fully comply with the conditions of this title on the date of enactment of this title, such State may secure the benefits of this title until sixty days after the legislature of such State first meets in due course after such date of enactment or until the earliest effective date after sixty days which could be given in such State to legislation passed within sixty days, to secure the benefits of such title, whichever is the later, if it complies therewith to the fullest extent.

SEC. 1208. As used in this title—

(a) The term "auxiliary services" means such services of a medical character as are necessary, or such services as are medically determined to be required by reason of the

severity of the individual's disability, to protect his health while at work in a workshop; and

(b) The term "sheltered workshop" means a place where any manufacture of handiwork is carried on and which is operated by a public agency or by a private corporation or association, no part of the net earnings of which inures or may lawfully inure to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, or by a cooperative, for the primary purpose of providing remunerative employment to severely handicapped persons who cannot be absorbed in the cooperative labor market.

Title XIII—Rehabilitation Centers

SEC. 1301. Moneys made available pursuant to this Act shall also be available for making payments to States which have submitted and had approved by the Administrator, in addition to State plans under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (29 U. S. C., 1946 edition, secs. 31 to 41), for rehabilitation centers.

SEC. 1302. To be approvable under this title, the State plan, in addition to fulfilling the conditions specified in subsection (2) of section 2 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, except paragraphs (4), (8), and (10) thereof, shall—

(a) provide such rules, regulations, and standards as the Administrator may find reasonable and necessary to assure, in the establishment, maintenance, and operation of rehabilitation centers established pursuant to this title—

(1) the observance of minimum standards for their adequate establishment and economical and efficient maintenance and operation, and the provision of services therein at reasonable rates and in accordance with professional standards;

(2) the observance, by such centers of all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations, laws, or standards, governing health, safety, wages and hours, and working conditions;

(3) the maintenance of such centers of accepted business standards, including adequate financial safeguards (including insurance), as may be necessary to provide stability and protection for the centers established pursuant to this title; and

(4) that such centers will remain available for the provision of services to the physically and mentally handicapped;

(b) provide that no portion of any money paid to the State under this title shall be applied, directly, or indirectly, to the cost of establishing any rehabilitation centers unless—

(1) the State agency theretofore submitted such information as the Secretary may find necessary to justify the need therefor;

(2) the Administrator has determined that need exists for such center in that locality and that the plans and specifications for its establishment and operation, including financial arrangements for its establishment, and its maintenance and operation when completed, are practicable and calculated to achieve the purposes of this Act; and

(3) in the case of any rehabilitation center within the purview of section 1303, application therefor has been approved in accordance with such section.

SEC. 1303. In the case of any rehabilitation center which constitutes a "hospital", as dened in subsection (c) of section 631 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U. S. C. 291), an application therefor shall also be made under section 625 of such Act for Federal assistance in the cost of such construction and equipment. The determination of the Surgeon General and the State agency (designated pursuant to subsection 623 of such Act), whether to approve such application, shall be made without regard to the project's priority or inclusion in a State construction program under such Act, and without regard to the availability of funds from the State's allotment under section 624 of such Act. Federal payments with respect to construction and equipment of such project shall—

(a) be made from appropriations pursuant to this Act and not from appropriations pursuant to section 624 of the Public Health Service Act;

(b) be made in the manner and subject to the same conditions as provided for payments under this Act and not under section 625 of the Public Health Service Act: *Provided*, That payments therefor under paragraph (1) of sub-

section (2) of section 809 of this Act shall be at the rate provided under part C of title VI of the Public Health Service Act as in effect at the time such payments are made; and

(c) not reduce the unobligated portion of the State's allotment under section 624 of the Public Health Service Act.

SEC. 1304. The Administrator shall approve any plan which he believes to be feasible and which fulfills the conditions specified in the foregoing section, except that he shall not approve any plan which he finds contains such restrictions with respect to the expenditure of funds under such plan would (1) substantially increase the costs of carrying out the purposes of this title in the State, or (2) seriously impair the effectiveness of the State plan in carrying out the purposes of this title.

SEC. 1305. (a) From sums made available pursuant to section 1301, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan under this title, (as well as an approved plan under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act) for each quarter or shorter payment period prescribed by the Secretary, the sum of amounts he determines to be—

(1) one-half the necessary cost to such State, under such plan, of the establishment of public or nonprofit centers in accordance with the provisions of this title; and

(2) one-half the expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the State plan, including necessary administrative costs in connection with the establishment of rehabilitation centers and justifying the need therefor.

(b) The method of computing and paying amounts pursuant to subsection (a) shall be as follows:

(1) The Administrator shall, from time to time, estimate the amounts to be paid to each State under the provisions of this Act, such estimate to be based on (A) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate of the total sums to be expended for the purposes of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) during the period for which such estimate is made, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State; (B) a report filed by the State agency containing its estimate for such period, of the administrative expenses to be incurred in carrying out the State plan; (C) records and progress reports pertaining to each center being established pursuant to this title; and (D) such other investigation as the Administrator may find necessary.

(2) Certification to and payments by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (c) of section 3 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

SEC. 1306. (a) Whenever the Administrator, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, finds that in the administration of the plan under this title there is—

(1) a failure to comply substantially with any provision of the plan approved by the Administrator under section 1304; or

(2) a failure to afford reasonable cooperation with other Federal or State agencies providing vocational rehabilitation or related services,

the Administrator shall notify such State agency that future payments will not be made with respect to the plan approved pursuant to this title until he is satisfied that there will no longer be any such failure or that no further payments will be made with respect to any center or centers designated by the Secretary as being affected by the default, as he may determine to be appropriated under the circumstances. Until the Administrator is so satisfied, he shall make no further certification to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to such State plan or with respect to any center thereunder.

(b) If any rehabilitation center for which funds have been paid under this title shall, at any time within twenty years after the establishment thereof, (A) be sold or transferred to, or come into the hands of, any person, agency, or organization, (1) which is not a public or private non-profit agency, or (2) which is not approved as a transferee by the State agency, or its successors, or (B) ceases to be a public or other nonprofit rehabilitation center as defined in subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 409, the United States shall be entitled to recover from either the transferee or the transferor or, in the case of a

center which has ceased to be a nonprofit rehabilitation center, from the owner thereof, one-half of the then value of such center as determined by agreement of the parties, or by action brought in the District Court of the United States in the district in which such center is situated: *Provided*, That the recovery thereunder shall not exceed the total amount paid to the State under this title with respect to such center.

SEC. 1307. Until such time as a plan is submitted by the Board of Vocational Education (or other agency designated by law) of the District of Columbia, and approved by the Administration under this title, the Administrator, out of funds made available for this purpose, is authorized to carry out the purposes of this title in the District of Columbia. In carrying out his functions under this section, the Administrator is authorized to utilize and enlarge appropriate units of the Federal departments and agencies and to enter into agreements and cooperating working arrangements with public agencies and private persons, and institutions within the United States, its Territories and possessions, for services and use of facilities of such persons, agencies, and institutions, and to compensate them and such units for such services and use.

SEC. 1308. As used in this title—

(a) The term "rehabilitation center" is a facility operated for the primary purpose of assisting in the rehabilitation of physically and mentally handicapped persons, which provides one or more of the following type of services:

(A) testing, fitting, or training in the use of prosthetic or orthopedic appliances and devices;

(B) prevocational or conditioning therapy;

(C) physical, corrective, or occupational therapy;

(D) adjustment training; or

(E) evaluation or control of special disabilities; or

(b) In which a coordinated approach is made to the physical, mental, and vocational evaluation of physically and mentally handicapped persons, and an integrated program of physical restoration and prevocational or vocational training is provided under competent professional supervision and direction.

(c) The term "establishment" means construction of new buildings, acquisition, expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, and initial equipment of such buildings; and the cost of establishment includes fees of architects and other technical consultants, but excludes (1) the cost of off-site improvements and (2) except in the case of publicly owned and operated rehabilitation centers, the cost of acquisition of land.

Title XIV—Federal Percentage

SEC. 1401. The Federal percentage applicable to any program under this Act with respect to any State except State otherwise specified herein, for any fiscal year shall be 100 per centum less than the State percentage; the State percentage with respect to any State whose per capita income is equal to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska) shall be that percentage which is designated in the following table as the pivotal State percentage for such program for such year; and the State percentage with respect to any other State shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to the pivotal State percentage specified for such program for such year as the per capita income of such State bears to the per capita income of the continental United States (excluding Alaska); except that Federal percentage shall not be more than the maximum or less than the minimum percentages as shown in such table for the specified program for each year.

For each fiscal year, pivotal State percentage, 45 per centum; Federal percentage, maximum 75 per centum; minimum, 40 per centum.

Title XV—Federal Second Injury Tax and Fund

SEC. 1501. Every employer (as defined in section 1505 (a) of this Act) shall pay for the calendar year 1953 and for each calendar year thereafter, an excise tax with respect to individuals in his employ, equal to one-tenth of 1 per centum of the total wages (as defined in section 1505 (e) of this Act), paid by him during the calendar year with respect to employment (as defined in section 1505 (c) of this Act), after December 31, 1952: *Provided*, That no tax

shall be levied against an employer with respect to wages paid during the taxable year on employment in a State certified for the taxable year by the Administrator under section 1501 of this title.

RETURNS

SEC. 1502. Not later than January 31, next following the close of the taxable year, each employer shall make a return of the tax under this title for such taxable year. Each such return shall be made under oath; shall be filed with the collector for the district in which is located the principal place of business of the employer, or, if he has no principal place of business in the United States, then with the collector at Baltimore, Maryland, and shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Administrator, may, by regulations, prescribe.

PAYMENT OF TAXES

SEC. 1503. (a) The tax imposed by this title shall be collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and shall be paid into the Treasury as internal revenue collections.

APPROVAL OF STATE LAWS

SEC. 1504. (a) The Administrator shall approve any workmen's compensation law submitted to him, within thirty days of such submission, if he finds that the law adequately provides a means for relieving the employers subject to such law from the burden of paying those workmen's compensation costs in the case of a second or subsequent injury, which are not fairly attributable to the disability caused by such injury. In making any such finding, the Administrator shall give due consideration, among other relevant factors, (1) to the incentive which such provision gives to the employment of handicapped workers, (2) to the adequacy of the method under such provision for determining and delimiting the amount of relief, and (3) the similarity of the provision of State law to the provisions of section 1507, hereof, relating to payments from the Federal Second Injury Fund. The Administrator shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

(b) The Administrator shall, upon approving such law, notify the Governor of the State of his approval.

(c) On December 31 of each taxable year the Administrator shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury each State whose law he has previously approved, except that he shall not certify any State where, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State agency, the Administrator finds that the State no longer makes adequate provision for relief, in accordance with subsection (a).

(d) If, at any time during the taxable year, the Administrator has reason to believe that a State whose law he has previously approved, may not be certified under subsection (c), he shall promptly so notify the Governor of such State.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 1505. When used in the title—

(a) The term "employer" means any person who is required under State workmen's compensation law to assure disability benefits to his employees, or any person who elects to assure disability benefits to his employees pursuant to State laws;

(b) The term "employee" means every person employed by an employer, as herein defined who, while so employed, is covered by State workmen's compensation law on a compulsory basis or through an election exercised by his employer providing such coverage;

(c) The term "employment" means any service performed in any State by an "employee" as herein defined, for an employer as herein defined, after December 31, 1952;

(d) The term "State" includes Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia;

(e) The term "wages" means all remuneration for employment, paid to an individual by an employer during any calendar year, including the cash value of all remuneration paid in any medium other than cash; except such term shall not include that part of the remuneration for employment which exceeds $2,000.

FEDERAL SECOND INJURY FUND

SEC. 1506. (a) There is hereby created on the books of the Treasury a fund to be known as the "Federal Second Injury Fund". There is hereby appropriated to the

Federal Second Injury Fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for each fiscal year thereafter, out of the moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, amounts equivalent to 100 per centum of the taxes (including interest, penalties, and additions to the taxes) received under section 1501 hereof, and deposited into the Treasury by the Collectors of Internal Revenue.

(b) There is authorized to be expended from the Federal Second Injury Fund (in addition to such payments as are authorized by section 1507 hereof), for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for each fiscal year thereafter, a sum not to exceed the amounts specified by Congress in the appropriation Act or Acts for the Federal Agency for Handicapped and for the Treasury Department, as necessary for the administration by such Agency and Department for the administration by them of the provisions of this Act.

FEDERAL SECOND INJURY PAYMENTS

SEC. 1507. (a) Commencing July 1, 1954, any employer (or any regular workmen's compensation insurance carrier insuring such employer), who has individuals in his employ in any State which has not been certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for the preceding year under section 1504 (c) hereof and who is liable under the workmen's compensation law of such State for the payment of compensation to an individual so employed, may petition the Administrator, setting forth such liability, alleging (1) that the compensable injury to such individual would, of itself, only cause permanent partial disability, but, when combined with a previous disability, does in fact cause permanent total disability, or (2) that the compensable injury in fact follows a previous disability, not covered by (1) which contributes to the total resulting disability, and request appropriate relief by way of payment from the Federal Second Injury Fund. Any such petition shall be in a form prescribed by the Administrator and shall be accompanied by such documents and other satisfactory proof as the Administrator may prescribe.

(b) Upon the filing of a petition under subsection (a) of this section, the Administrator or his authorized representative shall determine the correctness of the allegations of the petition and shall pay to the petitioner out of the Federal Second Injury Fund that amount which, under all of the circumstances, he finds to be a fair and equitable adjustment necessary to relieve the employer of compensation costs except for those which the Administrator or his representative find to be due to disability caused by the subsequent injury. In making any such finding the Administrator or his representative shall consider, among other relevant factors, the wages earned by the injured individual, the amount of compensation required to be paid to him under the State workmen's compensation law and any determinations with respect to his injury as have been made by the State agency administering such law.

(c) The Administrator, or his authorized representative, may make such investigations, hold such hearings, administer such oaths, take such testimony, and require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, documents, papers and evidence as may be necessary for the purpose of a finding and payment under this Section. The provisions of sections 9 and 10 of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 26, 1914, as amended, are hereby made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Administrator or his authorized representative, under this Section. Any finding of the Administrator under this Section shall be final, unless arbitrary or capricious.

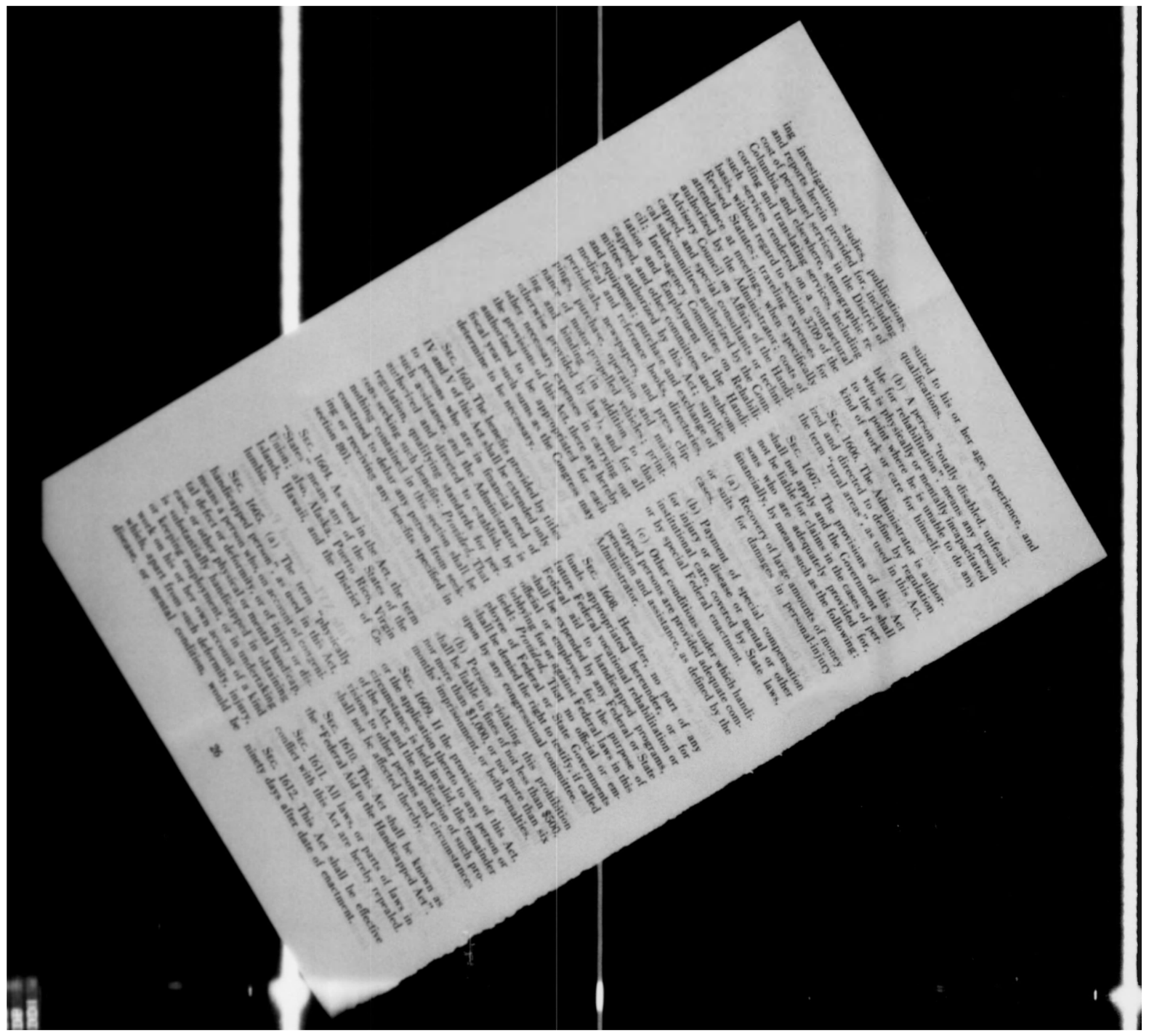
(d) For the purposes of this section, the terms "injury", "disability", "permanent partial disability", and "permanent total disability" shall have the same meaning as under the Longshoremen's and Harborworkers' Compensation Act, approved March 4, 1927, as amended.

SEC. 2. This title shall take effect ninety days after the date of enactment.

Title XVI—General Provisions

SEC. 1601. The Administrator is authorized and directed to submit an annual report on all activities of the Agency to the President and to the Congress, and he is further authorized to include therein such recommendations for further legislation as he may deem advisable.

SEC. 1602. For the purpose of administering this Act and for the purpose of mak-



Explanatory Statement of Bills to Provide

TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED, AND FOR THOSE WHO SUPPORT HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT CARE FOR THEMSELVES

By PAUL A. STRACHAN, President
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc.

1. We respectfully point out that if such deductions as would be permitted under this bill are not allowed, many handicapped, now employed, would be unable to meet the increasing cost of living and the cost of special transportation necessary because of their physical handicaps. These handicapped are, for the most part, paid small salaries and wages. Yet, because of their severe disabilities, they are obliged to travel by individual taxi instead of regular bus, street car, or train. Unless they are permitted a tax deduction for this expense, they will be obliged to give up work entirely, go upon relief, and thus cause the Government loss in two different ways; one, loss of income taxes now being paid to the Government by these employed handicapped; and two, loss through increased relief appropriations, should these handicapped now employed be forced to go on relief.

2. There are many persons in moderate circumstances, financially, who are compelled to remain in nursing homes, hospitals, etc., for continuous and continual treatment and care. They are not, under present laws, allowed a fair deduction in taxes, and this bill is an effort to abate, somewhat, the heavy drain upon such persons' financial resources.

3. One of the saddest situations today is that of parents, relatives, or others who are compelled to support children who are totally, or at least, severely handicapped. A case in point, known to me, is that of a young woman in her early thirties, whose husband is a disabled veteran of World War II, and the total income of the family is $3,800 per year. The couple have two small children, a girl 5½ years old and a boy, about a year and a half older.

The girl is a victim of cerebral palsy and epilepsy. Her medical care in an institution, costs not less than $250 per month. The young and distracted parents, having no means other than the husband's earnings and his small disability allowance, are forced to follow the course of putting the girl into this institution; letting her stay in a couple of months; then, taking her out until they can save up enough money to reenter her, and so on, ad infinitum. There are many such instances to my knowledge, and certainly the Federal Government does not wish to impose undue stress and tribulation upon these otherwise willing and hard-working, patriotic American citizens.

4. There are cases where a single man or woman takes upon himself, or herself, the support of a totally or severely disabled person—generally relatives. This single man or woman is not given tax allowance sufficient to meet the amounts expended for such assistance to these handicapped people.

In conclusion, H.R. 4748 is an effort to deal more equitably with the Handicapped. It is essential that all citizens who can do any kind of work in this grave emergency be afforded opportunity for suitable employment. That, of course, includes the physically handicapped. However, due to the high cost of the special transportation necessary because of their handicaps, as outlined above, they find employment uneconomic under existing laws. This bill will be the instrument which would rectify that inequity.

Persons who support those who are so severely handicapped that they cannot care for themselves, should also be afforded sufficient Federal tax exemptions to ease their financial burden.

Congress should immediately approve of this bill, not only as a means of furthering employment of handicapped, and affording some relief to parents and others who support helpless handicapped people, but as an economic and humanitarian move to benefit the whole Nation, as well.

A Bill

TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN HANDICAPPED, AND FOR THOSE WHO SUPPORT HANDICAPPED WHO CANNOT CARE FOR THEMSELVES

To grant additional income tax exemptions and deductions to taxpayers who are permanently disabled, and to allow additional income tax exemptions to taxpayers supporting dependents who are permanently disabled.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 23 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to deductions from gross income) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(cc) TRANSPORTATION OF DISABLED INDIVIDUALS TO AND FROM WORK.—In the case of a disabled individual, expenses paid during the taxable year for transportation to and from work to the extent that such expenses do not exceed $600. For the purposes of this subsection, the term 'disabled individual' means an individual who is blind (as defined in section 25 (b) (1) (C) (iv)) or who has lost the use of a leg, of both legs, or of both arms, to such an extent that he is unable during the entire taxable year to use, without undue hardship or danger, a streetcar, bus, subway, train, or similar form of public transportation, as a means of traveling to and from work."

SEC. 2. (a) Section 25 (b) (1) (C) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to additional exemption for the taxpayer if he or his spouse is blind) is hereby amended by inserting at the end of the clause (ii) the word "and", by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (iv), and by inserting after clause (ii) the following:

"(iii) an additional exemption of $600 for each dependent who is blind, if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subparagraph (D) with respect to such dependent. For the purposes of this clause the determination of whether a dependent is blind shall be made as of the close of the taxable year of the taxpayer, unless the dependent dies during such taxable year in which case such determination shall be made as of the time of such death;".

(b) Section 25 (b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to exemptions of a taxpayer) is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end of subparagraph (D) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon, and by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following new subparagraphs:

"(E) (i) An additional exemption of $600 for the taxpayer if he is a disabled individual at the close of his taxable year; and

"(ii) An additional exemption of $600 for the spouse of the taxpayer if the spouse is a disabled individual and if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subparagraph (A) for such spouse; and

"(iii) An additional exemption of $600 for each dependent who is a disabled individual if the taxpayer is entitled to an exemption under subparagraph (D) with respect to such dependent;

"(iv) For the purposes of this subparagraph the term 'disabled individual' means an individual who is permanently incapacitated in connection with normal remunerative employment or work by reason of a medically demonstrable chronic sickness or a physical defect or infirmity (whether congenital or acquired by accident or illness) except that such term shall not include an individual who is blind as defined in subparagraph (C) (iv). The determination of whether the spouse or a dependent of the taxpayer is a disabled individual shall be made as of the close of the taxable year of the taxpayer, unless the spouse or dependent dies during such taxable year, in which case such determination as to the decedent shall be made as of the beginning of such taxable year."

SEC. 3. (a) Section 1622 (h) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to withholding exemptions) is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraphs:

"(F) One additional exemption for himself, if on the basis of facts existing at the beginning of such day, there may reasonably be expected to be allowable under section 25 (b) (1) (E) (i) (relating to disability) for the taxable year under chapter 1 in respect of which amounts deducted and withheld under this subchapter in the calendar year in which such day falls are allowed as a credit.

"(G) If the employee is entitled to an exemption under subparagraph (E) with respect to any dependent of the employee, the employee shall be entitled to any exemption to which such dependent is entitled (or would be entitled if such dependent were an employee receiving wages) under subparagraph (C) or (F), but only if such dependent does not have in effect a withholding certificate claiming such exemption."

(b) Section 1622 (h) (1) (D) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to withholding exemptions in respect of the spouse of the employee) is hereby amended by striking out "(B), or (C)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(B), (C), or (F)".

SEC. 4. The amendments made by sections 1 and 2 of this Act shall be applicable with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1952, and the amendments made by section 3 of this Act shall be applicable with respect to wages paid on or after the first day of the first month which begins more than twenty days after the enactment of this Act.

(Note: All persons supporting these bills to advance the welfare of our 30,000,000 Physically Handicapped, should write to their own Senators and Representatives, urging them to support and vote for these measures, and, in addition, to Members of the following Committees having jurisdiction:)

* * * * * *

Committees having jurisdiction over FEDERAL AGENCY FOR HANDICAPPED bills

Members, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

(Address: Care House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.)

Republicans	Democrats
Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., (Pa.) Chairman	Graham A. Barden, (N. C.)
Ralph W. Gwinn, (N. Y.)	Augustine B. Kelley, (Pa.)
Wint Smith, (Kans.)	Adam C. Powell, Jr., (N. Y.)
Harold H. Velde, (Ill.)	Wingate H. Lucas, (Tex.)
Clare E. Hoffman, (Mich.)	Cleveland W. Bailey, (W. Va.)
Charles J. Kersten, (Wis.)	Carl D. Perkins, (Ky.)
E. Y. Berry, (S. D.)	Charles R. Howell, (N. J.)
William H. Harrison, (Wyo.)	Roy W. Wier, (Minn.)
Albert H. Bosch, (N. Y.)	Carl Elliott, (Ala.)
Joseph F. Holt, (Calif.)	Phil M. Landrum, (Ga.)
John J. Rhodes, (Ariz.)	Lee Metcalf, (Mont.)
Stuyvesant Wainwright, (N. Y.)	Howard S. Miller, (Kans.)
P. Frelinghuysen, Jr., (N. J.)	

* * * * * *

Members, SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

(Address: Care Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

Daniel A. Reed, (N. Y.) Chairman	James E. Murray, (Mont.)
Robert A. Taft, (Ohio)	Lister Hill, (Ala.)
George D. Aiken, (Vt.)	Matthew M. Neely, (W. Va.)
Irving M. Ives, (N. Y.)	Paul H. Douglas, (Ill.)
William A. Purtell, (Conn.)	Herbert Lehman, (N. Y.)
Dwight Griswold, (Nebr.)	John F. Kennedy, (Mass.)
Barry Goldwater, (Ariz.)	

Committees having jurisdiction over TAX EXEMPTION bills

Members, HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

(Address: Care House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.)

Daniel A. Reed, (N. Y.) Chairman
Thomas A. Jenkins, (Ohio)
Richard M. Simpson, (Pa.)
Robert W. Kean, (N. J.)
Carl T. Curtis, (Nebr.)
Noah M. Mason, (Ill.)
Thomas E. Martin, (Ia.)
Hal Holmes, (Wash.)
John W. Byrnes, (Wis.)
Angier L. Goodwin, (Mass.)
Antoni N. Sadlak, (Conn.)
Howard H. Baker, (Tenn.)
Thomas B. Curtis, (Mo.)
Victor A. Knox, (Mich.)
James B. Utt, (Calif.)

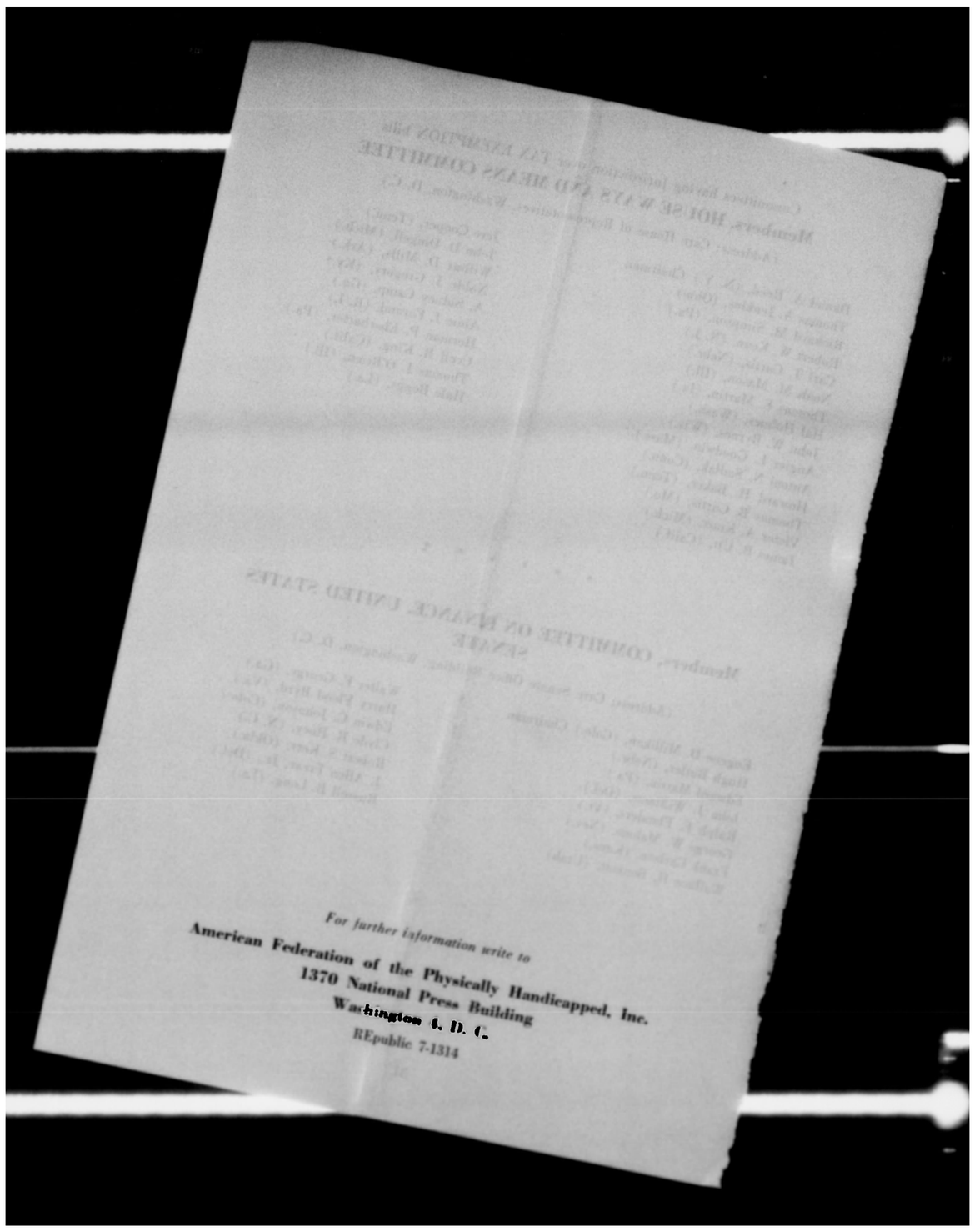
Jere Cooper, (Tenn.)
John D. Dingell, (Mich.)
Wilbur D. Mills, (Ark.)
Noble J. Gregory, (Ky.)
A. Sidney Camp, (Ga.)
Aime J. Forand, (R. I.)
Herman P. Eberharter, (Pa.)
Cecil B. King, (Calif.)
Thomas J. O'Brien, (Ill.)
Hale Boggs, (La.)

Members, COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, UNITED STATES SENATE

(Address: Care Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.)

Eugene D. Millikan, (Colo.) Chairman
Hugh Butler, (Nebr.)
Edward Martin, (Pa.)
John J. Williams, (Del.)
Ralph E. Flanders, (Vt.)
George W. Malone, (Nev.)
Frank Carlson, (Kans.)
Wallace H. Bennett, (Utah)

Walter F. George, (Ga.)
Harry Flood Byrd, (Va.)
Edwin C. Johnson, (Colo.)
Clyde R. Hoey, (N. C.)
Robert S. Kerr, (Okla.)
J. Allen Frear, Jr., (Del.)
Russell B. Long, (La.)


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